



Strengthening Human Security for Vulnerable Groups in IDP Camps and Squatter Areas in and around Khartoum

Progress report January – June 2006



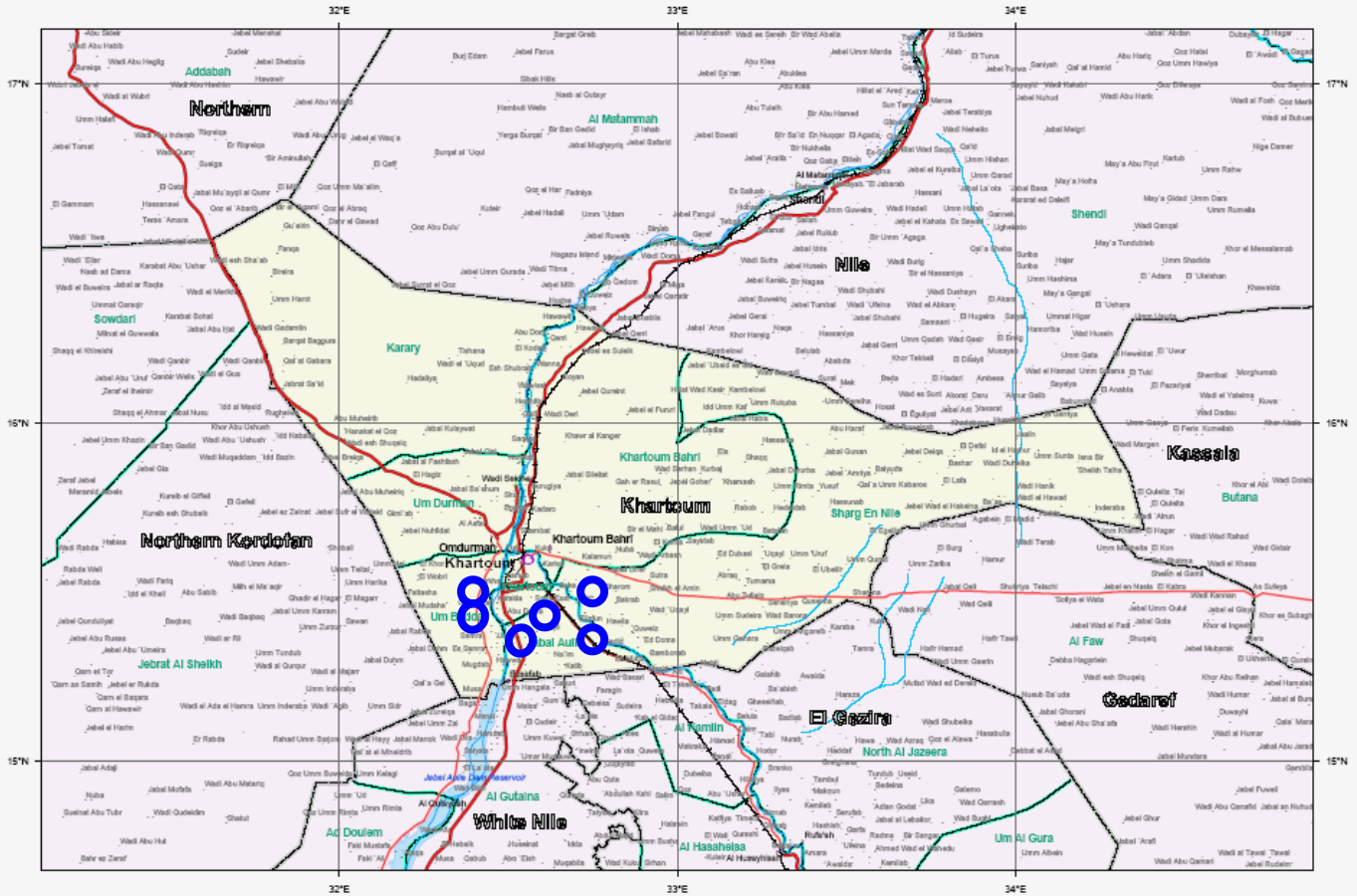
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KHARTOUM

State Map

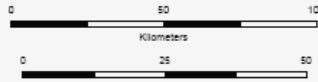
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Edition 1



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	Secondary Town
	Administrative Centre
	Settlement
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	River
	Stream
	Paved Road
	Unpaved Road (Primary)
	Unpaved Road (Secondary)
	Track
	Fresh Water Marsh
	Lake
	Locality or County
	State Boundary
	Operational Railway

Scale 1:1,000,000



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1. Purpose

Early 2006 UNDP Sudan - under its Rule of Law Programme - commenced the project *Strengthening Human Security for Vulnerable Groups in IDP Camps and Squatter Areas in Khartoum*. This project focuses on improving access to justice for internally displaced people (IDPs) in Khartoum, while restoring confidence between IDP communities and the law enforcement and empowering IDPs to exercise their civil and socio-economic rights.

The rationale for this intervention is that as a consequence of two decades of civil war in Sudan, Khartoum State is accommodating one of the largest internally displaced populations in the world – out of the total six million displaced in Sudan, an estimated two million live in and around Khartoum under distressing circumstances and grinding poverty. The displaced communities make up almost 40% of the Khartoum population and originate mainly from Greater Equatoria, Greater Kordofan and Greater Bahr Al Ghazal. They live in the four official IDP camps - established in 1991 - Omdurman Es-Salam (120,000), Wad El-Bashir (74,800), Mayo Farms (133,000) and Jebel Aulia (87,000) and approximately thirteen unauthorised squatter settlements.

The socio-economic marginalization of the IDPs in and around Khartoum is reinforced by the severe gaps in the rule of law sector. While IDP communities only have little understanding of human rights principles and rule of law, rule of law institutions and law enforcement continue to dysfunction severely - as such, improved access to justice has been identified as one of the priority actions in the Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) ¹ of Sudan. Many IDPs lack legal awareness and are in need of affordable legal counseling and representation. By facilitating legal aid centers in the areas of displacement IDPs are better positioned to access and exercise both their civil, socio-economic and human rights.

Although the level of assistance being offered by the humanitarian community to assist IDPs who wish to return is increasing, further assistance is needed. Especially as the IDPs return and reintegration process constitutes a major element of the overall democratization and peace-building process in Sudan. In order to ensure that the IDP Guiding Principles - which are based upon existing international humanitarian law and human rights instruments - are adhered to and that IDPs are effectively enabled to make a free and informed decision regarding the feasibility of return, it is imperative that they receive appropriate information.

Moreover, the continuing social unrest in the camps shows that the restoration of trust between IDP communities and the government remains a key ingredient for the consolidation of the peace process. Through confidence and capacity building as well as awareness raising measures, UNDP aims to foster the reconciliation process between the law enforcement agencies and IDP communities. In addition, this project supports the State Police of Khartoum in the adoption of a community policing approach to Khartoum. By doing so, UNDP assists the government in strengthening the principles of rule of law, human rights and justice.

Last years' signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) and the new Interim National Constitution (INC) has altered the political configuration and presents a unique opportunity to initiate a larger process of social inclusion of IDP communities. The special status of Khartoum as a multicultural city and "symbol of national unity" is acknowledged in a full chapter of the constitution stating that "Tolerance shall be the basis of peaceful coexistence between the Sudanese people of different cultures, religions and tradition"². The implementation of these principles at the community level will play a major role in bringing social peace, including rule of law, to the capital city – thus paving the way for democratic change and development in the IDP camps in Khartoum.

¹ The JAM has been the main process of identifying strategic priorities for the reform and reconstruction in the post CPA Sudan and was a joint exercise conducted by the parties, the World Bank and the UN. JAM Cluster 2 calls for improved access to justice, equity of access to the judicial system - including through legal aid available in all Northern States - as well as a professional and accountable police service, based on full respect for human rights.

² INC, art. 156 (a).

This progress report provides an overview of the project outline, an update on project activities and outputs, the monitoring and evaluation arrangements, challenges and opportunities as well as the expenditure report and resource status of the UNDP project entitled 'Strengthening Human Security for Vulnerable Groups in IDP Camps and squatter areas in and around Khartoum'.

2. PROJECT OUTLINE

2.1. Objectives

In view of the above concerns UNDP aims to strengthen rule of law in the squatter areas and IDP camps in and around Khartoum. Specific project objectives are:

- To strengthen immediate human security for IDPs by improving access to justice, and building the capacity of the government to uphold core rule of law and human rights principles;
- To empower IDPs to access and exercise their civil rights (to make a free and informed choice to stay or to return, and participate in the decision-making that affects their lives and communities) and their socio-economic rights (access to basic services and employment);
- To restore confidence between IDP communities and the police in the squatter areas and IDP camps in and around Khartoum by introducing community policing.

2.2. Strategy

In order to attain these objectives, the project is based on a two-tier strategy. By targeting both government officials and residents, UNDP aims to restore the social contract between the state and its citizens through a number of simultaneous interventions:

- To strengthen immediate human security for IDPs, this project aims to empower IDPs by enhancing their understanding of human rights principles and rule of law, and by providing them with adequate information on the situation in the priority areas of return in order for them to make a free and informed choice whether to stay or to return. This will entail basic human rights training and large information campaigns covering all 17 locations. In order to be able to put their grievances forward and improve access to justice, UNDP aims to support legal aid by establishing Justice & Confidence Centres and rights-based community forums in 6 different target locations; and,
- To improve the service delivery of local law enforcement, this project aims to enhance the understanding of human rights principles and rule of law amongst law enforcement officials, and introduce the concept of community policing to the squatter areas and IDP camps. Community policing, which has been successfully introduced in a number of developing countries and post-conflict societies, has been identified by the JAM as a key priority, as it serves as a catalyst to transform the relationship between citizens and the police and helps create an environment conducive to cultural diversity.

2.3. References

The project is part of the UN Workplan 2006 and its strategic objectives are in line with the Common Country Assessment (CCA) 2002-2006 and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) as agreed with the Government of Sudan.

The CCA acknowledged that throughout Sudan fundamental human rights such as the right to life and to physical integrity as well as the right to liberty and security are severely violated, while the right to a fair trial and independence of the judiciary needs improvement. It also underlined that the devastating effects of the long lasting conflict are most apparent in the physical and psychological suffering of IDPs. In order to contribute to the creation of a peaceful enabling environment conducive

to the fulfilment of the rights of all Sudanese people to survival, development and equality, the UNDAF encouraged interventions aimed at enhancing rule of law and human rights awareness through improved access to information as well as to facilitate grass-roots peace initiatives aimed at resolving local second tier conflicts and conflict transformation.

2.4. Partnership

The project is partly implemented through the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC). NRC was founded in 1946 and has extensive worldwide experience from working in different phases and circumstances of international refugee protection and assistance and is specialised in providing help and protection to displaced persons. NRC cooperates closely with the national NGO's Al-Manar and Al-Mutawinat. Al Manar assists via implementing legal and human rights awareness workshops, while Al-Mutawinat is seconding lawyers for court representation.

In order to ensure national ownership UNDP has received endorsement of the project by the Ministry of International Cooperation (MIC) as well as Khartoum State, and this has resulted in the establishment of the Khartoum Steering Committee. This committee meets every two months and consists inter alia of representatives of the:

- Khartoum Ministry of Social Affairs;
- The Khartoum State Police;
- The Judiciary;
- Ministry of Justice Khartoum State;
- The localities overseeing the six IDP camps and squatter areas;
- Native Administration.

By actively engaging all key-actors UNDP has ensured the awareness and support of various government departments and key institutions in Khartoum State.

3. RESULTS – PROGRESS REVIEW

In agreement with the Royal Netherlands Embassy it was decided to start of the project with focusing on the provision of training and workshops for IDPs, CBOs, NGOs and local stakeholders, an information and awareness-raising campaign (including publication and distribution of booklets and pamphlets); the establishment and daily running of Justice & Confidence Centres; capacity building of local NGOs and community-based organizations and an international workshop on community policing. These activities and the outputs are described under section 3.

The following activities have been conducted by UNDP over the six months period of January – June 2006. They are linked to the output and activities as mentioned in the project document³.

3.1. Training and Workshops for IDPs, CBOs, NGOs and local stakeholders

Output 1: Increased awareness of basic civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, Sudanese domestic laws, the INC, and the CPA amongst government officials and IDP communities;

Activity 1: Through a series of Rule of Law trainings in all target areas UNDP/NRC raise the legal awareness amongst the internally displaced in Mayo camp, Wadi El Bashir camp, Jebel Aulia camp, Umdurman Dar Salam camp, Soba Aradi and Haj Youssif squatter area. The purpose of the training is to enable them to deal effectively with legal problems that may arise in their everyday lives. The one week trainings raise awareness and provide the participants with theoretical as well as practical information about *inter alia* constitutional, civil and criminal law and procedures, labour law, public order law as well as child rights, women and reproductive health rights, land law, family law for muslims and women's rights under sharia law. UNDP/NRC works with various partners in implementing the workshops i.e. NRC South Sudan, UNHCR, UNOCHA, IOM, Mutawinat and Al Manar.

³ The term 'result' used in the project document is replaced by the word 'outputs'.

The trainers also disseminate basic knowledge and awareness of protection issues with a focus on the UN Guiding Principles on the Internally Displaced, the 1951 Refugee Convention, the 1969 Organization of African Unity (OAU) Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa, and other international human rights and humanitarian laws. Moreover, IDPs participating in the trainings act as focal points referring them to the Legal Aid Centres whenever legal issues may arise.

The Rule of Law Trainings and workshops mainly target IDPs living in the Khartoum camps and squatter areas as well as IDP community leaders and staff from CBOs and NGOs (both local and international). In addition, a number of capacity building and sensitisation workshops took place, addressing representatives from UN agencies and the authorities. Both groups work with IDPs in the camps and squatter areas or work on IDP related issues and it's important that they augment awareness of IDP rights and methods for respecting those rights. In view of creating close linkages with the areas of return some activities took place in Southern Sudan.



Traditional leaders training in Jebel Aulia



Omdurman youth with training certificates

Achievement: In half a year, 870 persons attended UNDP/NRC Rule of Law training or received partial facilitation by NRC staff members. In total 25 workshops were implemented during the project period, covering a wide spectrum of issues relating to IDPs. The workshops were implemented in the six target areas Mayo, Jebel Aulia, Umdurman dar Salaam, Soba Aradi, Haj Youssif and Wad El Bashir as well as in Aweil, Rumbek and Malakal.

In these areas many IDP women play a limited role in conflict resolution and are excluded from leadership. Women's roles are generally seen to be in the household, sorting family problems and providing basic needs such as food and water. By assuring that a large percentage of all participants in all activities are women this project aims to positively contribute to a stronger role of women in the IDP camps societal structures.

The overall feedback from all of the participants was that the workshops were very positive. Some specific comments provided by the participants during the workshops included:

- *"The lecturers gave us information that we were missing regarding legal issues"*
- *"The information in the workshops was very rich and we benefited a lot from attending the workshops"*
- *"The services provided during the workshop, especially the catering, were excellent".*
- *"We would like more workshops implemented in the camps on different subjects and it would be good to have the workshop time extended"*
- *"The lecturers were not only convincing regarding their work but also humble and cooperative"*

3.2. Information and awareness-raising campaign

Output 2: Enhanced understanding amongst IDP communities of the socio-economic and security situation in the priority areas of return and passage.

Activity 2: Before IDPs can return to their areas of origin it is vital that they acquire relevant, accurate and credible information regarding the accessible return routes, areas of origin and other relevant return-related information. Through this information IDPs are enabled to make a free and informed choice whether to stay or to return. UNDP/NRC works with the UNICEF chaired Sudan Information Campaign on Returns Working Group to ensure that IDPs receive the information they require. The group decides on the content of information leaflets required by IDPs and appropriate methods of dissemination. UNICEF is responsible for producing the leaflets designed by the working group. UNDP/NRC then disseminates the information, primarily via the implementation of large information sessions in the target areas. Recently UNDP/NRC developed leaflets on the Property Guidelines for Returning to South Sudan and another on Procedures for Obtaining Identification Documents, soon to be printed and disseminated via the working group.

In a country as large and vast as Sudan and given that many IDPs have lived in Khartoum for a number of years, it is evident that a significant number are not fully apprised of the relevant issues relating to return to their areas of origin. Health awareness is particularly important considering that many diseases in South Sudan are not prevalent in Khartoum and that every single tropical disease in the world can be located in South Sudan. Clearly without proper information many IDPs run the risk of seriously jeopardising their lives.

The spectrum of return-related messages is wide, with UNDP/NRC having disseminated information leaflets on diarrhea, filariasis, HIV/AIDs, immunization, leprosy, malaria, river blindness, sleeping sickness, trachoma, tuberculosis, guinea worm, preventing illness through hygiene, avoiding separation, land mines, pre-departure checklist for returning families and on geographic areas (Abyei, Kauda, Kadugli, Kosti, Malakal, Northern Bahr El Ghazal). The leaflets are available in either A3 or A4 sizes and in the following languages: English, classical Arabic, Juba Arabic or Dinka.



Return related information session for IDPs in Mayo Camp

Achievement: During the project period 13,573 internally displaced attended UNDP/NRC information sessions with 63% of the attendees consisting of women (8,577 women and 4,996 men). During the Information sessions 62,964 information leaflets on return related issues were disseminated. UNDP/NRC also organized a Trainer of Trainers of Workshop on “Health Information for Returnees”.

3.3. Establishment and daily running of Justice and Confidence Centres

Output 3: Improved access to justice and redress through the establishment of 6 Justice & Confidence

Centres, including the set-up of paralegal groups at each target location;

Activity 3: Over the course of six months, UNDP/NRC has set up and consolidated support to a total of six Justice and Confidence Centres, under this project referred to as Legal Aid Centres, in strategic locations, i.e. Mayo camp, Wadi El Bashir camp, Jebel Aulia camp, Umdurman Dar Salam camp, Soba Aradi squatter area and Haj Youssif squatter area. Legal Aid Centres are legal rights focal points within the IDP camps and squatter areas enabling IDPs to seek guidance regarding legal issues and to access legal assistance and representation services. As such they are vital for every justice system that seeks to protect its citizens. The Legal Aid Centers are opened five days a week, and are at present managed by nine legal counsellors, two national project managers and two seconded lawyers for court work from Al Mutawinat.

The following legal services are provided:

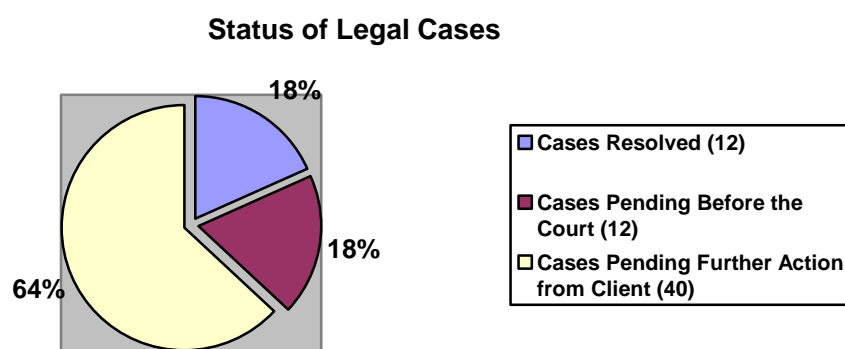
(i) Assistance with Legal cases, including Court Representation

In the absence of affordable and accessible legal services in the IDP Camps, UNDP/NRC provides legal counselling by professional lawyers to IDPs on a range of legal issues which may affect them on a daily level and assist those who have been subjected to human rights violations. For example, many female IDPs are involved in the illicit brewing and sale of alcohol, frequently resulting in the police criminally charging them, with imprisonment, lashings and fines. For cases requiring representation at a higher level, cases are referred to the local community based organisation, Al Mutawinat.

Up till now 67 cases have been brought forward through the Legal Aid Centres. Considering the total population in the target areas and the level of criminality and problems generally reported, more cases are to be expected. For this reason focused attention will be paid to creating more awareness regarding the function of the Legal Aid Centres and to developing a better understanding of the reasons for (not yet) seeking formal legal representation through the centres. This will be done through outreach activities by local paralegals – aimed to be trained during the next phase of the project - and focused consultations with IDPs, traditional leaders and other (local) key-players.

Still, the number of cases that have been brought forward through the Legal Aid Centres can be seen as a first positive step towards creating better access to justice for vulnerable groups.

Achievement: Over the course of three months 64 IDPs (33 men, 31 women) have been provided with legal counselling or assistance by way of court representation. The issues related to criminal law (37%), family law (23%), procurement of documents (22%), labour law (16%), inheritance law (1%), debt law (1%).



For the legal cases, out of 64 cases, 12 have reached a court verdict; 12 are currently pending before the courts and a further 40 cases are pending further action from the client i.e. lawyers were awaiting

further documentation or for the client to return before they are able to proceed further with the case. Examples of resolved cases:

- The client was arrested and imprisoned during the May 2005 Soba Aradi riots when the police violently attempted to relocate IDPs from Soba Aradi. The client was accused of public disorder. Through the project the client was represented in court and released for lack of evidence.
- The client was working for a company, left the job but was not given the outstanding allowances that he was owed from the company. Through the project the client was represented in court and the lawyer won the case on his behalf: the company agreed to pay the outstanding amount.
- The client was involved in a traffic accident and was subsequently imprisoned for his involvement in the incident. It was decided that the client's plot of land should be sold in order to secure his release from prison. The lawyer took this case to court and managed to agree upon a payment plan with the court after which the client was freed.

(ii) Assistance Offered to IDPs in Procuring Identity Documents

In attempting to either integrate in areas of displacement or return to areas of origin a fundamental step in either process for IDPs lies in the ability to establish legal identity. One means of achieving this is via the provision of identification documents. Identity documents assist many IDPs in applying for jobs, sitting for school examinations, applying for plots of land from the authorities and acquiring other forms of identification. Many IDPs living in the camps were born in rural areas and not hospitals, and thus lack birth certificates or any means of proving their identity. Consequently, a significant number of IDPs do not know their own age.



Counsellor assists IDP in procuring her Age Assessment certificate



Legal Aid Centre in Jebal Aulia

One means of addressing this problem is for IDPs to acquire Age Assessment Certificates. On payment of a sum of money to the authorities and filling in and submitting the required application forms, the applicant can acquire a certificate from the authorities assessing an approximation of his/her age. UNDP/NRC has been active in assisting IDPs to acquire such documents. The counsellors explain the procedures to the IDPs and pay the sum of 2,500 dinars to the government department on behalf of the IDP with the IDP paying the balance (amounting to 1,600 dinars). The applicant is then assisted in submitting the relevant documentation to the authorities, so that the IDPs can acquire the certificates. Thus far, such assistance has been extremely popular among the IDPs.

Achievement: During the project period 1,775 IDPs were successfully assisted in procuring Age Assessment Certificates, among whom 829 men and 946 women. Two were assisted in getting their birth certificates.

3.4. International workshop on community policing

Output 5: Community policing in the squatter areas and IDP camps in and around Khartoum introduced;



Activity 5: In an attempt to bridge the gap between communities and police officials in the camps UNDP assists the National and Khartoum State police in introducing the community policing concept in the IDP camps and squatter areas. In order to mark the beginning of this process UNDP successfully conducted its first international community policing workshop – held under the pretext of ‘Policing Multiculturalism in Khartoum’. During the discussion, issues of marginalization of IDPs, the often tense relationship with the police and insecurity in camps were raised by IDPs. Police representatives emphasised the need to reform the police, to introduce new ways to interact with citizens and to bring the current draft of a new Police Act in line with the rule of law principles stated in the Interim National Constitution. Participants as well as speakers highlighted the importance of creating an organisational and attitudinal culture change, and the need for (joint) training for police and IDPs. It was

attended by 60 participants, consisting of senior police officials, including the Khartoum State head of police Mohammed Nagib El Tayeb, as well as IDP camp representatives and CBOs. The workshop received wide media attention.

In addition, UNDP funded out of this project the participation of the Deputy Chief of the Khartoum State Police, Brigadier Bahraddin - also the head of the Shurta Shabia and the national coordinator for community policing - to participate in the 13th Annual Meeting of the International Police Executive Symposium (IPES), entitled “Local Linkages to Global Security and Crime: Thinking Locally and Acting Globally”, in Turkey. The objective for his participation to the conference was to foster collaboration and create linkages with community policing specialists, to interact with colleagues on the implementation of the community policing concept in Khartoum.

Finally, UNDP commissioned a study on policing multiculturalism in Khartoum by Professor Al Kharsani in order to outline the challenges pertaining to the implementation of section 10 of the INC related to policing multiculturalism in the capital city Khartoum. This paper will be used as input for future discussions and activities.

3.5. Capacity building of local NGOs and community-based organizations

Output 7: Increased capacity of local NGOs and community-based organisations.

Activity 7: UNDP/NRC has established a solid partnership with two local NGO’s: Al Mutawinat and Al Manar. Al Mutawinat lawyers are seconded to NRC and deal with formal legal representation in court and once a month Al Manar, conducts one human rights training – in particular focused on traditional leaders and local police. After the training UNDP/NRC and Al Manar ensure follow-up sessions that bring together traditional leaders and members of the local police, discussing current needs in their community which will be reflected in local work plans. This is the first step towards establishing the community based legal rights forums. So far, these sessions have been taken place in Jebel Aulia and Wad-el Bashir.

4. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

UNDP has ensured proper Monitoring and Evaluation of the project through a number of mechanisms. First of all, the project implementation is overseen and monitored on a daily basis by a UNDP Rule of Law Programme Officer and one National Rule of Law officer based in Khartoum. Through field missions, the Rule of Law Team leader conducts regular monitoring to review progress of the project.

4.1. Khartoum Steering Committee

In addition, the monitoring of progress is undertaken by the Khartoum Steering Committee (see 2.6). The Khartoum Steering Committee is a useful mechanism to support reflection on project progress, exchange of information and ideas, team building, problem solving and forward planning. For the community policing components, in each project location appropriate steering committees will be established with the relevant stakeholders in the coming year.

4.2. Rule of law Impact Project in Sudan (RIPS)

Measuring impact is a difficult exercise given the “multi-causality” problem and the necessity to obtain reliable data. Therefore, the project will rely mainly on a survey methodology as executed under UNDP’s RIPS project. This will be used to record the level of crime, the level of subjective security, the level of crime reporting, the image of the judiciary and the police, the use of various dispute resolution modalities, and the satisfaction with various judicial and policing services. The surveys will be conducted by an independent scientific institution: the University of Khartoum in partnership with the University of Kassala.

4.3. Independent evaluation

Upon completion of the project, UNDP will call for an independent evaluation to assess the effectiveness of the project to:

- Ascertain the degree to which the project has met its objectives;
- Ascertain the continued relevance and appropriateness of the project’s objectives, aim and activities; and,
- Provide UNDP and its partners, including donors, with tools for evaluation of the impact of the project.

5. CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

While looking back at the first implementation phase of the project, two issues in particular raised concern and therefore call for particular attention over the coming period:

5.1. Protection issues

Other major protection issues that have been addressed to the SRSG through the KPWG range from regular raid and excessive use of force by law enforcing agencies (looting, beating and harassment including sexual harassment of women and girls); forced relocation and demolishing of houses by the government, arbitrary arrest, unlawful detention and denial of the right to legal representation; conflict with host communities for ownership of land; and constant movement of IDPs from one location to another as a result of chronic insecurity and loss of assets during regular raids. It is generally felt that the dire living conditions and the continued discrimination faced by the displaced populations at the hand of the authorities, act as a push factor for return. As a consequence the right of IDPs to return or, alternatively, to stay in Khartoum and integrate locally remains under pressure.

These protection issues reflect the imminent need for a behavioural and cultural change within the current law enforcement and underline the need for continuous support to all interventions aimed at strengthening the position of vulnerable groups in Khartoum under the rule of law – as such it confirms the relevancy of the work conducted and proposed under this project. Above issues are discussed on a weekly basis in the UNHCR Khartoum Protection Working Group. Through this forum activities are coordinated and advocacy efforts towards the government or state initiated.

5.2. Government interference

Recent UN reports show that NGOs are regularly scrutinized by security officers present in the camps and are expected to provide the government with detailed reports regarding activities and financial

expenditure. There is an attempt by authorities to exert control over NGO activities, and an attempt by HAC to interfere in NGO recruitment practices has occurred. Despite the fact that support of Khartoum State through the Steering Committee has been ensured, interference from the Sudanese authorities in the activities on the ground, has occurred. Specific issues, such as last minute cancellation of workshops, have been addressed through the Khartoum State Steering Committee while the general concern of NGO harassment by the government has been addressed to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations to Sudan through the Khartoum Protection Working Group (KPWG), in which both UNDP and NRC participate.

The need for continuous and constructive engagement with government counterparts, through various forums, therefore remains a challenge as well as a high priority under the project.

6. EXPENDITURE PER 7 AUGUST 2006

Funds available for the period January – June 2006 have been kindly provided by the Royal Netherlands Embassy (USD400.000). The Royal Netherlands Embassy has furthermore indicated its willingness to continue supporting UNDP's 'Strengthening Human Security for Vulnerable Groups in Khartoum IDP Camps and squatter areas' project with an additional USD400.000 over the course of the project duration. An overview of the expenditure is provided in Annex I and II further outlining the below main expenditure categories:

Duration of Project	Jan 2006 – December 2008
Donor	Netherlands
Agreed Contribution	USD \$ 800,000
Contribution received	USD \$ 400,000
Expenditure	USD \$ 318,430.58
Balance	USD \$ 81,570
Currency used in reporting	USD \$
Date prepared	17 - Aug – 2006

Categories	Expenditure on 7 August 2006 (US\$)
Local Consultants (short term technical and support)	2,850.90
Service Contracts – Individuals (Local Staff pay roll)	6,761.30
Travel tickets, DSA (travel to carry out activities)	1,572.12
Contractual Services – Companies (Agreements)	293,363.40
Office Machinery and Transportation Equipment	5,938.86
Communications and Audio Visual Equipment	931.60
Maintenance and Operation of Transportation Equipment	56.30
Reimbursement Costs	329.44
Audio Visual and printing Production Costs	3,071.35
Bank Charges and Insurance	3,555.31
TOTAL	\$ 318,430.58

7. RESOURCES

For 2006 and 2007 UNDP aims to proceed and expand its activities for the internally displaced in and around Khartoum. Future funding is envisaged to be made available through the UNDP Strategic Partnership with the Netherlands, Great Britain and Denmark as well as through the European Commission. Moreover, the Turkish Embassy has shown interest in funding part of the project.

Although additional funding is expected, it has not yet been allocated. As such, our priorities for the coming period, based on the second installment by the Royal Netherlands Embassy will be the continuation and consolidation of the started activities i.e. the running of the Legal Aid Centers, Rule of Law training and information campaign on return. In addition, we aim to focus on the training of (senior) law enforcement as well as a first assessment of one of the pilot areas for community

policing. In view of the fact that the training of police has come up as one of the main priorities in the area of Khartoum State, UNDP has revised and upgraded the over-all budget (annex IV).

8. CONCLUSION

Although there are still many challenges ahead, UNDP and its partners look back at a successful and swift start of the project. This mid term report provides an overview of the activities conducted between January and June 2006 as well as the delivered outputs so far, and demonstrates that the project has been embraced and well-received by all stakeholders.

Promoting principles of rule of law and justice to both IDPs and the local law enforcement, this project aims to create a common ground between both parties as well as a renewed commitment to act in accordance to international law, Sudanese values and human rights standards. Through its grass-roots activities UNDP aims to ensure an increased sense of personal and collective security amongst IDP communities - thus laying the foundation for a comprehensive and rights based development process.

ANNEX I

Below follows the estimated budget and outputs as agreed under the project proposal submitted to the Royal Netherlands Embassy. The activities have been described under chapter 3. ATLAS is UNDP's financial system, of which the Combined Delivery Report can be found in Annex II.

A - Programme Management	Unit	Estimated Costs	Expenditure	Atlas nr	Total USD
UNDP Programme officer (JPO)	1	-	-	-	-
National Project Officer (NOA)	1	11,100	116.18 6,645.12 182.37	63360 71405 74505	6,943.67
Travel Expenses	Lump-sum	5,400	-	-	-
Mobile Phones (communications included)	5	12,600	830.16 101.44	72425 72405	931.60
Laptops	3	7,500	5,938.86	72250	5,938.86
Digital Camera	2	625	946.80	74230	946.80
Operation, Maintenance & Running Costs	Lump-sum	⁴ 3,600	56.30 329.44 63.54 57.43	73410 73505 74510 76125	506.71
Sub-Total A		41,450	36,050		15,267.64
B - Programme Activities	Unit	Estimated cost	Actual Cost	Atlas nr	Total
1) Training and Workshops for IDPs, CBOs, NGOs and local stakeholders	3	90,900	292,950.00 3,251.97	72145 74525	296,201.97
2) Information and awareness-raising campaign (including publication and distribution of booklets and pamphlets)	1	82,500			
3) Establishment and daily running of Justice & Confidence Centres	2	115,200			
4) Capacity building of local NGOs and community-based organizations	Lump-sum	31,000			
5) International workshop on community policing	1	20,000	2,700.00 150.90 1,016.07 296.00 260.05 413.40 944.55 1,180.00	61305 71310 71605 71615 71635 72120 74210 74220	6,960.97
Sub-Total B		339,600			318,430.58
<i>General Management Service (5%)⁵</i>		<i>19,052</i>			<i>15992.44</i>
TOTAL (A+B+GMS)		400,102			335,841.39

⁴ This amount refers to the implementation of the project activities by the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC). Due to the fact that NRC has requested extension of the contract period a full financial overview is not yet available.

⁵ The GMS has not yet been deducted from the account (see Atlas combined delivery report) but is here reflected for clarity purposes.

ANNEX II

ATLAS Combined Delivery Report (hard copy)

ANNEX III

Below follows the estimated project activities and budget for the coming four months:

Activities	Estimated budget	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
Project management (national officer, transport, operation & maintenance costs)	25,475	X	X	X	X
Training and workshops for IDPs	35,000	2	2	2	2
Daily running of 6 Justice & Confidence Centres.	36,000	X	X	X	X
Training senior police officials	20,000		1		
Training of community policing officers	24,000		1	1	1
Assessment of community policing pilot area	10,000		X	X	
Capacity building of local NGOs, CBOs and civil society	15,000	X	X	X	X
Information and awareness-raising campaigns on return	25,000	X	X	X	X
SUBTOTAL	190,475				
GMS (5%)	9,525				
TOTAL	200,000				

ANNEX IV

The below table provides the revised three-year estimated budget for the above-named project, including programme management and programme outputs.

A - Programme Management	Unit	Cost	Month	Total USD
United Nations JPO	1	-	36	-
National Project Officer (NOA)	2	1,850	36	133,200
International Training Consultant	1	7,500	3	22,500
International Consultant on Community Policing	1	10,500	6	63,000
International Community Policing Trainer	1	10,500	3	31,500
Driver	2	600	36	43,200
Vehicle (4x4)	2	37,000	/	74,000
Maintenance for the Vehicle, Fuel & Lubricants	Lump-sum	25,450	/	25,450
Travel Expenses	Lump-sum	30,000	/	30,000
Mobile Phones (communications included)	6	2,100	/	12,600
Laptops	3	2,500	/	7,500
Digital Camera	2	625	/	1,250
Operation, Maintenance & Running Costs	Lump-sum	20,600	/	20,600
Sub-Total A				464,800
B - Programme Activities	Unit	Cost	Month	Total
1) Training and workshops for IDPs, CBOs, NGOs and local stakeholders	150	5,050	36	757,500
2) Information and awareness-raising campaigns on return related issues.	5	82,500	36	412,500
3) Establishment and daily running of Justice & Confidence Centres.	6	57,600	36	345,600
4) Capacity building of local NGOs, community-based organizations and civil society.	Lump-sum	120,000	/	120,000
5) Community policing police stations built	5	100,000	/	500,000
6) Training of community policing officers and sensitization campaign in minimally six target locations ⁶	6	120,000	30	720,000
7) International workshop on community policing	2	25,000	/	50,000
Sub-Total B				2,905,600
General Management Service (5%)				168,520
TOTAL (A+B+GMS)				3,538,920

*Cost/Month

⁶ In view of the fact that the training of police has come up as one of the main priorities in the area of Khartoum State, UNDP has increased the police training budget from 25,000 to 720,000 USD.

ANNEX V

List of Acronyms

CCA	Common Country Assessment
CPA	Comprehensive Peace Agreement
GMS	General Management Service
GoS	Government of Sudan
HAC	Humanitarian Aid Commission
IDPs	Internally Displaced People
INC	Interim National Constitution
IOM	International Organization for Migration
JAM	Joint Assessment Mission
KPWG	Khartoum Protection Working Group
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
OAU	Organization of African Unity
RIPS	Rule of Law Impact Project in Sudan
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNMIS	United Nations Mission in Sudan
UNOCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs