

**SECRETARY-GENERAL'S PEACEBUILDING FUND  
PROJECT DOCUMENT TEMPLATE**



United Nations  
Peacebuilding

**PBF PROJECT DOCUMENT**

(Length: Max. 12 pages plus cover page and annexes)

<b>Country (ies): South Sudan</b>	
<b>Project Title: Enhancing Women's Access to Land to Consolidate Peace in South Sudan</b> <b>Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway (if existing project): 113057</b>	
<b>PBF modality:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IRF <input type="checkbox"/> PRF	<b>project</b> <b>If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Country Trust Fund <input type="checkbox"/> Regional Trust Fund <b>Name of Recipient Fund:</b>
<b>List all direct project recipient organizations (starting with Convening Agency), followed type of organization (UN, CSO etc): United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)</b> <b>List additional implementing partners, Governmental and non-Governmental:</b> Rule of Law-UNMISS, Norwegian Refugee Council (INGO), Women Peace Forum (National NGO), South Sudan Women's Empowerment Network; Support to Peace and Education Development Programme; and Community Empowerment and Progress Organization, South Sudan Women Lawyers Association and Parliament. The government counterparts are the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development and the Ministry of Gender, Ministry of Justice; Parliament, Land Commission and the State Ministry of Physical Infrastructure	
<b>Expected project commencement date<sup>1</sup>: 01 December 2018</b> <b>Project duration in months:<sup>2</sup> 18-24 months <a href="#">New end date 30 November 2020</a></b> <b>Geographic zones for project implementation: Wau, South Sudan</b>	
<b>Does the project fall under one of the specific PBF priority windows below:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender promotion initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Youth promotion initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions <input type="checkbox"/> Cross-border or regional project	
<b>Total PBF approved project budget* (by recipient organization):</b> <b>UN-Habitat: \$ 1,000,000</b> <b>FAO: \$ 500,000</b> <b>Total: \$ 1,500,000</b> <i>*The overall approved budget and the release of the second and any subsequent tranche are conditional and subject to PBSO's approval and subject to availability of funds in the PBF account. For payment of second and subsequent tranches the Coordinating agency needs to demonstrate expenditure/commitment of at least 75% of the previous tranche and provision of any PBF reports due in the period elapsed.</i>	

<sup>1</sup> Note: actual commencement date will be the date of first funds transfer.

<sup>2</sup> Maximum project duration for IRF projects is 18 months, for PRF projects – 36 months.

Any other existing funding for the project (amount and source): Project total budget: \$ 1,500,000	
<b>PBF 1<sup>st</sup> tranche:</b> UNHABITAT: \$ 700,000 FAO: \$ 350,000 Total: \$ 1,050,000	<b>PBF 2<sup>nd</sup> tranche*:</b> UNHABITAT: \$ 300,000 FAO: \$ 150,000 Total: \$ 450,000
<b>Two-three sentences with a brief project description and succinct explanation of how the project is time sensitive, catalytic and risk-tolerant/ innovative:</b> The project aims to enhance women’s access to land to consolidate peace in South Sudan through capacity building of traditional authorities’ leaders and communities (female and male) to feel more confident and committed to gender responsive land conflict/dispute resolution, It also aims to Improve land management and administrative system at state and county level that facilitate/enhance access to land tenure security of most vulnerable women as IDPs/Returnees. In addition, Policy makers at national level will be more committed to implement gender responsive land polices. This is timely initiative as the peace agreement has been signed in September 2018. During the implementation of peace agreement upholding women’s right to land is very crucial and facilitating returns to prevent conflict and sustain the peace.	
<b>Summarize the in-country project consultation and endorsement process prior to submission to PBSO, including through any PBF Steering Committee where it exists:</b>  Several consultations took place between the key organizations – UN Habitat; FAO; Rights Unit, Rule of Law-UNMISS, HLP Interim Task Force and Norwegian Refugee Council to conceptualize the project. Substantial inputs to the project were obtained from the HLP Sub-Cluster, Land Coordination Fourm, Juba. The project was reviewed by the Gender & Youth Working Group overseeing the result area Outcome Group 5 of the ICF coordinated by UN Women and it was subsequently endorsed by the RCO’s office before submission.  Consultation meetings and in-depth interviews were conducted with national and grassroots civil society organizations including South Sudan Law Society, Human and Development Consortium, Women Development Group and community leaders. During the discussions key challenges for women identified include having access to land particularly for women-headed households residing in IDP camps, those recently returned to the places had been displaced from, those residing in urban areas in informal settlements and host communities, and the possible solutions were recommended. Response framework has been developed in partnership with civil society organizations including risk analysis. After preparation of the project document it has been shared with them for their endorsement prior to final submission.	
<b>Project Gender Marker score: <u>  3  </u><sup>3</sup></b> Specify % and \$ of total project budget allocated to activities in direct pursuit of gender equality and women’s empowerment: 92% and \$ 1,380,000	

<sup>3</sup> **Score 3** for projects that have gender equality as a principal objective

**Score 2** for projects that have gender equality as a significant objective

**Score 1** for projects that contribute in some way to gender equality, but not significantly (less than 15% of budget)

<b>Project Risk Marker score:</b> <u>  1  </u> <sup>4</sup>	
<b>Select PBF Focus Area</b> which best summarizes the focus of the project ( <i>select ONLY one</i> ): <u>  2.3  </u> <sup>5</sup>	
If applicable, <b>UNDAF outcome(s)</b> to which the project contributes: ICF-outcome 5, UNCF Outcome 4	
If applicable, <b>Sustainable Development Goal</b> to which the project contributes: <b>5, 15, 16, 11</b>	
<b>Type of submission:</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>New project</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Project amendment</b>	<b>If it is a project amendment, select all changes that apply and provide a brief justification:</b>  <b>Extension of duration:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Additional duration in months: <u>  6  </u> <b>Change of project outcome/ scope:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Change of budget allocation between outcomes or budget categories of more than 15%:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Additional PBF budget:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Additional amount by recipient organization: USD XXXXX  <b>Brief justification for amendment:</b> <u><i>A no-cost extension is required in order to complete the PBF Project on Enhancing Women's Access to Land to Consolidate Peace in South Sudan. The project team were unable to complete this project during the contracted award period because of the following factors:</i></u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><u><i>• the dismissal of the Wau state government and the reshuffle of all civil servants, including those in the Wau state Ministry of Physical Infrastructure, led to delays and required the re-engagement of authorities to obtain political will and support;</i></u></li> <li><u><i>• The national land policy process was delayed due to the extension of the pre-transitional phase under the peace agreement (R-ARCSS) during which time the policy could not be tabled in parliament. The policy is scheduled to be tabled on 20/1/2020, after which further national engagement can be done.</i></u></li> <li><u><i>• The need for detailed ground work to prepare for training on gender responsive land conflict resolution and land management required sequencing of various activities as opposed to them being implemented simultaneously which could have fast-tracked delivery</i></u></li> <li><u><i>• The implementation of the Peace Agreement and proposed formation of a government of national unity in November 2019 required postponement of project activities i.e. conducting a workshop to review the existing system– to December 2019 and shifting of subsequent activities to 2020</i></u></li> </ul>

<sup>4</sup> **Risk marker 0** = low risk to achieving outcomes  
**Risk marker 1** = medium risk to achieving outcomes  
**Risk marker 2** = high risk to achieving outcomes

<sup>5</sup> **PBF Focus Areas** are:  
(1.1) SSR, (1.2) Rule of Law; (1.3) DDR; (1.4) Political Dialogue;  
(2.1) National reconciliation; (2.2) Democratic Governance; (2.3) Conflict prevention/management;  
(3.1) Employment; (3.2) Equitable access to social services  
(4.1) Strengthening of essential national state capacity; (4.2) extension of state authority/local administration; (4.3) Governance of peacebuilding resources (including PBF Secretariats)

Also a budget revision has been conducted to reflect the needed budget reallocation between different budget categories and this does entail any changes in original project outcomes as well as in the result budget allocation – Proposed budget revision is provided in Annex D. A budget detailing our proposed use of these funds is attached to this document. The budget indicates any changes of budget allocation between outcomes.

With the proposed no-cost extension period, we will utilize these funds to implement the Social Tenure Domain Model in Wau, to finalise land allocation procedures, and to initiate land allocation support to landless female-headed households. There will be no change in the project's originally approved scope of work. However, project partners have decided that support would be given to women in Wau to obtain land through developed governmental procedures, rather than by project partners obtaining land on behalf of landless female-headed households. By implementing the Social Tenure Domain Model, pro-poor, gender sensitive, and sustainable land management and allocation processes are introduced and implemented in Wau that will remain in place beyond the duration of this project. The implementation of STDM is estimated to take 6 to 9 months. Relevant changes to activities are indicated in the project document below. Under Outcome 3, the remaining budget will be utilized to conduct a national awareness raising campaign on the contents of the new National Land Policy, once adopted.


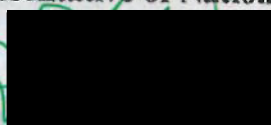

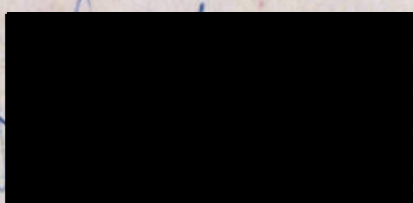

The Outcome Indicators have been slightly amended. Apart from changes to dates and wording, the most notable change has been made to Outcome Indicator 3C (Number of women have access to land through implementation of gender responsive land policy). Measuring the positive impact on land allocation based on the Land Policy is beyond the scope of this project: Once the Land Policy is adopted, state level land allocation policies will be developed. The true impact of the policy will only be measurable after a year or two post-adoption of the land policy.

The no-cost extension period will also be utilized to continue carrying out diverse trainings for different target groups on gender sensitive land dispute resolution and land management to achieve the targeted numbers as stipulated in the project document of 300 and 100 respectively. It will further be used to implement and monitor the gender sensitive approaches and carry out exchange visits to get first-hand experience of different contexts and applications for improved service delivery to women, men and vulnerable groups.

Attached, also, is evidence that our project holds current approval, as shown in the Review Workshop Report (December 2019), along with a progress report dating from November 2019 detailing the specific objectives we've completed, and those outcomes we hope to complete during the proposed extension period.-



PROJECT SIGNATURES – NO Cost Extension

<p><b>Recipient Organisation</b></p>  <p>Thomas Chiramba Signature The United Nations Human Settlement Programme Date &amp; Seal 9/04/2020</p>	<p><b>Representative of National Authorities</b></p>  <p>Eng. Louis Kwot Akolth Signature Undersecretary Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development Date and Seal 9/04/2020</p>
<p><b>Recipient Organisation</b></p>  <p>Meshack Malo FAO Representative in South Sudan The Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations Date &amp; Seal 9-04-2020</p>	
<p><b>Head of UN Country Team</b></p>  <p>Alain Noudehou Signature Resident Coordinator Date &amp; Seal</p>	<p><b>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)</b></p>  <p>Name of Representative Signature Assistant Secretary-General Peacebuilding Support office Date and Seal April 21, 2020</p>

/For

## I. Peacebuilding Context and Rationale for PBF support (4 pages max)

- a) A brief summary of **conflict analysis findings** as they relate to this project, focusing on the driving factors of tensions/conflict that the project aims to address and an analysis of the main actors/ stakeholders that have an impact on or are impacted by the driving factors, which the project will aim to engage. This analysis must be gender- and age- sensitive.

Land in South Sudan is not only central to nation building, but also a major contributor to conflicts, poverty, and underdevelopment. The crisis in South Sudan has led to an increase in land-related disputes, extensive secondary occupation and land grabbing by local power holders. Land belonging to IDPs and returnees who fled during the conflict has, in many instances, been grabbed by combatants or illegally occupied by other IDPs. Where customary authority over rural land changes, members of the displaced tribes are unable to return or access their land, despite having legitimate and overlapping rights to the land. These issues not only present obstacles to the voluntary and safe return of IDPs, people in Protection of Civilians Camps, and returnees but also result in disputes and clashes between returning IDPs and communities currently occupying the land and host communities.

Disputes over land are becoming widespread and increasingly difficult to resolve as individuals and communities with different connections to customary and statutory authorities try to gain control over land. Recent studies show that the common causes of land disputes include squatting, secondary occupation, and boundary disputes between individuals and between communities. Since the outbreak of conflict in 2013, the number of disputes has increased, particularly between ethnic groups. Conflict in 2016 also resulted displacement and many women headed IDPs are residing inside collective sites and places in and around Wau Town in open spaces owned by government institutions or others.

Disputes arise between returnees and host communities access to and control of community land and between government authorities and communities or individuals over the government's control and management of rural land for investment. Competing claims to ownership or use of the same piece of land from communities or ethnic groups, as opposed to individuals, have also significantly intensified the risk of larger-scale violent conflict.

The country's descent into violence in December 2013 was a function of domestic power struggle and political contest within the ruling SPLM and spread quickly to the regions of Greater Upper Nile, including Jonglei and Greater Unity States. With the recurrence of armed conflict in July 2016, the Equatoria region became the central focus, while nearly all parts of the country became affected by conflict as multiple armed actors and power holders pursued their objectives using violent means. Meanwhile, historically local conflict and competition for resources persist, often with ethnic and inter-communal overtones. Local conflict has become part of a complex and multi-layered system of conflict, evolved over decades of violence, with the potential to further undermine progress in peace efforts at the national level. At their core, Women headed households and their leaders reflect an inability of traditional authorities and the communities they serve to withstand shocks, including the impacts of armed conflict itself, natural disasters and other factors. This is partly a consequence of South Sudan's pre-independence (2005-2011) state-building efforts – supported and funded by the international community – but never truly consolidated. As an economic crisis unfolded in 2012 due to a shut-down in oil production, existing systems of governance and power broking

collapsed and contributed to the outbreaks of re-current violence in 2013 and 2016 respectively.

According to the South Sudan Humanitarian Needs Overview analysis, the number of people uprooted since the start of the conflict in 2013 has reached more than 4 Million, including 1.9 million internally displaced people, with up to 85 per cent estimated to be children and women. More than 2 million people have departed to neighbouring countries—up 1.3 million since the renewed violence in July 2016. Compared with the same time last year, there has been a 40% increase in the population facing severe food insecurity in the post-harvest season. Worsening food insecurity is primarily driven by protracted conflict and displacement, which have contributed to insufficient crop production (only 61% of the 2018 national cereal needs are met), disruption to livelihoods and persistent macroeconomic deterioration. Livelihoods have been further eroded by climatic shocks, such as prolonged dry spells, flooding, and pest infestations.

Decades of conflict have led to continued displacement and a lack of secure land to live and farm on. Many men have been killed, leaving women as household heads to support their families by themselves. The Transitional Constitution, the Land Act and the Local Government Act, all explicitly recognise women's rights to own and inherit land and property. The Constitution also calls on all levels of government to enact laws to combat harmful customs and traditions, which undermine the dignity and status of women. However, tradition is hard to change, and there remains a significant gap between law and practice. Women's housing, land and property (HLP) rights have in the past been linked to a husband or male family member; to date, the 2011 Transitional Constitution still only recognizes the right of widows to claim the estates of their husbands in conjunction with the legal (male) heir. This can lead to loss of property and land for widows, daughters and divorcees. There is currently a tension between those who want to maintain these customary practices and the new laws and legal structures that offer women better protection. Bribery and corruption can also provide a financial barrier to women getting documentation of land ownership and other rights.

Women's housing, land and property rights have been a “neglected part of women's experience of conflict in South Sudan which significantly increases their vulnerability” (ICLA, NRC). Supporting displaced women to change their lives through land governance is significant in securing economic independence. There is a major need to work within societies to address the discrimination displacement-affected women face in enjoying their land rights. International legal frameworks do support women's land rights; however, the multiple layers of discrimination women face are a powerful obstacle to their land rights. There are several barriers to women's access to justice posed by repressive social norms, poverty and destitution in South Sudan. Presenting lessons from NRC's ICLA programme in South Sudan, displaced women pay a high price when they claim their land rights, which should be taken into account by both development and humanitarian actors. By providing a wide range of legal assistance to displaced women, land actors can support equality and bring about lasting transformation within the societies where they work.

In most areas in South Sudan rules for access to and use of land are still established by customary law and administered, interpreted and enforced by male traditional leaders. Widowed and single women returnees and IDPs living in POC sites have to negotiate, often unsuccessfully, with traditional leaders for access to land either in their areas of displacement or late/former husband's origin. Likewise, women returning to the urban or peri-urban areas

face the different challenge of urban land being demarcated, registered and held mainly under private tenure or as public land used for government purposes. Many IDPs and returnees as well as government officials and traditional authorities are not aware of women's rights to access to land and that creates conflicts in the community. This leads to discrimination against women and, ultimately, further conflict within the community. Many returning women and their families who have settled in the towns are not welcomed by the host communities and consequently face the risk of violence and displacement again.

The South Sudan 2009 Land Act provides men and women with equal access to land holdings. Whilst, the 2011 Transitional Constitution states that "women shall have the rights to own property and share in the estates of their deceased husband together with legal heir of the deceased". However, majority of women continue to access land exclusively through a male relative as required by the customary law<sup>6</sup>.

South Sudan has a patriarchal system that institutionalizes women as inferior to men and excludes them from decision making process and participation in resource allocations. Women are particularly disadvantaged by the customs, traditions, norms and ethics, "which are administered, interpreted and enforced by male traditional leaders", for some of whom "it is inconceivable that women – themselves traditionally are considered a form of property (NRC 2017). Women are disadvantaged when it comes to inheritance of land within the South Sudan customary law. As South Sudan is a patriarchal society and men are often the preferred choice to inherit land from their family. As a result, widows, divorcees, separated women amongst other vulnerable women are left landless.

Rapid urbanization and commercialization of land around Wau coupled with displacement has resulted in women who are unable to secure their tenure. Women, specifically widows, divorcees, separated women, older women and women with disabilities are at high risk of being displaced or even losing their land due to the lengthy and bureaucratic process involved in securing tenure along with required legal fees. Field evidence demonstrates that most women are expected to go with a male companion to the state ministry of physical infrastructure or local chiefs while trying to acquire legal documentation for their land.

Loss of legal documentation during the conflict and displacement has affected women who are trying to secure their tenure specifically displaced women trying to return to their villages of origin. Furthermore, the process of replacing lost documentation is lengthy and bureaucratic and often requires resource and the presence of a male relative as expected by traditional leaders, local council courts or ministry of physical infrastructure. Hence forth resulting in landlessness amongst women in towns.

Unlawful expropriation of land belonging to displaced individuals. Although this is a general problem, women specifically, separated or divorced women, widows, older women and women with disabilities are at risk of having their land unlawfully expropriated during displacement by local authorities or dominate tribes. And these women often lack the required legal documentation or resources to process legal documentation to prove ownership of contested piece of land. Secondary Occupation of land by displaced population or by returnees or another displaced household. Tensions between host communities and displaced

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<sup>6</sup> Key Housing Land and Property (HLP) issues in Urban Areas of South Sudan (Shelter NFI Cluster South Sudan, September 2017)



communities specifically on issues of access to natural resources such as water, firewood, construction materials, etc.

South Sudan has a limited number of women in leadership within the traditional local council courts and the formal justice systems. The traditional justice system in South Sudan is Patriarchal and as such dominated by men. This has adverse effect with regard to women's access to justice particularly on access to land. As men and boys are favoured when it comes to inheritance of land and property as the law is often interpreted from male point of view.

Furthermore, South Sudan has one of the lowest female literacy rates in the world. As only 15% of women in South Sudan can read and write<sup>7</sup>. The high level of illiteracy in South Sudan limits women's ability to take up leadership positions as basic literacy skills is often required for leadership positions within local council courts, and then diploma or degree for the formal court systems.

Disputes over land may intensify when displaced people and refugees decide to voluntarily return to their land or resettle in areas of their choice. In addition, corruption, food insecurity, and falling oil income mean that control of and access to land has become a paramount issue of conflict that must be addressed through a strategy for resettlement and allocation of land to facilitate the safe and voluntary return of displaced persons, and the implementation of a transparent and accountable land administration system. Efforts should also be made to develop capacity of the justice system to settle land disputes, while also supporting the development of alternative dispute resolution processes, and customary and community-based mechanisms. International partners should support the establishment of resettlement commissions and other mechanisms to facilitate dialogue, collate data, and manage competing resettlement and compensation claims. Women-headed IDP families want to return but without adequate facilities, infrastructure, employment opportunities and livelihood options at the place of origin, it becomes difficult. Confidence building is crucial among IDPs and host communities to ensure sustainable return and peaceful co-existence.

Essentially, all types of land disputes are more likely to impact women, given perceptions about their entitlement to ownership. That said, the most common are probably forced eviction, boundary disputes, inheritance disputes, and land grab through the use of force. It is not uncommon for other parties to posit land belonging to women (especially displaced women) is in fact unclaimed public land, or rightly belonged to a pre-existing private owner, and then evict the FHH and sell the land to another party. With regard to inheritance, few families allot land to daughters, given the perception that any inherited land would be 'lost' to the family of the woman's eventual husband.

The majority of the people living in the POCs and other camps in the country are women. In spite of the government's efforts to encourage return and resettlement of internally displaced persons, they are faced with challenges to reclaim their land, which in turn leads to conflicts. The glaring gender inequalities are a reflection of a bigger problem of gender discrimination. This project seeks to consolidate peaceful access to land for women through enhancement of land administration that currently is currently discriminatory against women.

Armed conflict again broke out in and around Wau town in June 2016 and briefly again in April 2017. These episodes of violence and the subsequent infrastructural damage to villages

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<sup>7</sup> World Bank 2012

increased tensions and insecurity in Wau County which resulted in severe restriction of movement for civilians and to the internal displacement of approximately 62,000-77,000 people following the conflict in June 2016, and a second wave of 22,000–25,000 people following the violence of April 2017. There are currently seven displacement sites in Wau. These sites include the Wau Protection of Civilian Site Adjacent Area (PoC AA), Wau PoC1 (which hosts only 74 households), as well as five collective sites (Masna, Nazareth, Cathedral, Lokoloko and St. Joseph).

The armed conflict that broke out again in and around Wau town in in April 2017, and the resulting internal displacement within Wau County led to a general decrease in food consumption all over Wau County (Wau County: Food Security and Livelihood Profile, July 2017, REACH). The REACH study found The reduction of the size of meals as a coping strategy was reported in an average of 30% of the settlements reporting inadequate access to food assessed from May to July 2017. 54% of IDPs reported having no documentation for example land occupancy certificate, which is likely to lead to land disputes in a context where much land has changed hands several times. Land disputes are likely to become contentious unless there is a systematized approach for either the recovery or allocation of land

According to Wau Intentions Survey and Multi-Sectorial Needs Assessment conducted by IOM during December 2017, nearly two-thirds of all interviewed households originated from Wau itself (62%) while 19 per cent originally came from Raja. Other households were from Jur River (7%) and Tambura (2%). Land disputes are likely to become contentious unless there is a systematized system for either the recovery or distribution of land.

Wau County's pre-crisis livelihoods traditionally consisted of farming for subsistence for 57% of households. To a lesser extent, the cultivated crops were sold at markets. Other primary livelihood sources were reported to be fishing, for 24% of households, and keeping livestock such as goats and chicken for 19% of households.

Given this complexity, addressing land conflict should also entail mechanisms for trust building and dialogue among stakeholders. Women's role in peace building has been increasingly acknowledged as a cornerstone to transition from crisis to stability. Targeting women and their male counterparts on land management issues by enhancing their understanding and skills on gender responsive land dispute resolution would reduce land conflict, promote women's access to land through establishing their rights and contribute to peace building.

- b) A brief description of how the project aligns with/ supports **existing** Government and UN **strategic frameworks**, how it ensures **national ownership** and how the project complements/ builds on any other relevant interventions in this sector/area, including any lessons from previous PBF support.

*South Sudan National Development Strategy (NDS)* outlines six strategic deliverables: 1) create enabling conditions for and facilitate the voluntary return and integration of displaced South Sudanese; 2) develop appropriate laws and enforce the rule of law; 3) ensure secure access to adequate and nutritious food; 4) silence the guns by facilitating a permanent cessation of hostilities; 5) restore and expand the provision of basic services at all levels of government; and 6) restore and maintain basic transport infrastructure such as roads and bridges. The proposed project is in line with the NDS, in particular numbers one and two.

*United Nations Cooperation Framework (UNCF)* pursues a broad-based strategic approach to build resilience and support capacity building of national and local institutions as and where the security and political situation allows. The priorities are a) Building peace and strengthening governance; b) Improving food security and recovering local economies; c) Strengthening social services; d) Empowering women and youth. The proposed project is also in line with UNCF, contributing in particular to a and d.

*United Nations in South Sudan Peacebuilding Plan* social cohesion strategy: Focus will be on promoting equal opportunities and reducing disparities and divisions within a community. This also includes aspects of social exclusion and strengthening social relations, community interactions and ties and embraces all aspects which are generally considered as the social capital of a society. Addressing Land Conflicts through Peaceful Means remains high on the priority list. Land conflicts should be addressed with traditional dispute resolution mechanisms and should enjoy fair legal attention (e.g. setting up land conflict resolution mechanisms for both host communities and IDPs/refugees). Provide support to ensure displaced and returnee populations and women in particular are not victims of discrimination in relation to access to land.

*Strategic Framework for the Creation of a Protective and Enabling Environment for Return Home of the IDPS in POC and Collective sites in Wau* In December 2017, ‘Wau Response Plan towards the Creation of a Protective and Enabling Environment for Return Home of the IDPS from IDP Sites in Wau’ was launched. All United Nations agencies were called to provide support in creating an enabling environment for the voluntary return of IDPs in Wau. The project is in line with the priorities such as confidence building, Peaceful co-existence, public information dissemination and building resilience.

## **II. Project content, strategic justification and implementation strategy (4 pages max Plus Results Framework Annex)**

- a) A brief **description of the project content** – in a nutshell, what results is the project trying to achieve, and how does it aim to address the conflict analysis factors outlined in Section I (must be gender- and age- sensitive).

In Wau State the proposed project aims to contribute to consolidating peace and conflict prevention through promotion of women’s lands rights at state and community level, and support traditional authorities and leaders (female and male) to enhance skills and knowledge on gender responsive land dispute resolution/mediation. It will enhance access to land for 1,500 women headed households (IDPs/Returnees, host communities) by obtaining land occupancy certificates. Around 300 leaders of traditional authorities and communities (female and male) will feel more confident and committed to gender responsive land conflict/dispute resolution to enhance Women’s (IDPs, Refugees, Returnees and Host communities) access to land.

The project will also improve land management and administrative systems at state and county level that facilitate/enhance access to land tenure security of most vulnerable women as IDPs/Returnees by enhancing skills and understanding on gender sensitive land management, land administration and land dispute resolution in line with the Land Act 2009 of 100

Government officials working at national, state and local level. It will also review existing land management and administration systems to identify the obstacles faced by women to access land and provide recommendations to make it more gender responsive by designing land tenure tools. Through participatory planning and land allocation process around 1000 women headed households (IDPs/Returnees) will have access to land. The participatory process will encourage discussions that will contribute to building trust and confidence among the conflicting communities and create mutual understanding and attitude change to consolidate sustainable peace and negotiate on land acquisition for the resettlement of IDPs. It will also support civil society organization and communities to continue advocacy with Ministry of Land, Physical Infrastructure and the Governor's office at state level to be more gender responsive to allocate land to landless Women Headed Households (IDPs, returnees. By addressing the challenges women and their families face in accessing land, they will be able to enjoy economic, cultural and social value derived from land ownership thereby reducing conflict drivers related to land access, marginalization, unemployment and food insecurity, and instead lead to peaceful coexistence between and within communities. Finally, Policy makers at national and state level will be more committed to implement gender responsive land policies in South Sudan.

**Outcome 1:** Women's groups have enhanced capacity to demand and secure accountability from government for women's land rights and equitable access to land from traditional authorities and governments.

Increasing awareness among communities and traditional leaders (male and female) on Women's Land rights and Gender responsive land dispute resolution mechanism. Capacity building of women leaders and their male counterparts in gender sensitive land conflict/dispute resolution/mediation.

Through an information campaign, establishment of information centres and dialogue sessions and legal and financial support to assist beneficiaries to obtain title documents, women's capacity will be enhanced to foster peaceful co-existence and improved social cohesion in land related conflict management with male traditional leaders.

In conjunction with an appropriate land management system (facilitated through outcome 2) where women's effective participation will be ensured and women's access to land will be promoted through strengthening of land mediation committees at community, county and state level, capacity of the women, youth leaders, chiefs and religious leaders will be enhanced on land management.

Focus on establishing effective gender responsive land dispute resolution mechanisms through enhancing skills of traditional leaders and increase in the involvement of women as an alternative to the civil systems will enhance land dispute resolution on land in the post conflict context in a gender sensitive and affordable manner. This is expected to foster harmonious and peaceful co-existence while at enhancing tenure security for improved livelihoods .

**Outcome 2:** Improved land management and more gender responsive administrative system at state and county level, and reform of land policy at national level, facilitate/enhance secure access and ability of women to negotiate tenure security for the most vulnerable women groups returning from IDP camps.

Improved land management and administration at state and local level will enable the State Government to realize its responsibility for preventing and managing land related conflicts. As

an important component of this, the project will facilitate re-settlement of women-headed IDP/Returnee households through their obtaining land with tenure security. Activities to achieve this outcome are as follows.

Existing land management and administration system will be reviewed to identify the obstacles faced by women to access land and recommendations will be provided to make it more gender responsive. Training will be provided on gender sensitive land management, land administration and land dispute resolution in line with land act 2009 to Government officials working at national, state and local level.

State Government, local authorities and traditional leaders trained on safeguards, compensation mechanisms and good practices for land acquisitions and responsible investments beneficial to communities and on the process of free prior informed consent (FPIC) to acquire land for Women-headed returnees and IDPs and support return through participatory planning processes. State Government, local authorities test the implementation of community-based mapping and documentation of tenure rights, including disputes, natural resources and livelihoods

The project will pilot the use of proven innovative and cost effective gender responsive land management approaches for adaptation by communities and Government. It will introduce a fit-for-purpose land administration approach i.e. the Social Tenure Domain Model (STDM). This is a pro-poor, gender responsive and participatory land information system bridging the gap between formally registered land and undocumented land. Reliable and up-to-date spatial data on land provides the basis for spatial planning, land allocation processes, land administration, and natural resources management. Through STDM, Wau will develop a land information system that gives an overview of person-to-land tenure relationships that can be a basis for securing land tenure. For sustainability and to mitigate against misuse, the project will train relevant staff to understand the system and on gender-sensitive and pro-poor land administration approaches, as well as on change of negative cultural norms through awareness creation.

**Outcome 3:** Policy makers provide effective, strategic support for gender responsive land policies.

The project will provide support to the reform of the South Sudan Land Policy through facilitating a national workshop to be convened by the Parliamentary Land Committee to revitalize the legislative process to adopt a more gender responsive draft land policy. It will also recruit a land consultant to assist in strengthening the draft policy ensuring it is more gender responsive.

Advocacy initiative will be led by Civil Society Organizations and Women leaders with Ministry of Land, Physical Infrastructure and Governor's office at state level to be more gender responsive to allocate land for landless women-headed HHs (IDPs, returnees). This will involve advocacy workshops at both state and national levels on protection of women's rights to land and National and state land conferences for awareness raising on the national legal and policy framework development process, focusing specifically on the provisions regarding women's land rights.



The target beneficiaries are: 300 leaders (male and female) from traditional authorities, 100 women leaders from the community, 3000 people from the community, 1500 women headed households (IDPs/Returnees/Host communities)

Women's civil society organizations (10), Government Officials (100), female and male parliamentarians (50)

- b) **Project result framework**, outlining all project results, outputs, activities with indicators of progress, baselines and targets (must be gender- and age- sensitive). Use **Annex B**; no need to provide additional narrative here.
- c) Provide a **project-level 'theory of change'** – i.e. how do you expect these interventions to lead to results and why have these interventions been selected. Specify if any of these interventions are particularly risky.

In South Sudan, there is lack of adequate provisions for women to hold land rights independently of their husbands or male relatives. Both the statutory and customary laws of South Sudan often do not provide for women's independent rights and even if the South Sudan Land Act and the draft Land Policy do exist, there is no clear mechanisms on how some of the provisions that are pro women can be enforced. Through the customary provisions in South Sudan, women's direct access to land through purchase or inheritance is often limited, yet majority of women rather than men are involved in management and use of land.

Another significant barrier for women is targeted deprivation at all levels, as chiefs, magistrates, and other office holders are often not familiar with the right of women to own property, or chose to ignore existing law on the subject. This is particularly common for women without male relatives or children, as male proxies can often act on behalf of women in the process, and the law itself notes that women are able to own land with other family members, usually understood to be their children. In the absence of a family, it is extremely easy for an official to deny a woman's claim at any point in the process.

The above obstacles that women face regarding access to land both constrain their ability to re-settle peacefully and sustainably after the end of hostilities, and also lead to continued conflicts over land that are a trigger for re-igniting broader conflict. Alleviating these obstacles therefore, will have a direct impact on long-term peace building, as in the following theory of change.

If (1) Awareness on Women's Land Rights increases among South Sudanese people and women are able to claim their rights; and if (2) Women leaders and their counterparts in traditional authorities equipped with appropriate skills and understanding on gender responsive land conflict/dispute resolution, become more confident and committed; and if (3) gender responsive land management and dispute resolution system with appropriate technical capacities are in place within selected government institutions at all levels; and if (4) women's tenure security is improved by obtaining land occupancy certificate; and if (5) policy makers at national level are committed to implement gender sensitive land policy; then (6) women's access to land will be enhanced and contribute to conflict prevention and peace building in South Sudan; because (7) discrimination against women to own, control and use of land for livelihoods and other activities will be mitigated, and land-related

grievances of women would be addressed, and women are facilitated to return to their place of origin and live peacefully with host communities.

*(Note: Change may happen through various and diverse approaches, i.e. social cohesion may be fostered through dialogue or employment opportunities or joint management of infrastructure. The selection of which approach should depend on context-specific factors. What basic assumptions about how change will occur have driven your choice of programming approach?)*

- d) **Project implementation strategy** – explain **how** the project will undertake the activities to ensure most effective and efficient achievement of results, including justification for geographic zones, criteria for beneficiary selection, timing among various activities, coherence between results and any other information on implementation approach (must be gender- and age-sensitive). No need to repeat all outputs and activities from the Result Framework.

As outlined in the theory of change, the three components of the project are linked and inter-dependent. In brief, women's capacity to contribute to land management decisions needs to be met with acceptance of their contribution by government and community leaders, government officials need to have the skills and tools to efficiently and fairly administer resulting land use and allocation decisions for women headed vulnerable households, and policy makers at national and state level shows commitment to continue supporting the implementations of gender responsive land policies to enhance women's access to land. It will create social cohesion and promote sustainable peace in the community. Due to the interdependence of these activities, all three need to be implemented simultaneously.

The project will be implemented in Wau as a pilot to demonstrate the results/impacts. Land related conflict is also evident in Wau specially in area of returnees. People living in PoCs and collective sites are expecting to return following the new peace agreement. Security situation in Wau is relatively better; the State Government is supportive and committed to promote peace and development. Wau is one of the towns where an estimated total of 99,652 IDPs are living and are in need of support to return and re-integrate into communities. UN-Habitat and FAO share office space in Wau and are currently implementing other projects in close partnership with Government, civil society organizations and communities including IDPs and returnees.

The project will follow community based participatory processes that build peace and prevent further conflict in the targeted area/s - both inside the PoC and in the host/return communities in Wau State. Existing land mediation committee with the participation of women representatives will be strengthened for dialogue and dispute resolution among the communities, information centres will be established to disseminate land rights information and help IDPs/returnees and host communities. The project will target youth leaders, women leaders and traditional authorities for capacity strengthening in land conflict management during the project implementation period in order to achieve the result in a more inclusive manner. State Government, local authorities and traditional leaders will be trained on safeguards, compensation mechanisms and good practices for land acquisitions and responsible investments beneficial to communities and on the process of free prior informed consent (FPIC) to acquire land for Women-headed returnees and IDPs and support return through participatory planning processes. State Government, local authorities test the implementation of gender responsive community-based mapping and documentation of

tenure rights, including disputes, natural resources and livelihoods. The project will be owned by the beneficiaries, the communities as well as the local government through meaningful participation and accountability. At the beginning of the project a detailed baseline established to inform gender sensitive design of the activities. The assessment will also recommend adjusting specific activities in different geographical locations.

The project targets women and their counterparts in land related dispute resolution, conflict prevention where women's capacity will be enhanced to increase women's participation in preventing, resolving and recovering from land-related conflict, as well as aiming to mitigate the impact of conflict on women. The project will target the most vulnerable households and special preference will be given to women headed families, young un-married women, widows, etc.

### **III. Project management and coordination (4 pages max)**

- a) **Recipient organizations and implementing partners** – list direct recipient organizations and their implementing partners (international and local), specifying the Convening Organization, which will coordinate the project, and providing a brief justification for the choices, based on mandate, experience, local know-how and existing capacity.

**UN-Habitat:** The agency will manage the overall project. It has been involved in South Sudan since 2006 and has successfully implemented numerous humanitarian and development projects, and is looking at scaling up its support to the people of South Sudan to address both humanitarian and development challenges. UN-Habitat has set as its overall objective as building peace and stimulating economic growth through sustainable urban development in post-conflict South Sudan. Its five priority areas and their intended results are:

1. Re-settlement, reintegration of IDPs and returnees, and building their resilience: The anticipated outcome is IDPs, returnees and the host communities living peacefully together and accessing basic services.
2. Land mediation, land governance and land administration: The anticipated outcome is to have land mediation and secure land tenure supporting peaceful co-existence and development.
3. National urban policy and physical planning for equitable development: This is to result in planned and sustainable urbanization to transform the lives of people in South Sudan;
4. Housing and basic services through public works: The anticipated outcome is that basic services are meeting the needs of urban communities, and secondly that livelihoods are enhanced through employment in public works projects;
5. Livelihoods, local economic development, and youth empowerment: This component aims to result in the creation of conditions for sustainable livelihoods and urban economic development with a particular focus on improving the status of women and youth.

UN-Habitat had four field offices in Juba, Malakal, Wau and Torit With national and international staff all stationed in these field offices to work closely with its implementing partners. These include the various levels and institutions of the Government of South Sudan. Funding from various donors like the Government of Japan, USA/USAID, Government of

Canada and UN agencies such as UNDP, UNMISS, UNHCR were utilized in specific locations for pilot projects using the community implementation framework.

Major Accomplishments from July 2011 to December 2018

- One Stop Youth Centres for Peace and Development in South Sudan (2017-2019)
- Housing for Veterans for Sustainable Peace and Development Programme in South Sudan (2017-2018)
- Water and Sanitation, flood protection and Livelihoods for Returnees and IDPs
- Piped Water Supply Systems for 8 Towns (2012 – 2014)
- Housing & Livelihood Support for Returnees (2013-2014)
- Support to UNHCR Emergency Shelter Project (2011 - 2012)
- Land Conflict Management Programme (2010 – 2012)
- Housing & Informal Settlement Upgrade - Hai Zindya (2008)

**Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO):** The agency is a leading partner in conducting technical assessments and collecting and analysing agricultural sector data in coordination with Government and other actors, to enhance food security information in support of humanitarian action and early warning for the crop sector. This is through Support for Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition Information Systems in South Sudan (SAFaNIS) Programme, and the Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL) Cluster.

Based on Strategic Objective 5, FAO developed a Resilience Strategy Paper that is in line with the current situation in South Sudan. In the recent past, FAO has undertaken a number of interventions targeted at increasing transformative capacity in agriculture, enabling farmers to increase productivity through modernized cultivation practices such as conservation agriculture techniques. Through the Sudan Productive Capacity Recovery Programme (SPCRP), FAO introduced and piloted the farmer field schools (FFS) and agro-pastoral field schools (APFS).

Since January 2014, FAO has been implementing a country-wide Emergency Livelihood Response Programme (ELRP). The programme aims at protecting vulnerable populations against hunger, malnutrition and destitution. It enhances the livelihoods of vulnerable farmers, fisherfolk and pastoralists throughout South Sudan. FAO also has a longer term emergency programme in Greater Upper Nile and Unity. The ELRP supports resilience programmes in Torit, Pibor, Rumbek, Aweil, Abyei and some parts of Warrap (Tong). These programmes focus on Gender-based violence (GBV) and strengthening the resilience of households to food insecurity. It promotes sustainable food security through community-based livelihood development and water harvesting as a way of reducing conflict over resources between pastoralists and agriculturalists.

**UNMISS:** To support the implementation of the Peace Agreement and afford protection to the displaced population, the Rule of Law Advisory Section (Rule of Law) is playing a lead role in supporting national authorities to develop legal and policy frameworks to reduce land-related conflicts and support resettlement, restitution, and allocation of land to displaced persons. Expedient implementation of these frameworks is not only crucial to ensure safe, voluntary, and dignified returns, but also to prepare the most vulnerable of the displaced population to best assert and reclaim their housing, land, and property (HLP) rights.

Since Rule of Law was re-established in 2017, it convened and chaired an HLP interim task force to identify potential solutions to HLP rights and assisted the Ministry of Lands and the

South Sudan Land Alliance to hold the first consultation on the draft Land Regulations. Rule of Law provides technical and coordination support to Parliament, the Ministry of Lands, as well as national and international stakeholders on land-related issues and has given several presentations in South Sudan and abroad on the importance of mainstreaming HLP concerns into response planning for returns and relocations.

Rule of Law is currently supporting the Parliamentary Committee on Lands and Physical Infrastructure to revitalize the legislative process necessary to ensure the draft Land Policy's swift adoption and to identify measures to effectively uphold women's land rights, ensure accountable and transparent land management, and identify mechanisms to peacefully resolve HLP-related disputes. Rule of Law is also using its expertise to support the development of a national framework to afford protection to IDPs and support their safe, voluntary, and dignified return.

**Norwegian Refugee Council:** NRC has been active in Sudan including southern Sudan since 2004 and fully moved to South Sudan Country Program since independence of the country in 2011. NRC operates in 7 out of the 10 states (14 out of the 28 new states) with a static operational response and mobile emergency response. NRC has field offices in Juba, Alek, Aweil, Wau, Bor, Akobo, Duk, Twic East and Mankien in addition to Juba-based Mobile response teams that are deployed as when need arises. NRC responds in Education, Livelihoods and Food Security, WASH, Shelter, Information, Counselling and Legal Assistance (ICLA).

NRC as the agency focusing on outcome 1 of this project promoting peaceful co-existence and improved social cohesion in land related conflict management, since 2004, has been implementing and providing technical support in Community Dispute Resolution (CDR) and Housing Land and Property rights in South Sudan working closely with the government structures and informal justice systems in collaboration with different actors.

With funding partnership with the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (NMFA), SIDA and NORAD, in 2017, NRC handled over 200 cases in Jonglei on the Housing, Land and property rights and 111 were successfully resolved. In 2018, similar interventions are being implemented in different parts of the country. In partnership with UNHCR, NRC is working on peaceful co-existence training and provision of shelters to support persons return from the PoCs and resettle peacefully.

NRC will replicate past approaches within this action in addressing forced evictions and ensure HLP violations are avoided and those with disputes are supported to access dispute resolution structures and mechanism. In achieving the objectives of this call, NRC will capitalize on its long term approaches including. :

- HLP mainstreaming trainings for development actors, humanitarian actors and national/local actors.
- HLP awareness campaigns
- Collaborative Dispute Resolution (CDR) trainings for community structures with links to peaceful co-existence and social cohesion
- Group information sessions on HLP
- Legal counselling on HLP specific cases and referral for appropriate support and interventions
- Legal assistance and collaborative dispute resolution



- Material support to local institutions and community structures
- Design, development and dissemination of HLP specific IEC materials; Radio talk shows and messaging on HLP rights, remedies and entitlements
- HLP specific researches studies and assessment
- HLP tools development and contextualization
- HLP coordination in collaboration with the protection cluster and national authorities such as Land Forum and the HLP task force.
- NRC will also capitalize on its role of national Cluster co-coordinator for the Protection and WASH clusters in South Sudan and role of policy and conflict analysis to support and influence critical issues.

b) **Project management and coordination** – present the project implementation team, including positions and roles and explanation of which positions are to be funded by the project (to which percentage). Explain project coordination and oversight arrangements. Fill out project implementation readiness checklist in **Annex C**.

The project will be managed by Programme Manager based in Wau currently working with UN-Habitat, South Sudan, and supported by the UN-Habitat Country Team in Juba all supervised by the Senior Human Settlements Officer at the Regional Office for Africa of UN-Habitat in Nairobi. It will be implemented jointly by UN-Habitat and FAO in coordination with the UN RC office. The SRSG will provide overall guidance and the DSRG/RC/HC/RR will provide specific strategic guidance and oversight of the project to achieve the highest impact of the interventions.

The implementation will be done in close partnership with State Government at Wau and at national level with ministry of lands housing and urban development. The Norwegian Refugee Council and other national civil society organizations and stakeholders will implement specific aspects of the project.

A project technical committee consisting of UN-Habitat and FAO technical personnel and support from the Resident Coordinator’s Office (RCO) will plan and coordinate the implementation of the project on the ground as well as monitor and report on the project. The team will develop and implement a joint work plan based on the project outputs and activities.

c) **Risk management** – assess the level of risk for project success (low, medium and high) and provide a list of major project specific risks and how they will be managed, including the approach to updating risks and making project adjustments. Include any Do No Harm issues and project mitigation.

<b>Risk</b>	<b>Likelihood</b>	<b>Severity</b>	<b>Mitigation measures</b>
Increased overall insecurity due to lack of political commitment to peace	High	High	Constant communication and coordination with political leadership through RC/HC and UNMISS patrolling in the areas of return and project target areas

Host communities are not receptive to returnees	Medium	High	Ensure interventions through participatory process by involving all stakeholders and targeting based on in-depth vulnerability analysis
There might be resistance in terms of mindset from local leaders and local council courts with regard to customary laws and the formal legal frameworks with regard to women access to land.	Medium	Low	Demonstration of impact of addressing legal barriers on women's access to land and impact on household through community sensitization of the local council courts and community members. As well as engaging men in discussions on access to land for women.
In an attempt to address the issues around unlawful expropriation of land, there would be politicization on the issues making it harder for humanitarian agencies to intervene as is the case in Malakal.	Medium	Low	Advocacy to the government and local authorities.
Increasing Operating cost	Medium	Low	Regular monitoring to ensure timely implementation and always keep contingency plan
Communities, authorities and other stakeholders may have different understandings of the project objectives and expected achievements	Low	Medium	Ensuring a maximum clarity and building consensus through workshops will represent a key factor to success
<u>Government procedures and processes to identify and allocate land for vulnerable women take long for a time span beyond the project duration/the project to be able to support in allocation of land processes within the project timeline</u>	<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>	<u>Ensuring processes and procedures are in place by government to facilitate gender sensitive land allocations, mapping and documentation that can benefit vulnerable women's access to land even beyond the project timelines</u>

<u>Political Peace process timelines interrupt implementation of scheduled project activities</u>	<u>Medium</u>	<u>Low</u>	<u>Maximizing on implementing activities between peace process timelines</u>
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- d) **Monitoring and evaluation** – What will be the M&E approach for the project, including M&E expertise in the project team and main means and timing of collecting data? Include a break-down of M&E budget that the project is putting aside, including for collection of baseline and end line data for indicators and independent evaluation, and an approximate M&E timeline. Ensure at least 5-7% of the project budget is set aside for M&E activities.

The project management committee will be responsible to develop a detailed project monitoring and evaluation plan with the support of the UN-Habitat and FAO M&E unit.

A project officer will be allocated the full responsibility of ensuring the implementation of M&E plan with inputs from the project management team. Quarterly progress reports will be produced and submitted to management using standard reporting format in compliance with PBF guidelines for M&E. The Project Manager will present key progress, achievements, challenges and lessons learned on a quarterly basis to the management team of the recipients' organizations and management will review the reports and provide the necessary strategic direction and support in coordination with the RC office. PBSO will receive progress reports with achievements and learnings on a half yearly basis according to prescribed format. To implement the monitoring and evaluation plan including the final independent evaluation, 7% of the overall project budget will be set aside for this purpose.

The logical framework presented in Annex B identifies the Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) that represent the basis of the M&E framework to be used. A baseline study to benchmark the beginning conditions against these indicators will be undertaken at the start of the project. Subsequent surveys will be undertaken on a semi-annual basis to measure changes in these indicators and provide quantitative and qualitative data for input the above reports. An end-of project impact evaluation – using the same indicators – will provide evidence of the success or otherwise of the project, and ultimately test the validity and robustness of the project's theory of change to provide lessons for future approaches to address the identified land issues.

**Budget allocation for M&E plan (in the table below, list all the types of data collection inputs and their cost):**

<b>Budget for M&amp;E Plan by categories</b>	<b>Costs in US \$</b>
(1) Baseline survey/ perception surveys:	<b><u>30000</u></b>
(2) Monitoring and internal performance assessments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Joint Field visits RCO and UN-Habitat, FAO on project sites (at least once a year)</li> <li>- RUNO meeting (monthly, quarterly) to assess implementation status of projects</li> <li>- Community monitoring mechanism</li> </ul>	<b><u>10000</u></b>

(3) Reporting (cost for any workshops, facilitation support, additional data collection if needed): - Half year - Annual reporting	<b><u>15000</u></b>
- Independent evaluation mid-term - final	<b><u>50000</u></b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b><u>105,000</u></b>

A detail Monitoring and Evaluation plan has been attached as Annex E.

- e) **Project exit strategy/ sustainability** – Briefly explain the project’s exit strategy to ensure that the project can be wrapped up at the end of the project duration, either through sustainability measures, agreements with other donors for follow-up funding or end of activities which do not need further support. If support from other donors is expected, explain what the project will do to try to ensure this support from the start.

The project will support relevant Government of South Sudan at national and state level Ministries and Departments on land rights for women, land dispute management and conflict prevention with emphasis on transfer of skills to these key institutions, civil society organizations, women leaders and their male counterparts. The project will adopt a holistic, and systematic approach to land dispute management through rights-based lenses and establish mechanisms at community level that will endure. Knowledge and skills will be transferred to women and their counterparts, which will remain useful beyond the project period and will have catalytic impact to peace building in the community. Government institutions will be supported to develop land management tools and guidelines that will remain useful and continue providing easy access to land for women and most vulnerable communities such as IDPs and returnees. The project outputs will be owned by the National and State Governments as well as communities as they work towards bringing peace and preventing conflicts. Best practice and lessons learnt will be properly documented and will be shared with all stakeholders so that Government and the other stakeholders will be able to scale up these interventions to other States by allocating resources to ensure sustainability.

The project intends to address the issue of sustainability beyond the lifespan of the project in two thematic areas:

**Institutional sustainability:** An approach, which ensures all project activities are directed towards capacity building, will be promoted. Capacity will be provided to the relevant government and traditional institutions. The sole purpose of this initiative is to ensure that they are able to continue addressing women land right issues when funding from the project ends.

**Environmental sustainability:** With other ongoing projects of FAO on resilience building, the project will promote sustainable natural resource management in different aspects, including via technical assistance to the traditional and government institutions to ensure that land allocation process for resettlement of displaced people do not compromise the natural resource base.

Overall, the exit strategy will be linked with other existing FAO’s project in Wau like BRACED II and the emergency program that aim at improving access to productive assets to rural farmers for increased household food security and income. By ensuring that capacity at the local level is put in place to address gender equity, women empowerment and natural

resource conflict based management at the community level the project will exit when the key actors have both the technical and institutional setting to respond to any land related issues.

#### **IV. Project budget**

Please provide a brief justification for the proposed budget, highlighting any specific choices that have underpinned the budget preparation, especially for personnel, travel or other indirect project support, to demonstrate value for money for the project. Proposed budget for all projects must include funds for independent evaluation. Proposed budget for projects involving non-UN direct recipients must include funds for independent audit.

Fill out two tables in the Excel budget **Annex D**.



## **Annex A.1: Project Administrative arrangements for UN Recipient Organizations**

*(This section uses standard wording – please do not remove)*

The UNDP MPTF Office serves as the Administrative Agent (AA) of the PBF and is responsible for the receipt of donor contributions, the transfer of funds to Recipient UN Organizations, the consolidation of narrative and financial reports and the submission of these to the PBSO and the PBF donors. As the Administrative Agent of the PBF, MPTF Office transfers funds to RUNOS on the basis of the signed Memorandum of Understanding between each RUNO and the MPTF Office.

### **AA Functions**

On behalf of the Recipient Organizations, and in accordance with the UNDG-approved “Protocol on the Administrative Agent for Multi Donor Trust Funds and Joint Programmes, and One UN funds” (2008), the MPTF Office as the AA of the PBF will:

- Disburse funds to each of the RUNO in accordance with instructions from the PBSO. The AA will normally make each disbursement within three (3) to five (5) business days after having received instructions from the PBSO along with the relevant Submission form and Project document signed by all participants concerned;
- Consolidate the financial statements (Annual and Final), based on submissions provided to the AA by RUNOS and provide the PBF annual consolidated progress reports to the donors and the PBSO;
- Proceed with the operational and financial closure of the project in the MPTF Office system once the completion is completed by the RUNO. A project will be considered as operationally closed upon submission of a joint final narrative report. In order for the MPTF Office to financially closed a project, each RUNO must refund unspent balance of over 250 USD, indirect cost (GMS) should not exceed 7% and submission of a certified final financial statement by the recipient organizations’ headquarters.);
- Disburse funds to any RUNO for any costs extension that the PBSO may decide in accordance with the PBF rules & regulations.

### **Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient United Nations Organizations**

Recipient United Nations Organizations will assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to them by the Administrative Agent. Such funds will be administered by each RUNO in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures.

Each RUNO shall establish a separate ledger account for the receipt and administration of the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent from the PBF account. This separate ledger account shall be administered by each RUNO in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures, including those relating to interest. The separate ledger account shall be subject exclusively to the internal and external auditing procedures laid down in the financial regulations, rules, directives and procedures applicable to the RUNO.

Each RUNO will provide the Administrative Agent and the PBSO (for narrative reports only) with:

Type of report	Due when	Submitted by
Semi-annual project progress report	15 June	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist

Annual project progress report	15 November	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
End of project report covering entire project duration	Within three months from the operational project closure (it can be submitted instead of an annual report if timing coincides)	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual strategic peacebuilding and PBF progress report (for PRF allocations only), which may contain a request for additional PBF allocation if the context requires it	1 December	PBF Secretariat on behalf of the PBF Steering Committee, where it exists or Head of UN Country Team where it does not.

Financial reporting and timeline:

Timeline	Event
<b>30 April</b>	Annual reporting – Report <b>Q4 expenses</b> (Jan. to Dec. of previous year)
<i><b>Certified final financial report to be provided by 30 June of the calendar year after project closure</b></i>	

UNEX also opens for voluntary financial reporting for UN recipient organizations the following dates

<b>31 July</b>	Voluntary Q2 expenses (January to June)
<b>31 October</b>	Voluntary Q3 expenses (January to September)

Unspent Balance exceeding USD 250, at the closure of the project would have to be refunded and a notification sent to the MPTF Office, no later than six months (30 June) of the year following the completion of the activities.

### **Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property**

Ownership of equipment, supplies and other property financed from the PBF shall vest in the RUNO undertaking the activities. Matters relating to the transfer of ownership by the RUNO shall be determined in accordance with its own applicable policies and procedures.

### **Public Disclosure**

The PBSO and Administrative Agent will ensure that operations of the PBF are publicly disclosed on the PBF website (<http://unpbf.org>) and the Administrative Agent’s website (<http://mptf.undp.org>).

## **Annex A.2: Project Administrative arrangements for Non-UN Recipient Organizations**

*(This section uses standard wording – please do not remove)*

### **Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient Non-United Nations Organization:**

The Recipient Non-United Nations Organization will assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to them by the Administrative Agent. Such funds will be administered by each recipient in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures.

The Recipient Non-United Nations Organization will have full responsibility for ensuring that the Activity is implemented in accordance with the signed Project Document;

In the event of a financial review, audit or evaluation recommended by PBSO, the cost of such activity should be included in the project budget;

Ensure professional management of the Activity, including performance monitoring and reporting activities in accordance with PBSO guidelines.

Ensure compliance with the Financing Agreement and relevant applicable clauses in the Fund MOU.

### **Reporting:**

Each Receipt will provide the Administrative Agent and the PBSO (for narrative reports only) with:

Type of report	Due when	Submitted by
Bi-annual project progress report	15 June	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual project progress report	15 November	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
End of project report covering entire project duration	Within three months from the operational project closure (it can be submitted instead of an annual report if timing coincides)	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual strategic peacebuilding and PBF progress report (for PRF allocations only), which may contain a request for additional PBF allocation if the context requires it	1 December	PBF Secretariat on behalf of the PBF Steering Committee, where it exists or Head of UN Country Team where it does not.

Financial reports and timeline:

<b>Timeline</b>	<b>Event</b>
<b>28 February</b>	Annual reporting – Report <b>Q4 expenses</b> (Jan. to Dec. of previous year)
<b>30 April</b>	Report <b>Q1 expenses</b> (January to March)
<b>31 July</b>	Report <b>Q2 expenses</b> (January to June)
<b>31 October</b>	Report <b>Q3 expenses</b> (January to September)
<i>Certified final financial report to be provided at the quarter following the project financial closure</i>	

Unspent Balance exceeding USD 250 at the closure of the project would have to be refunded and a notification sent to the Administrative Agent, no later than three months (31 March) of the year following the completion of the activities.

### **Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property**

Matters relating to the transfer of ownership by the Recipient Non-UN Recipient Organization will be determined in accordance with applicable policies and procedures defined by the PBSO.

### **Public Disclosure**

The PBSO and Administrative Agent will ensure that operations of the PBF are publicly disclosed on the PBF website (<http://unpbf.org>) and the Administrative Agent website (<http://www.mptf.undp.org>)

### **Final Project Audit for non-UN recipient organization projects**

An independent project audit will be requested by the end of the project. The audit report needs to be attached to the final narrative project report. The cost of such activity must be included in the project budget.

### **Special Provisions regarding Financing of Terrorism**

Consistent with UN Security Council Resolutions relating to terrorism, including UN Security Council Resolution 1373 (2001) and 1267 (1999) and related resolutions, the Participants are firmly committed to the international fight against terrorism, and in particular, against the financing of terrorism. Similarly, all Recipient Organizations recognize their obligation to comply with any applicable sanctions imposed by the UN Security Council. Each of the Recipient Organizations will use all reasonable efforts to ensure that the funds transferred to it in accordance with this agreement are not used to provide support or assistance to individuals or entities associated with terrorism as designated by any UN Security Council sanctions regime. If, during the term of this agreement, a Recipient Organization determines that there are credible allegations that funds transferred to it in accordance with this agreement have been used to provide support or assistance to individuals or entities associated with terrorism as designated by any UN Security Council sanctions regime it will as soon as it becomes aware of it inform the head of PBSO, the Administrative Agent and the donor(s) and, in consultation with the donors as appropriate, determine an appropriate response.

### **Non-UN recipient organization (NUNO) eligibility:**

In order to be declared eligible to receive PBF funds directly, NUNOs must be assessed as technically, financially and legally sound by the PBF and its agent, the Multi Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTFO). Prior to submitting a finalized project document, it is the responsibility of each NUNO to liaise with PBSO and MPTFO and provide all the necessary documents (see below) to demonstrate that all the criteria have been fulfilled and to be declared as eligible for direct PBF funds.

The NUNO must provide (in a timely fashion, ensuring PBSO and MPTFO have sufficient time to review the package) the documentation demonstrating that the NUNO:

- Has previously received funding from the UN, the PBF, or any of the contributors to the PBF, in the country of project implementation
- Has a current valid registration as a non-profit, tax exempt organization with a social based mission in both the country where headquarter is located and in country of project implementation for the duration of the proposed grant. (**NOTE:** If registration is done on an annual basis in the country, the organization must have the current registration and obtain renewals for the duration of the project, in order to receive subsequent funding tranches)
- Produces an annual report that includes the proposed country for the grant
- Commissions audited financial statements, available for the last two years, including the auditor opinion letter. The financial statements should include the legal organization that will sign the agreement (and oversee the country of implementation, if applicable) as well as the activities of the country of implementation. (**NOTE:** If these are not available for the country of proposed project implementation, the CSO will also need to provide the latest two audit reports for a program or project based audit in country.) The letter from the auditor should also state whether the auditor firm is part of the nationally qualified audit firms.
- Demonstrates an annual budget in the country of proposed project implementation for the previous two calendar years, which is at least twice the annualized budget sought from PBF for the project<sup>8</sup>
- Demonstrates at least 3 years of experience in the country where grant is sought
- Provides a clear explanation of the CSO's legal structure, including the specific entity which will enter into the legal agreement with the MPTF-O for the PBF grant.

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<sup>8</sup> Annualized PBF project budget is obtained by dividing the PBF project budget by the number of project duration months and multiplying by 12.

### Annex B: Project Results Framework (MUST include sex- and age disaggregated data)

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification/ frequency of collection	Indicator milestones
Outcome 1: Women's groups have enhanced capacity to demand and secure accountability from government for women's land rights and equitable access to land from traditional authorities and governments		Outcome Indicator 1 a Number of Women got access to land by having land occupancy certificate in a gender responsive land dispute resolution mechanism by the traditional authorities' leaders Baseline: 0 Target: 1 500	Narrative progress report /Evaluation Report Report from Ministry of Physical Infrastructure and Traditional Authorities, Joint visit Half Yearly	<u>June-May 2020-2019=</u> 500 <u>May</u> <u>September</u> 2020=1500 (cumulative)
		Outcome Indicator 1 b Number of Women leaders participated and claimed women's rights in land disputes resolution meeting/committee with their traditional authorities Baseline: TBD Target: 200	Narrative progress report/ Evaluation Report Attendance sheet, Field visit Half yearly Project end report	<u>June-2019</u> <u>May 2020=</u> 60 <u>May-2020</u> <u>November</u> <u>2020=200</u> (cumulative)
		Outcome Indicator 1c % of traditional leaders, Women leaders and communities performed gender responsive land dispute resolution that enhanced women's access to land Baseline: TBD Target: 50%	Monitoring Report, Narrative progress report /Evaluation Report Half yearly Project end report	<u>June-2019</u> <u>May 2020=</u> 20 % <u>May-2020</u> <u>November</u> <u>2020= 50%</u> (cumulative)
	Output 1.1 Increasing awareness among communities and traditional leaders (male and female) on Women's Land rights, Gender responsive land dispute resolution mechanism List of activities under this Output:	Output Indicator 1.1.1 % of women and men aware about women's land rights Baseline: TBD Target: 75% of target population	Monitoring Report/Assessment report Half yearly Project end report	<u>June-2019</u> <u>December</u> <u>2019= 20 %</u> <u>Nov-2019</u> <u>May 2020=</u> <u>50%</u> <u>May-2020</u> <u>August</u> <u>2020=75%</u> (cumulative)

	<p>1. Create awareness on women's land rights among communities and their leaders through a mass campaign.</p> <p>2. 10 information centers established and functional to help IDPs and host communities to ensure access to relevant information on women's land rights</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.1.2 % of the leaders (male and female) from traditional authorities are aware on Women's land rights and Gender responsive land dispute resolution mechanism</p> <p>Baseline: TBD Target: 80%</p>	<p>Monitoring Report/Assessment report</p> <p>Half yearly Project end report</p>	<p><u>June-December 2019</u>= 20 % <u>Nov-2019</u><u>May 2020</u>= 50% <u>May-2020</u><u>August 2020</u>=80% (cumulative)</p>
	<p>Output 1.2 Enhanced skills and understanding of traditional authorities and their leaders (female and male) on gender responsive land dispute resolution</p> <p>List of activities under this Output:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Training needs assessment and capacity mapping of the women leaders and their male counterpart</li> <li>2. Training curriculum development on Gender responsive GLTN tools</li> <li>3. Conduct training on gender sensitive land dispute resolution mechanism Ensuring participation of women leaders in the traditional authorities or land dispute resolution committee</li> <li>4. Organize dialogues among traditional authorities and women leaders, youth groups to increase understanding and commitment for gender responsive land dispute resolution</li> <li>5. Exchange visit to other countries for learning of gender responsive land dispute resolution</li> </ol>	<p>Output Indicator 1.2.1 % of targeted women involved in land related dispute management</p> <p>Baseline: TBD Target: 50%</p>	<p>Monitoring Report/Attendance sheet</p> <p>Half yearly Project end report</p>	<p><u>June-December 2019</u>= 20 % <u>Nov-2019</u><u>May 2020</u>= 40% <u>May-2020</u><u>August 2020</u>=50% (cumulative)</p>
	<p>Output Indicator 1.2.2 # of women leaders and their male counterparts enhanced their understanding, skills and received training</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target:300 (50% male and 50% Female)</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.2.3 % of women participating in dialogues with their counterparts for gender responsive land dispute resolution</p> <p>Baseline: TBD Target: 50%</p>	<p>Training Report / Case Study</p> <p>Half yearly Project end report</p>	<p><u>June 2019</u>= 100 <u>Nov-2019</u><u>March 2020</u> = 300 (cumulative)</p>
	<p>Output 1.3 <u>Land-occupancy-certificate-Documentation</u> obtained from the traditional authorities or formal institutions for the women headed households</p> <p>List of activities under this Output:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Documentation support to the traditional authorities (designing and printing</li> </ol>	<p>Output Indicator 1.3.1 # of women received <u>land-occupancy certificate-documentation</u></p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 1,500</p>	<p>Monitoring Report/Attendance sheet</p> <p>Half yearly Project end report</p>	<p>June 2019= 20 % Nov 2019= 40% May 2020=50% (cumulative)</p>
	<p>Output Indicator 1.3.1 # of women received <u>land-occupancy certificate-documentation</u></p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 1,500</p>	<p>Report from Ministry of Physical Infrastructure</p> <p>Half yearly Project end report</p>	<p><u>March 2020</u><u>June-2019</u>= 500 <u>Nov-2019</u><u>May 2020</u> = 900+000 <u>May-2020</u><u>August 2020</u>= 145,100 (cumulative)</p>	

	<p>occupancy certificate, maintaining register etc)</p> <p>2. Financial support to women to obtain land occupancy certificate if needed</p> <p>3. Legal support to the women to resolve cases in the court, if not solved with traditional authorities</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.3.2 # of women received financial support Baseline: 0 Target: 1500</p> <p>Output Indicator 1.3.3 # of women received legal support Baseline: 0 Target: 500</p>	<p>Report from Ministry of Physical Infrastructure Half yearly Project end report</p> <p>Register for Legal support from Lawyers Half yearly Project end report</p>	<p><u>June-2019</u><u>March 2020</u> = 500 <u>Nov-2019</u><u>May 2020</u> =1000800 <u>May-July 2020</u>= 10500 (cumulative)</p> <p><u>June-2019</u><u>March 2020</u>= 200 <u>Nov-2019</u><u>May 2020</u>=400 <u>May-2020</u><u>August 2020</u>= 500 (cumulative)</p>
<p>Outcome 2: Improved land management and more gender responsive administrative system at state and county level, and reform of land policy at national level, facilitate/enhance secure access and ability of women to negotiate tenure security for the most vulnerable women groups returning from IDP camps</p>		<p>Outcome Indicator 2 a Number of Women Headed IDPs &amp; Returnees resettled with secure land title Baseline: 0 Target: 1000</p> <p>Outcome Indicator 2 b Gender inclusive land management system in place that facilitate most vulnerable women's access to land Baseline: TBD Target: State level and county level</p> <p>Outcome Indicator 2 c Amount of land allocations by government to returning IDPs <del>from the government to resettle IDPs</del> Baseline: 0 Target: 2 hectares 300 households</p>	<p>Narrative progress report /Evaluation Report Report from Ministry of Physical Infrastructure and Traditional Authorities, Joint visit Half Yearly</p> <p>Field visit, Case Study Half Yearly</p> <p>Report from Ministry of Physical Infrastructure, Field visit Half Yearly</p>	<p><u>June-2019</u><u>May 2020</u>= 500 <u>May-September 2020</u><u>2020</u>=1000 (cumulative)</p> <p><u>June-2019</u><u>May 2020</u>= State level <u>May-2020</u><u>September 2020</u>=County level</p> <p><u>June-2019</u>=1 hectare <u>May-2020</u>= 2 hectare <u>May 2020</u>: 100 households <u>September</u>: 300 households</p> <p><u>June-2019</u><u>May 2020</u>= State level <u>Nov-2019</u>= County</p>
	<p>Output 2.1 Enhanced skills and understanding on gender sensitive land management, land administration and land dispute resolution in line with land act 2009 of Government officials working at national, state and local level</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.1.1 Gender inclusive land management system and land dispute resolution mechanisms in place at State Government and Local authorities</p>	<p>Field visit, Case Study Half Yearly</p>	



	<p>List of activities under this Output:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Training needs assessment</li> <li>2. Training Curriculum development on gender sensitive land management</li> <li>3. Training conduction targeting the government officials</li> <li>4. Exchange visit in other countries on gender sensitive land management</li> </ol>	<p>Baseline: TBD Target: State level and county level</p> <p>Output Indicator 2.1.2 Number of Government officials enhanced their skills and understanding on gender sensitive/responsive land management and administration Baseline: TBD Target: 100</p> <p>Output Indicator 2.1.3 Land tenure tools at state level in place with specific relevance for Women headed IDPs and returnees Baseline: 0 Target: 01 guidelines published</p> <p>Output Indicator 2.2.1 Existing land management and administration system reviewed and recommendation provided Baseline: 0 Target:01 report</p> <p>Output Indicator 2.2.2 Gender inclusive land tenure tools developed Baseline: 0 Target: 01</p> <p>Output Indicator 2.2.3 % of women involved in participatory planning process for land allocation Baseline: TBD Target:70%</p>	<p>Training Report / Case Study Half yearly Project end report</p> <p>Printed copy</p> <p>Printed copy of recommendation report from consolation</p> <p>Printed copy of the tool</p> <p>Monitoring report Evaluation report Half yearly</p>	<p><del>May-2020</del><u>August 2020</u>=State and County level</p> <p>June 2019= 50 <del>Nov-2019=100</del><u>May 2020</u> - 100 (cumulative)</p> <p><del>June-2019</del><u>August 2020</u>= 01</p> <p><del>June-March 2020</del><u>2019</u> = 01</p> <p><del>June-2019</del><u>March 2020</u> = 01</p> <p><del>June-2019</del><u>February 2020</u> = 30 % <del>Nov-2019</del><u>May 2020</u>= 60% <del>May-2020</del><u>August 2020</u>=70% (Cumulative)</p>
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	<p>Output 2.3</p> <p>Ministry of Land, Physical Infrastructure and Governor's office at state level is more gender responsive to allocate land for land Less Women Headed HH (DPs, returnees)</p> <p>List of activities under this Output:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Organizing dialogue between government and women leaders for land allocation</li> <li>Establish Gender sensitive participatory land allocation process: training on participatory planning process with State and local authorities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supporting state and local authorities in managing land allocation process</li> <li>accompanying of 500 individuals (women) to obtain land access with relative certainty that they will be able to stay</li> <li>Facilitating returnee and IDP resettlement involving host communities</li> </ul> </li> <li>Test the implementation of Gender Responsive community-based mapping and documentation of tenure rights, including disputes, natural resources and livelihoods</li> </ol>	<p>Output Indicator 2.3.1</p> <p>Numbers of women have access to land through gender sensitive land allocation process.</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: 1000</p> <p>Output Indicator 2.3.2</p> <p>Number of women involved in gender sensitive land allocation process</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: 1200</p> <p>Output Indicator 2.3.3</p> <p>Gender sensitive participatory land allocation process in place and implemented</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: 01</p>	<p>Report from Ministry of Physical Infrastructure</p> <p>Half yearly Project end report</p> <p>Attendance Sheet</p> <p>Project end report</p> <p>Half yearly</p> <p>Field visit, Case study, Focus Group Discussion report</p> <p>Project end report</p> <p>Half yearly</p>	<p>June 2019=400</p> <p>May 2020=800</p> <p>August 2020=1000 (cumulative)</p> <p>June 2019=100</p> <p>Nov 2019=150</p> <p>May 2020=200 (cumulative)</p> <p>May 2020 = 50</p> <p>August 2020 = 100 (cumulative)</p> <p>Nov 2019=01</p>
<p>Outcome 3:</p> <p>Policy makers provide effective, strategic support for gender responsive land policies.</p>		<p>Outcome Indicator 3 a</p> <p>Draft gender responsive land policy prepared for tabling in parliament</p> <p>Baseline: n.a</p> <p>Target: Draft policy</p> <p>Outcome Indicator 3 b</p> <p># of women engaged in workshop and other dialogue on gender responsive land policy</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: 50</p> <p>Outcome Indicator 3-c</p> <p>Number of women have access to land through implementation of gender responsive land policies</p>	<p>Printed copy of the policy</p> <p>Workshop Report</p> <p>Attendance sheet</p> <p>Narrative progress report/Evaluation Report</p>	<p>June 2019</p> <p>June 2019</p> <p>June 2019=500</p> <p>May 2020=1500 (cumulative)</p>

	<p>Output 3.1</p> <p>Draft national Land Policy reviewed and provided recommendations to make it more gender inclusive.</p> <p>List of activities under this Output:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Workshop convened for parliamentarians and other stakeholders to review policy</li> <li>2. Consultant engaged to review and provide strengthened text for a revised policy to make it more gender inclusive</li> <li>3. Train both state and national policy makers on drafting land laws that are gender responsive</li> </ol>	<p>Baseline: 0 Target: 1,500</p> <p>Output Indicator 3.1.1 Consensus reached on recommendations for gender responsive land policy Baseline: na Target: accepted by policy makers</p> <p>Output Indicator 3.1.2 Consultant's report accepted as working draft by Parliamentary land committee. Baseline: na Target: 01</p> <p>Output Indicator 3.1.3 Number of women and men received training and contribute to draft gender sensitive land laws Baseline: 0 Target: 50</p> <p>Output Indicator 3.2.1 Number of actors supported implementation of gender responsive land policies Baseline: 0 Target: 100</p> <p>Output Indicator 3.2.2 Number of women and men aware on gender sensitive land policies and legal framework Baseline : 0 Target: 300</p>	<p>Report from Ministry of Physical Infrastructure and Traditional Authorities, Joint visit Half Yearly</p> <p>Workshop Report Attendance sheet</p> <p>Printed report</p> <p>Training report</p> <p>Case study, Field Visit, Assessment report Half yearly</p> <p>Training/workshop Report</p>	<p>June 2019</p> <p>June-2019 November 2019</p> <p>June-2019 January 2020</p> <p>June-2019 May 2020=50 Nov-2019 August 2020=100 (cumulative) June-2019 August 2020</p>
<p>Output 3.2</p> <p>Enhanced commitment among national and state actors for implementation of gender responsive land policies</p> <p>List of activities under this Output:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Carry out advocacy workshops at both state and national levels on protection of women's rights to land</li> <li>2. National and state land conferences for awareness on the national legal and policy framework development process, focusing specifically on the provisions regarding women's land rights.</li> </ol>				

	3. Regular coordination meetings to generate, disseminate information and discuss problems affecting women's right to land	Output Indicator 3.2.3 Number of meetings held where women's land rights and access issues are discussed Baseline: 0 Target: 14	Meeting minutes	Nov-2019
				August 2020

**Annex C: Checklist of project implementation readiness**

<b>Question</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Comment</b>
1. Have all implementing partners been identified?	X		UN-Habitat, FAO, UNMISS, NRC will implement the project
2. Have TORs for key project staff been finalized and ready to advertise?	X		Current staff member will also work to implement the project.
3. Have project sites been identified?	X		Wau state (former county)
4. Have local communities and government offices been consulted/ sensitized on the existence of the project?	X		Consultation meeting conducted with Ministry at national and state level and civil society organizations. FGD conducted in IDP camps and in the host communities.
5. Has any preliminary analysis/ identification of lessons learned/ existing activities been done?	X		Best practice and lessons learned documents collected and reviewed from ongoing programmes implemented by the partners
6. Have beneficiary criteria been identified?	X		Through FGD with Women initial selection criteria have been identified
7. Have any agreements been made with the relevant Government counterparts relating to project implementation sites, approaches, Government contribution?	X		MoU has been prepared on collaboration among government implementing organizations
8. Have clear arrangements been made on project implementing approach between project recipient organizations?	X		Activity wise leading organization has been identified and will be responsible to deliver
9. What other preparatory activities need to be undertaken before actual project implementation can begin and how long will this take?	N/A		

Annex D: Detailed and UND G budgets (attached Excel sheet)

CATEGORIES	ORIGINAL BUDGET			REVISED BUDGET		
	UNFAO	UNHABITA	Totals	UNFAO	UNHABITAT	Totals
1. Staff and other personnel	\$ 103,517	\$ 255,000	\$ 358,517	\$ 162,301	\$ 255,000.00	\$ 417,301
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	\$ 10,198	\$ 10,000	\$ 20,198	\$ 31,180	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 41,180
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,688	\$ -	\$ 7,688
4. Contractual services	\$ -	\$ 100,800	\$ 100,800	\$ -	\$ 100,800.00	\$ 100,800
5. Travel	\$ 39,567	\$ 23,500	\$ 63,067	\$ 65,255	\$ 23,500.00	\$ 88,755
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	\$ 36,044	\$ 400,000	\$ 436,044	\$ -	\$ 400,000.00	\$ 400,000
7. General Operating and other Costs	\$ 277,964	\$ 145,279	\$ 423,243	\$ 200,866	\$ 145,279.40	\$ 346,145
Sub-Total	\$ 467,289	\$ 934,579	\$ 1,401,869	\$ 467,290	\$ 934,579	\$ 1,401,869
7% Indirect Costs	\$ 32,710	\$ 65,420.56	\$ 98,131	\$ 32,710	\$ 65,421	\$ 98,131
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 500,000</b>	<b>\$ 1,000,000</b>	<b>\$ 1,499,999</b>	<b>\$ 500,000</b>	<b>\$ 1,000,000</b>	<b>\$ 1,500,000</b>

CATEGORIES	Revised Budget (Modification No.1)					
	-REVISED-Amount Recipient		Amount Recipient Agency-UNHABIT		Total	PROJECT TOTAL
	Tranche-1 (70%)	Tranche-2 (30%)	Tranche-1 (70%)	Tranche-2 (30%)	Tranche-2	
1- Staff and other personnel	113,611	48,690.30	178,500	76,500	292,111	417,301
2- Supplies, Commodities, Materials	21,926	9,354	7,000	3,000	28,926	41,180
3- Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	5,382	2,306	-	-	5,382	7,688

4. Contractual services	—	—	70,560	30,240	70,560	30,240	100,800
5. Travel	45,679	19,577	16,450	7,050	62,129	26,627	88,755
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	—	—	280,000	120,000	280,000	120,000	400,000
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	140,606	60,260	101,695	43,584	242,301	103,843	346,145
<b>Sub Total Project Costs</b>	<b>327,103</b>	<b>140,187</b>	<b>654,205</b>	<b>280,374</b>	<b>981,308</b>	<b>420,561</b>	<b>1,401,869</b>
8. Indirect Support Costs (must be 7%)	22,897	9,813	45,794	19,626	68,692	29,439	98,131
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>350,000</b>	<b>150,000</b>	<b>700,000</b>	<b>300,000</b>	<b>1,050,000</b>	<b>450,000</b>	<b>1,500,000</b>