



PEACEBUILDING FUND

Project Title: Immediate Response for protection and peace building in Southern Kordofan/Nuba Mountain State	Recipient UN Organization: UNHCR																											
Project Contact: UNHCR Sub Office Kadugli, Southern Kordofan Southern Kordofan, Sudan Address: c/o UNHCR Representation Officer Mohamed Nageeb Road Khartoum, Sudan Telephone: +249 183-471 101/ 155-771 101 E-mail: sudkh@unhcr.org	Implementing Partner(s): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Nuba Mountains International Association for Development (NMIAD) ▪ International Organization for Migration ▪ Local/International NGOs and/or CBOs 																											
Project Number: <i>To be completed by UNDP MDTF Office</i>	Project Location: Southern Kordofan/Nuba Mountains State																											
Project Description: <i>One sentence identifying issue/problem tackled and peacebuilding or peace consolidation process addressed:</i> The project will utilize Protection- and durable solutions-oriented interventions as a catalyst for addressing critical conflict threat factors that are fuelled by entrenched mistrust and support communities to safeguard their basic and sole means of survival and livelihood (farming and herding) through:	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 60%;">Total Project Cost (UNHCR budget for the Three Areas):</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: right;">USD</td> <td style="width: 30%; text-align: right;">16,777,940</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Peace building Fund:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">USD</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2,014,817</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Government input:</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other donors:</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>▪ Government of USA¹</td> <td style="text-align: right;">USD</td> <td style="text-align: right;">4,000,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>▪ Government of Japan</td> <td style="text-align: right;">USD</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2,000,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>▪ PBF allocation for Abyei</td> <td style="text-align: right;">USD</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2,000,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>▪ Common Humanitarian Fund</td> <td style="text-align: right;">USD</td> <td style="text-align: right;">150,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total (Other donors)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">USD</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Total Project Cost (UNHCR budget for the Three Areas):	USD	16,777,940	Peace building Fund:	USD	2,014,817	Government input:			Other donors:			▪ Government of USA ¹	USD	4,000,000	▪ Government of Japan	USD	2,000,000	▪ PBF allocation for Abyei	USD	2,000,000	▪ Common Humanitarian Fund	USD	150,000	Total (Other donors)	USD	
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promoting conflict-sensitive natural resource management notably through the dispensing of water sources along the migratory routes. ▪ Securing safe passage of repatriating IDPs traveling to and through Southern Kordofan which is a major transit zone for return to the South ▪ A pilot scheme to strengthen food security and provide sustainable livelihoods, laying the groundwork for longer-term engagement in these areas. ▪ Support the Ministry of Social Development, State lead agency for Protection to establish foundations for monitoring and assessing the status of distribution patterns for basic services, security, justice, etc in areas of IDP return. 	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td colspan="2">Other partners:</td> </tr> <tr> <td>▪ World Food Programme (FFW)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">USD 2,146,000</td> </tr> </table>	Other partners:		▪ World Food Programme (FFW)	USD 2,146,000																							
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¹ The US Government's contribution is towards the \$53.4m UNHCR Supplementary Appeal which covers programmes in Southern Sudan, the Three Areas and Darfur.

Gender Marker Score¹: 1

Score 3 for projects that are targeted 100% to women beneficiaries and/or address specific hardships faced by women and girls in post-conflict situations;

Score 2 for projects with specific component, activities and budget allocated to women;

Score 1 for projects with women mentioned explicitly in its objectives, but no specific activities are formulated nor is a budget reserved; and

Score 0 for projects that do not specifically mention women.

PBF Priority Area(s) and Outcomes: (use PBF results framework to identify PBF priority area. Sample PBF outcomes are also included in the results framework).

PBF PRIORITY AREA 2: Promote peaceful coexistence and non-violent conflict resolution

- **PBF Outcome no. 5:** National reconciliation processes that promote culture of inclusion and peaceful resolution of processes are strengthened and the most urgent human rights legacies of the conflict addressed, including responsible media.
- **PBF Outcome no. 7:** Exercising of fundamental human rights by general public improved to redress enduring practices of political and economic exclusion, eg. through support to institutional human rights mechanisms, safeguard and oversight arrangements for the promotion of fundamental human rights.

PBF PRIORITY AREA 3: Revitalize the economy and immediate peace dividends (pilot project)

- **PBF Outcome no. 10:** Early revitalization of the economy, e.g. through promotion of partnerships with private sector to develop micro enterprises and youth employment schemes; revitalizing agricultural sector, technical support to design more inclusive and sustainable policies for the management of natural resources, etc.
- **PBF Outcome no. 11:** Communities affected by conflict are protected and reintegrated in the communities, including internally displaced people, refugees and victims of gender based violence; peace dividends generate general confidence in the peace building process.

Outputs and Key Activities:

Conflict-sensitive natural resource management, food security and livelihoods activities have been identified by communities as risk factors that need to be addressed as a matter of urgency, notably to mitigate threats to the survival means farmers' and herders' during the dry season and along migration routes. They flow from peace building and reconciliation initiatives and represent concrete steps needed to manage the risk of conflict. The principal component of the project involves employing tried and tested high impact interventions Food for Work assistance modalities to harvest rainwater with immediate results. A second component is a pilot initiative under WFP's Innovative Programmes (Warehouse Receipt System) whose goal is to connect farmers to market, laying foundations for engagement in the engagement under the auspices of the priority plan for the Peacebuilding & Recovery Facility (PRF). A third component concerns building of the State Ministry of Social Development, which is chair of the Protection sector and of local media to conduct constructive advocacy on protection matters.


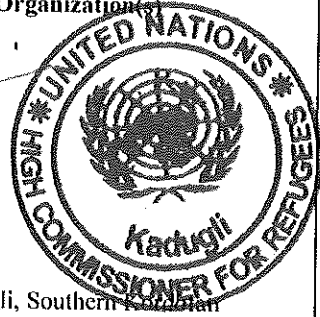

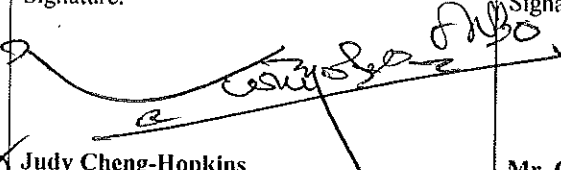
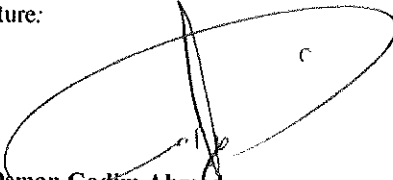
¹ The PBSO monitors the inclusion of women and girls in all PBF projects in line with:

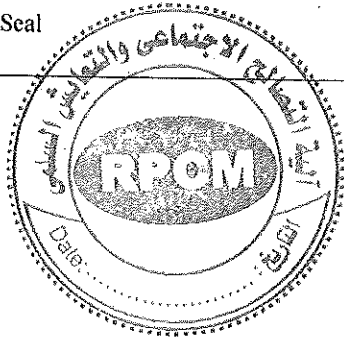
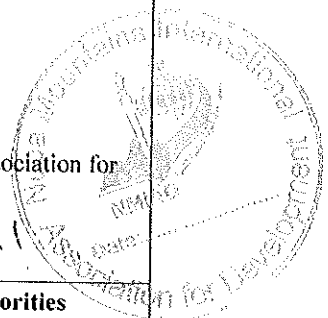
- SC Resolution 1325 (inclusion of women in prevention and resolution of conflict and in peacebuilding)
- SC Resolution 1612 (protection of children affected by armed conflict);
- SC Resolution 1820 (prevention of sexual violence and women in situations of armed conflict); and
- SC Resolution 1888 (re-enforcing Resolution 1820)
- SC Resolution 1889 (re-enforcing Resolution 1325)

PBSO measures inclusion of women and girls at project planning stage based on intended results and allocated budgets. PBSO also monitors and documents the progress and results of these projects separately to inform the SC and UN system.

PROJECT DOCUMENT COVER SHEET

(for IRF-funded projects)

<p>Recipient UN Organization(s)</p> <p>Signature: </p> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES Kadugli</p> </div> <p>Maurice Bisau Head of Office UNHCR Kadugli, Southern Sudan</p> <p>Date & Seal <i>29th MARCH 2011</i></p>	<p>National Implementing Partner(s)</p> <p>Signature: </p> <p>Mubarak Michael Abdalla Nuba Mountains International Association for Development (NMIAD)</p> <p>Date & Seal <i>29/3/2011</i></p>
<p>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)</p> <p>Signature: </p> <p>Judy Cheng-Hopkins Assistant Secretary-General for Peacebuilding Support, New York</p> <p>Date & Seal <i>21 April 2011</i></p>	<p>Representative of National Authorities</p> <p>Signature: </p> <p>Mr. Osman Gadim Ahmed Chair of the State Reconciliation and Peaceful Coexistence Mechanism (RPCM), Kadugli</p> <p>Date & Seal</p>



COMPONENT 1: Situation Analysis

(note: for IRF submissions this component may be skipped if the information is already contained in the IRF submission template.) Minimum one paragraph, suggested maximum one page.

Southern Kordofan/Nuba Mountains² State is the geographical centre of Sudan and is located at the confluence of ethnic groups and religions. The State hosts a diverse population of 2.5 million people³ who speak over 50 languages and adhere to Islamic, Christian and traditional faiths. The majority of the population lives in rural areas. Farming and herding are the main economic and subsistence activities. Government and UN estimates put the population of returnees at between 400,000 and 500,000 (16-20% of the total). This oil-rich territory on the disputed border between North and South Sudan is a major transit zone for return, and shares a common boundary with five States of Southern Sudan (Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Warrap, Unity and Upper Nile) that collectively account for 75% of 250,000 returns that took place in late 2010/early 2011.

The State hosts an unknown number of IDPs of Southern Sudanese origin. Approximately 10,000 Southerners registered to vote in the referendum although not all eligible voters registered. Some went to the South for registration/voting and then returned to the Southern Kordofan. According to reports of Southern Community leaders in the State, the majority of Southerners currently living there are IDPs displaced from the Bahr-el-Ghazal and Upper Nile region during the war. They are mostly engaged in casual labor and live in poverty. Some have complained to the Southern Chief of Kadugli Locality that they would like to return to the South but lack the means to do so. The number of spontaneous returnees to the South appears to be low (according to the Southern chief of Kadugli Locality, only 38 individuals returned in December 2010.)

Southern Kordofan State is a hotbed of potential conflict and displacement. The Inter-Agency Referendum-related Humanitarian Contingency Plan highlights urgent concerns: the **return** of more than 400,000 IDPs placed increasing demands on poorly developed social services. Competition over **water and land (including access and grazing rights)** continue to drive a majority of local conflicts, fuelled by political manipulation and entrenched mistrust. The disruption of traditional conflict resolution mechanisms—mostly as a result of political manipulation—diminished the formerly important role of the traditional native administration in solving intertribal disputes. **Dissatisfaction with CPA processes** and milestones could contribute to creating instability and leave grievances unaddressed. Any escalation of **conflict over Abyei and referenda** could have spill-over effects on the States' key oil-producing heavily militarized area of Higlig, which was previously identified to be part of Abyei and is now part of South Kordofan. In **border areas with neighboring South Sudan** there are latent tensions with potential for conflict over land rights, border demarcation and access (grazing, flow of goods, etc.). In January 2011, in a string of security incidents return convoys came under armed attack *en route* to the South. One woman was killed. When the South becomes independent, conflict in any of the State's southern neighbors could trigger **refugee inflows**. Substantial numbers of **SPLA men** currently serving with the JIU and/or the SPLA who originate from the State might return and join those already present in the Nuba Mountains or in border areas of White Lake/Jaw. Their presence could cause insecurity. Other armed groups may cause insecurity and displacement, particularly **potential JEM activities** in the north-western areas and in border areas with Northern Kordofan and South Darfur. With the re-alignment of rebel groupings in Darfur any displacement could produce an influx of IDPs into the State.

² The CPA stipulates (p.73) that the name of the State shall be settled before the conclusion of the Peace Agreement by a committee representing the state formed by the two Parties.

³ According to the latest census results officially released on 25 October 2010 by Presidency.

COMPONENT 2: Narrative Section: Project justification

(note: for IRF submissions this component may be skipped if the information is already contained in the IRF submission template.)

1. Describe the project's direct and immediate relevance to peacebuilding, and elaborate the link to the strategy in the Priority Plan, including the PBF Priorities and Outcomes that it targets. (See the PBF Results Framework).

The foregoing *Situational Analysis* makes a clear case for a concerted effort by the State authorities and the international community to support local populations to sustain the relative stability that has prevailed in Southern Kordofan in the post-CPA era. A legacy of historical structural causes of conflict includes the land question (ownership, access and use rights), political marginalization (particularly among the Nuba people), economic marginalization compounded by lack of basic services, acute underdevelopment and rampant poverty, and identity issues stemming from the processes of Arabisation and Islamisation implemented by successive central government regimes.

Against this backdrop, and in the spirit of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, the State authorities have adopted an assertive stance, notably with the establishment of the Reconciliation and Peaceful Coexistence Mechanism (RPCM) as the principal driver of peace building efforts in the State. The RPCM was established by decree of the State Governor in June 2009 to bring peace to ongoing conflicts. Its membership is drawn from across the political divide and its core activities include organizing peace conferences and making sure that peace agreements are implemented. The RPCM carries power of the Governor to enforce peace agreements, can guarantee community security and has a role of long-term reconciliation. It is widely acknowledge as active, effective and powerful, and is embraced by the public, donors and partners.

The proposed activities concern direct and community-requested follow-up work that backs and solidifies peace agreements brokered by the RPCM. They are designed on the one hand to deliver timely dividends to communities that have engaged in peace agreements and on the other to lay foundations for engagement in a broader peace building framework driven by national actors based on a joint analysis of needs with the international community which will be translated into an a priority plan for the Peacebuilding & Recovery Facility (PRF).

As co-chair of the Protection sector in South Kordofan (the State Ministry of Social Development and Community Empowerment is the chair) and countrywide Protection sector lead, UNHCR has identified a strategic imperative of creating strong linkages between Protection and Peace Building, and received the endorsement of the State government in this regard. Given that Protection is a crosscutting issue and concern, the project's community-based interventions are designed to complement the efforts of other actors in an integrated manner. In this post-conflict recovery context, durable solutions is equated with the achievement of sustainable return—in other words, the ability of returnees to secure the political, economic, legal and social conditions needed to maintain life, livelihood and dignity. This presumes that returnees go back to societies that are more or less stable. When this is not the case, returnees and communities in areas of return should benefit equally from improved access to productive assets and social services⁴.

The present project flows from a process of consultation with a range of actors, which sought to identify Protection-oriented activities that meet the criteria of the following PBF Priorities and for

⁴ Source: UNHCR Handbook for Repatriation and Reintegration Activities.

which immediate responses would have significant positive impact. The interventions are designed to simultaneously support national and state-led processes including providing inputs to address root causes as identified by communities, prevent and resolve disputes around land and natural resources, and support to improve livelihoods.

The projects involve direct and community-requested follow-up work that backs and solidifies peace agreements that were brokered by RPCM with UNDP-CRP technical assistance. Following the signing of agreements, UNDP-CRP along with UNDP-CRMA and RPCM went back to the communities to run workshops that brought 15-20 representatives together to collaboratively decide on the sorts of interventions (services, infrastructure, capacity) that the communities need in their areas to both bolster the peace agreement and to address the root causes of conflict. The results are documented in an assessment format that make it exceptionally easy and simple for partners with technical capacity to work in these areas, knowing that the interventions are directly requested by the communities, that they contribute directly to peace building and that they are backed strongly by the government in the form of RPCM. This is a model that UNDP and partners are using more broadly in post-agreement situations, but there remains a need for technical partners and funding to fulfill this follow-up work.

- because of the consultative process, this is an extremely conflict sensitive method;
- mapping is done by community members—the process has them identify the ten critical issues affecting their area, then mapping them by issue on UNDP CRMA maps, and then coming back together to prioritize collectively each of these interventions.
- there is notable momentum that comes from the timing of workshops (which UNDP-CRP does after each peace process). The communities are new signatories to the agreement and very welcoming of anything that supports consolidation of the agreement.
- the reports allow technical partners to simply pick up the maps and community inputs and move ahead with their own comparative advantages (WASH, infrastructure, capacity-building/training etc.) rather than having to go through their own assessment process.

While specific attention is paid to persons who are of concern to UNHCR by virtue of its protection mandate—notably returnees and IDPs—specific sensitivity is aimed at preventing involuntary marginalization of any group within or among communities and dispelling any such perceptions. The *2011 UN & Partners Work Plan* highlights the role of social divisions⁵ among different population groups in northern Sudan as one of the major drivers of vulnerability. “These divisions appear to fall along tribal or ethnic lines, and are often related to competition between nomadics and settled populations. These issues have been particularly evident in eastern Sudan, Darfur, and the three Protocol Areas, where perceptions of marginalization and discrimination by central authorities played a major role in fuelling conflict and, by extension multiplying humanitarian needs”. (p.33) The *2011 UN & Partners Work Plan* also highlights the implications of the youth bulge⁶. “Insufficient provision of reliable services or opportunities for young people is a major source of instability, which can produce negative consequences and undermine efforts to support durable solutions. Left out of political, economic and social spheres, youth lack productive outlets for constructive social engagement. While the overwhelming majority of youth are peaceful members of society, this youth bulge could pose serious risks to stability. Some of northern Sudan’s most volatile areas have youth bulges that exceed the northern average, including Darfur and the three Protocol Areas, where 52% of residents are no older than sixteen. In Southern Kordofan the youth constitute 53% of the population.” (p.33)

⁵ Context Analysis, *2011 UN & Partners Work Plan*

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Priority Area 2—Promote coexistence and peaceful conflict resolution:

- Safe passage of repatriating IDPs: Apart from seriously compromising the safety and dignity of returnees, a repeat of the attacks on return convoys that took place in January 2011 could invite revenge attacks and spiral into full-scale conflict and further entrench feelings of mistrust. While ownership of the return process rests with the Government of South Sudan, these incidents created the impetus for strong engagement by Emergency Return sector, which is co-chaired by UNHCR and IOM, and the authorities in the State to ensure the safety and dignity of populations returning to or transiting through the State. (PBF Outcome no. 7)
- Targeted involvement of youth (defined as aged between 15-30) in community-based self-reliance activities: The attacks described above, were attributed to Misseriya youths, and point to a deep-rooted problem. As many analysis have noted, signs of insecurity are widespread in the western area of Southern Kordofan where grievances about lack of access to services and employment and the blockage of pastoralist movement towards the South have led a number of Misseriya youth to resort to armed violence. Among nomadic groups, it is not uncommon for armed youth fetch water for domestic use—a responsibility that is traditionally borne by women. The project therefore makes specific provision to target this segment of the population specifically for engagement in peaceful coexistence initiatives. (PBF Outcome no. 10, 11)
- Women's empowerment: Implementation of project activities will be guided by both UNHCR and WFP gender policies. UNHCR's policy is premised on the recognition that displacement affects men and women differently and that effective programming must recognize these differences. Furthermore, to fully understand protection needs and the assistance resources, women must participate in planning and implementing projects. Socio-cultural and economic roles can, to a great extent, determine the pattern of such participation. Traditional roles are often disrupted and then either undermined or reinforced by the displacement situation. WFP's Food for Work programmes make provision for equal participation of women and men including equal access to benefits, and support systems such as child care facilities to enhance participation of women. They also ensure adequate representation of and with direct payments to women farmers. WFP has a monitoring system to track women's participation and benefits. (PBF Outcome no. 8, 10, 11)
- Conflict-sensitive natural resource management/rainwater harvesting: This is the principal component of the project. It involves collaboration with WFP to employ proven Food for Work assistance modalities to realize rapid high impact interventions to harvest rainwater, with immediate results. Agriculture and natural resources which constitute the mainstay of the economy are paradoxically at the root of most conflicts as herds destroy crops during seasonal migration and water for domestic and livestock consumption is scarce. While South Kordofan does not suffer from absolute shortages of land and water it is evident that a critical conflict threat factor in the State is the entrenched mistrust that exists among communities whose interests in safeguarding their basic means of survival (farming and herding) became enmeshed in political manipulation over the years. Provision is thus made under the project to provide inputs to construct surface water harvesting dams (haffirs) to store rainwater for use by both farmers and herders in the acute dry season. The aim is to support populations to preempt violent disputes and break the cycle of conflict, while improving short-term food security through generation of seasonal employment through Food for Work. These needs were identified through extensive discussions with concerned communities under the auspices of the RPCM and the Peace Building sector. (PBF Outcome no. 8, 10, 11)
- Capacity building of State and community-based institutions and the media to promote peaceful coexistence: Operationalizing Protection in a post-conflict recovery context involves

- Capacity building of State and community-based institutions and the media to promote peaceful coexistence: Operationalizing Protection in a post-conflict recovery context involves monitoring conditions in places of return and progressively shifting from identifying gaps and prioritizing responses to strengthening the national institutions and monitoring the government's adherence to basic international principles. Reintegration is the universal enjoyment of full political, civil, economic, social and cultural rights. It incorporates *inter-alia* access to legal processes; full participation in political processes; gender equality in all aspects of political life; protection from persecution; access to productive resources (eg. land, agricultural inputs and livestock); access to services; security; absence of discrimination; community-level dispute resolution, etc. Accordingly, the project makes provision to build the capacity of the State Ministry of Social Development (MOSD) assume its leadership function of monitoring and assessing the status of distribution patterns for basic services and promoting rule of law at the grassroots level. Noting the importance of employing culturally appropriate methodologies to support confidence building, provision is made to engage a local NGO with experience in community mobilization to conduct community-level peace building activities in collaboration with the SMOSD and UNHCR. Provision is also made to engage the media in constructive advocacy through training and sensitization activities. These needs were identified through extensive discussions with concerned communities under the auspices of the RPCM and the Peace Building sector. (PBF Outcome no. 5, 7, 8)

Priority Area 3—Revitalise the economy and immediate peace dividends:

- Strengthening food security and livelihoods: According to IFAD⁷, about 80% of rural residents are sedentary agro-pastoralists, 13% nomadic-semi-nomadic pastoralists and agro-pastoralists, and the remaining 7% are non-farmers (traders, laborers, and public servants). Accordingly, IFAD estimates that 93% of the rural population depends on access to land for farming and/or grazing cattle to obtain almost all their sources of food and income. However, small-scale farmers who lack storage capacities are routinely constrained to sell their produce to merchants at low prices in order to meet other family demands. The project thus makes provision for a pilot initiative to construct 14 grain stores in seven localities which have fertile land that is suitable for crop and horticultural production. The warehouse receipt project initiated by WFP and supported by FAO, the State Ministry of Agriculture (SMOA), ABS, UNHCR and Sudan Productive Capacity Recovery Programme (SPRCP) using WFP's Food for Work modality. This will create labour opportunities, support farmers to acquire assets and at the same time improve food security and reduce farm family's vulnerability. The pilot initiative will provide lessons to inform longer-term engagement under the auspices of the priority plan for the Peacebuilding & Recovery Facility (PRF). (PBF Outcome no. 8, 10,11)

2. Describe the critical gaps in international funding for peacebuilding that the project fills: e.g. the time-critical nature of the project and the unavailability of timely alternative funding; the lack of available funding for specific peacebuilding activities, etc.

Regarding safe passage of returnees to and through South Kordofan, based on trends over the past 4-5 months when some 250,000 persons moved from the North to the South and Three Areas, it is reasonable to expect that up to 500,000 could return by June as South Sudan's Independence Day approaches. While the appeal launched by UNHCR to cover needs for supporting the Government of South Sudan to coordinate the return movement and reduce the risks that

⁷ Source: *South Kordofan: A Growth Diagnostic*, MDTF National Technical Secretariat, The World Bank, Khartoum, 31 March 2008)

returnees may face *en route* is yet to be funded the imperative of preparedness to respond to possible incidents, which—as was demonstrated last January can be a matter of life and death—cannot be overstated.

From the durable solutions perspective, the conflict-sensitive natural resource management, food security and livelihoods activities aim to mitigate effects of climate on farmers' and herders' survival means during the dry season. They flow from peace building and reconciliation initiatives that were taken under the auspices of the RPCM, wherein communities identified risk factors that need to be addressed as a matter of urgency. The requirements incorporated in the present submission represent the gaps in inputs required to implement the activities. Failure to do so may compromise the communities' faith in the peace building and reconciliation initiatives that led to the prioritization of these activities.

3. Identify the catalytic effect of the project on the engagement of stakeholders in the peacebuilding process, including:
 - i. Sustained financial support for peacebuilding activities from the broader international community; and/or
 - ii. Mobilization of National stakeholders in support of peacebuilding activities (describe clearly and concretely what the project expects to achieve towards this end).

The selection of activities is guided by principles that include the desire to engage in inclusive conflict-sensitive programming that complements existing efforts to build long-term peace and stability, as a catalyst for laying the foundations for durable solutions. Humanitarian funds intended for “life-saving” needs are difficult to attract for programmes in the ‘recovery’ context prevailing in Southern Kordofan.

The present project serves as a catalyst for creating synergies between the sectors of Protection, Peace Building and Food Security & Livelihoods. The project can serve as a model of cooperation between different UN actors, State line ministries, NGOs (national and international) and local communities in the shared goal of creating sustainable peace and stability. Having established common platforms for conflict analysis, identification of flashpoints, and geographic and thematic mapping, and joint programming of responses to critical needs identified by communities.

COMPONENT 3: Logical Framework (including implementation strategy)

1. Describe the project's sustainability strategy (including an existing funding commitment or concrete steps that will be taken to ensure follow-up funding to sustain the project's impact), and/or an exit strategy.

The project seeks to promote the universal enjoyment of full political, civil, economic, social and cultural rights. This will ultimately serve as an auxiliary to UNHCR's exit strategy, when direct inputs are no longer provided and the agency reverts to its role of monitoring the government's adherence to basic international principles. The sustainability strategy is grounded in the capacity building of the Ministry of Social Development, alongside the promotion of community ownership of projects. As the Ministry acquires the capacity to identify and address protection concerns gaps in services including security, justice and rule of law (or refer them to the relevant entities for action) it will also be empowered to integrate the needs of communities into long term development plans. Communities, too, are empowered through active engagement in the prioritization of needs under the auspices of the RPCM. Their involvement in Food for Work projects ensures that they do not become passive recipients of aid and promotes a spirit of volunteerism. This will be further encouraged through the recruitment of National UN Volunteers as a means to strengthening trust, solidarity and reciprocity among citizens, and by purposefully creating opportunities for participation. The engagement of a local NGO to support confidence building using culturally appropriate methodologies is an initiative so strengthen engagement at the grassroots level

2. A logical framework is required. The following log frame format is recommended:

Part 1 (Strategic Level):

Objectives	Measurable indicators/Targets	Means of verification	Important assumptions
PBF PRIORITY AREA 2: Promote peaceful coexistence and non-violent conflict resolution			
To support the national media to be vehicle for constructive advocacy on human rights issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Media coverage of issues around rights legacies of the conflict 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Media clippings ▪ News reports/broadcasts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Freedom of expression/non-interference with media
<i>PBF Outcome no. 5:</i> National reconciliation processes that promote culture of inclusion and peaceful resolution of processes are strengthened and the most urgent human rights legacies of the conflict addressed, including responsible media.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Media participation in training and sensitization activities. ▪ Non-partisan media reporting and advocacy regarding rights of returnees, IDPs and other affected communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Attendance records ▪ Media clippings 	

Objectives	Measurable indicators/Targets	Means of verification	Important assumptions
<p><i>PBF Outcome no. 7:</i> Exercising of fundamental human rights by general public improved to redress enduring practices of political and economic exclusion, eg. through support to institutional human rights mechanisms, safeguard and oversight arrangements for the promotion of fundamental human rights.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Capacity of MOSD to identify and analyze gaps in access to services, justice, security, etc. enhanced ▪ Formation of community-based monitoring networks ▪ Mobilize communities through the use of culturally appropriate methodologies ▪ Establishment of referral mechanisms within the Protection sector and across other sectors ▪ Collaboration between UNHCR, IOM and the authorities secures safe passage of returnees ▪ Specific needs of returnees, IDPs and host communities are identified and conveyed to the competent authorities through the relevant sector chair/co-chair with recommendations for appropriate action. ▪ Tailored assistance is provided to 100% of identified persons with special needs. ▪ Returnees and IDPs are informed about their rights, including with respect to citizenship, residency, property rights and access to documentation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ MOSD monitoring reports ▪ Monitoring tools ▪ Minutes of cross-sectoral meetings ▪ Absence of security incidents involving returnees/immediate welfare during transit ▪ UNHCR protection assessments ▪ UNHCR returnee monitoring system ▪ Inter-agency assessment ▪ Security reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Unhindered access to populations of concern.
<p><i>PBF Priority Area 2: Outputs</i> Media advocacy training on international instruments concerning citizenship and statelessness.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Select (interested) members of the media (maximum 10) ▪ Documentation on the issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Attendance at training activity 	

Objectives	Measurable indicators/Targets	Means of verification	Important assumptions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Training workshops for MOSD ▪ Protection and human rights TOTs ▪ Returnee area monitoring forms ▪ Referral tools and frameworks ▪ Monitoring and information sharing within and across sectors ▪ Information analysis and formulation of recommendations ▪ Provision of protection responses to target specific concerns within IDP and returnee populations and host populations/receiving communities ▪ Reconciliation and confidence among emergent communities (returnee/IDP/ host population) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Participation in training and capacity building activities ▪ Documentation and forms ▪ IDP populations are profiled ▪ Vulnerable persons in need of protection are identified. ▪ Conditions in areas of return are monitored ▪ IDPs in transit are monitored; safe passage is guaranteed. ▪ Protection responses target 100% of identified vulnerable returnees on assessed needs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Attendance lists ▪ Monitoring and referral reports ▪ Protection monitoring reports ▪ Transit monitoring reports ▪ UNHCR returnee monitoring reports ▪ Inter-agency assessment reports ▪ Participatory assessment reports ▪ Security reports 	<p>Security situation allows for protection assessment and protection-related activities.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Information, legal assistance and counseling on documentation ▪ Outreach and training for community-based paralegals to form community mobilizers and provide advice and information to IDP and returnee populations about citizenship and residency rights, access to nationality documentation, land rights and enjoyment of other legal rights 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Outreach sessions cover all major returnee/IDP concentration areas ▪ Number of TOT workshops and number of community mobilizers trained ▪ Impact of TOT and outreach sessions measured against number of people advised and number of documentation/ or and issues resolved. ▪ IDP/returnees/host communities are aware of their rights and options, are able to resolve basic issues on their own and refer more complex issues to competent entities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Documentation of legal casework ▪ Information campaign materials ▪ Number of outreach sessions ▪ Number of workshops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No new displacement occurs as a result of armed conflict. ▪ Unhindered access to populations of concern.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Coordination with relevant actors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Communication on travel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪

Objectives	Measurable indicators/Targets	Means of verification	Important assumptions
<p>on returnee movements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Maintenance of way stations ▪ Pre-positioning/distribution of non-food items 	<p>schedules and destinations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Way stations ▪ Physical stocks of non-food items 		
<p><i>PBF Outcome no. 8:</i> Women are empowered to overcome specific post-conflict hardship (e.g. physical and economic security, political participation) and to end gender-based violence and discrimination.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Information management tools make specific provision to gather data on the situation of women. ▪ Information analysis makes specific reference to findings on the situation of women with recommendations for appropriate action. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Protection monitoring reports ▪ Transit monitoring reports ▪ UNHCR returnee monitoring reports ▪ Inter-agency assessment reports ▪ Participatory assessment reports ▪ Security reports 	
<p><i>Outputs:</i> Women's issues and concerns are mainstreamed into protection monitoring and analysis frameworks and programme design and implementation models.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Protection monitoring and assessment missions and other fact finding activities pay specific attention to the situation of women. ▪ Appropriate responses are designed to mitigate emerging concerns. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Protection monitoring and assessment tools ▪ Programme design and implementation tools 	

Objectives	Measurable indicators/Targets	Means of verification	Important assumptions
<p>PBF PRIORITY AREA 3: Revitalize the economy and immediate peace dividends</p>			
<p>Contribute to self-reliance and enhanced resilience to shocks by facilitating through support to small-holder farming families with inputs and marketing services through a series of initiatives along the entire farmer supply chain (from pre-planting to post-harvesting)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Community participation and awareness in utilization and management of natural resources enhanced ▪ Enhanced resilience to seasonal shocks as sources of food and income are sustained during the dry season ▪ Enhanced community well-being and self-reliance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project evaluation reports ▪ Photographs ▪ Financial records of cooperatives 	

Objectives	Measurable indicators/Targets	Means of verification	Important assumptions
<p><i>PBF Outcome no. 10:</i> Early revitalization of the economy, e.g. through promotion of partnerships with private sector to develop micro enterprises and youth employment schemes; revitalizing agricultural sector, technical support to design more inclusive and sustainable policies for the management of natural resources, etc.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Access to water is sustained during the dry season ▪ Seasonal employment generated through Food for Work ▪ Women and youth are involved in productive activity ▪ Small-scale farmers are empowered to enhance livelihood generation prospects ▪ Grain storage capacity created ▪ Labour opportunities created ▪ Farmers acquire assets ▪ Food security improved ▪ Farm family's vulnerability reduced ▪ Water harvesting dams (haffirs) constructed ▪ Rainwater available for both farming and herding in dry season; reduced conflict/tensions ▪ Short-term food security improved through FFW ▪ Violent dispute avoided 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project reports ▪ Photographs ▪ Financial records of cooperatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪
<p><i>PBF Outcome no. 11:</i> Communities affected by conflict are protected and reintegrated in the communities, including internally displaced people, refugees and victims of gender based violence; peace dividends generate general confidence in the peace building process.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Capacity of MOSD to monitor conditions of returnees/IDPs/ host communities strengthened ▪ Culturally appropriate methodologies are employed to mobilize grassroots engagement in peace building ▪ Returnee populations and IDP populations are monitored ▪ Vulnerable individuals identified 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Monitoring reports ▪ Percent of identified vulnerable people assisted. ▪ Percent of economically 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ▪ Returnee convoys: security, coordination, identification of safe routes

Objectives	Measurable indicators/Targets	Means of verification	Important assumptions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Protection concerns identified ▪ Impact of conflict on communities is mitigated. ▪ Unhindered transit of returnees to and through Southern Kordofan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ marginalized returnees/ IDPs/host or receiving communities. ▪ Protection monitoring reports and inter-agency assessments. ▪ Occurrence or lack thereof of attacks on returnee convoys ▪ Project documentation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Unhindered access to IDP and returnee communities ▪ IDP communities are not forced to relocate. ▪ Stable security conditions.
<p><i>Outputs</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Community infrastructure helps sustain food and income sources through the dry season ▪ Enhanced livelihood generation prospects ▪ Visible participation by youth in activities in activities that 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increased groundwater sources ▪ Functional physical structures and maintenance systems ▪ Percent of women and youth involved in decision-making and project implementation, and in receipt of direct payments. 		<p>Active collaboration among WFP, SMOA, Ministry of Water Resources, SPCRP, Implementin partners, Protection and Peace Building Sectors, project beneficiaries and other relevant entities</p>

PBF Outcome no. 5

Main Activities	Inputs	Rough Cost Estimate (optional)	Person(s) responsible for mobilizing inputs
Human Rights advocacy media workshop on with a specific focus on citizenship and stateless	Training delivery (facilitators, materials, venue, etc).	\$3,000	UNHCR

PBF Outcome no. 7

Main Activities	Inputs	Rough Cost Estimate (optional)	Person(s) responsible for mobilizing inputs
Protection monitoring, assessment, response including referrals	Subcontracts with NMIAD and MOSD Capacity building/harmonization of assessment and information management modalities	\$300,000 \$50,000	UNHCR UNHCR
Prevention of statelessness	Technical support, monitoring of at-risk populations	\$150,000	UNHCR-CHF allocation ⁸
Community outreach	Mobilization, training, incentives for paralegals	\$100,000	UNHCR
Protection coordination, oversight	Field Protection staff (national + UNVs)	\$350,000	UNHCR
Returnee safety in transit	Subcontract with IOM: transit centre management	\$209,000	UNHCR
	Procurement, warehousing, distribution of NFI (3,000 households)	\$240,000	UNHCR ⁹

⁸ Allocation from the Common Humanitarian Fund

⁹ Contribution from the Government of Japan

PBF Outcome no. 8

Main Activities	Inputs	Rough Cost Estimate (optional)	Person(s) responsible for mobilizing inputs
Mainstream women's issues and concerns into protection monitoring and analysis frameworks and programme design and implementation tools	Staff time		UNHCR, WFP

PBF Outcome no. 10

Main Activities	Inputs	Rough Cost Estimate (optional)	Person(s) responsible for mobilizing inputs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Construction 14 grain stores in Haiban, Dalami, East Rural, El Buram, Um Dorain, Lagawa and Abu Gubeiha localities. ■ Distribute 310 MT of food to 1,500 FFW participants (7,500 beneficiaries) during 60 working days. ■ WFP food value: \$310,000 ■ Assistance modality: Food for Work. FFW has a family ration - one FFW participant will receive food for five members of his/her household. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food requirements¹⁰ 310 MT of mixed food commodities Food distribution and supervision Contract project coordination CBO/NGO @ 15,000 per project Labor Non-food inputs available locally: stones, sand, gravel water Non-food inputs¹¹ not available locally Seeds and tools One-time tractor service Engineer: technical expertise/oversight 14 projects @ \$1,500 Loans to Farmers' Association Staff time: Reintegration, Supply Technical inspection Agricultural extension services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$310,000 \$210,000 \$120,000 \$25,000 \$21,000 \$75,000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WFP Community UNHCR, WFP Community Community UNHCR FAO, SPRCP¹² UNHCR UNHCR ABS¹³ UNHCR SMOA¹⁴, Government SMOA, Government

¹⁰ Including transportation, handling

¹¹ Excavation tools, purchase, zinc, nails, iron bars, doors, etc. (procurement/transportation/handling)

¹² Sudan Productive Capacity Recovery Programme

¹³ Agricultural Bank of Sudan

¹⁴ SMOA: State Ministry of Agriculture

PBF Outcome no. 11

Main Activities	Inputs	Rough Cost Estimate (optional)	Person(s) responsible for mobilizing inputs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Construct 6 enhanced hafirs in El Sunuf/Lagawa, Rashad, Dilling, Kadugli and Easter Rural localities. ■ Distribute to 3,600 FFW participants (18,000 beneficiaries) during 120 working days. ■ WFP food value: USD 1,386,000. ■ Construct 3 earth-dams in Lagawa, Al Buram and Um Dorain localities. ■ Distribute 450 MT food to 1,630 participants (or 8,200 beneficiaries) during 80 working days. ■ WFP food value: USD 450,000. ■ Assistance modality: Food for Work. FFW has a family ration - one FFW participant will receive food for five members of his/her household. 	<p>Food requirements¹⁵ 1,836 MT of mixed food commodities</p> <p>Contract community mobilization NGO @ 15,000 per project</p> <p>Project coordination</p> <p>Labor</p> <p>Non-food inputs available locally: stones, sand, gravel water</p> <p>Non-food inputs¹⁶ not available locally</p> <p>Seeds and tools</p> <p>Security at project site</p> <p>Engineer: technical expertise/oversight 14 projects @ \$1,500</p> <p>Staff time: Reintegration, Supply</p> <p>Technical inspection</p>	<p>\$1,836,000</p> <p>\$210,000</p> <p></p> <p></p> <p>\$120,000</p> <p></p> <p></p> <p>\$15,000</p> <p>\$75,000</p> <p></p>	<p>WFP</p> <p>UNHCR</p> <p>NGO</p> <p>Community</p> <p>Community</p> <p>UNHCR</p> <p>FAO, SPRCP¹⁷</p> <p>Local authorities</p> <p>UNHCR</p> <p>UNHCR</p> <p>SMOWR¹⁸, Government</p>

¹⁵ Including transportation, handling

¹⁶ Excavation tools, purchase, zinc, nails, iron bars, doors, etc. (procurement/transportation/handling)

¹⁷ Sudan Productive Capacity Recovery Programme

¹⁸ SMOA: State Ministry of Water Resources

COMPONENT 4: Budget

The budget should utilise the Standard Format* agreed by UNDG Financial Policies Working Group with necessary modifications to suit the expected PBF project activities. The use of the budget format is mandatory since it allows the UNDP MDTF Office as the Administrative Agent of the PBF to consolidate and synthesize the periodic financial expenditure reports that will be submitted by Recipient UN Organizations.

Recipient UN Organizations are encouraged to attach a copy of the project budget in the standard format for their organization to facilitate review.

PBF PROJECT BUDGET	
CATEGORIES	AMOUNT (USD)
1. Supplies, commodities, equipment and transport	240,000
2. Personnel (staff, consultants and travel)	536,000
3. Training of counterparts	153,000
4. Contracts	954,000
5. Other direct costs	
Sub-Total Project Costs	1,883,000
Indirect Support Costs** (7%)	131,817
TOTAL	2,014,817

* See the UNDG Harmonized reporting to Donors for Joint Programmes approved in 2006 and available on <http://www.undg.org/docs/9442/Explanatory-Note---Annex-D.doc>.

** The rate shall not exceed 7% of the total of categories 1-5, as specified in the PBF MOU and should follow the rules and guidelines of each recipient organisation. Note that Agency-incurred direct project implementation costs should be charged to the relevant budget line, according to the Agency's regulations, rules and procedures.

COMPONENT 5: Management Arrangements

A brief description of project implementation arrangements to ensure the cost-effective and efficient attainment of the outputs identified in the logical framework.

The project will be managed by the UNHCR Sub Office in Kadugli, Southern Kordofan in close coordination with the Government of Sudan, especially the Ministry of Social Development, chair of the Protection sector (UNHCR is co-chair).

On the Food for Work Projects, UNHCR will work closely with WFP with whom it has a long history of partnership, including in Sudan. A tripartite Field Level Agreement (FLA) between WFP/UNHCR and implementing partners will indicate the obligations and responsibilities of the three parties. In case national or international NGOs are not available to implement projects in specific locations, UNHCR will hire a contractor to implement the construction work in

coordination with the communities and local authorities as per WFP FFW norms. In any case, any contractual engagements will be guided by the UN Financial Rules.

Implementing partners: NGOs and/or CBOs will be sub-contracted to protection monitoring and community mobilization activities, which are staff-intensive. Savings will be made by identifying, in collaboration with WFP, partners with requisite experience and expertise who are established in the locations of the projects on a project-by-project basis as distinct, in order to avoid the overhead costs that would be incurred if a single partner was contracted over the project duration. Staff of UNHCR and WFP will have direct oversight responsibilities. Commercial contractors will be employed on a project-by-project basis to avoid unnecessary overhead costs. Such contractors will be selected through a process of tendering, which UNHCR uses for infrastructure projects, and is subject to rigorous vetting. Non-food inputs will be procured directly in accordance with UNHCR's Financial Rules.

Both UNHCR and WFP encourage women's participation in leadership. Therefore, where there are no cultural sensitivities, the Offices will ensure that 60% of the FFW committees who plays a leadership role in handling WFP food are women. The level of women's participation among the Arab tribes is low when compared with high women participation in the Nubian tribes.

Project implementation and supervision arrangements

- **Indicate the in-country capacity of the Recipient UN Organization, and the capacity of the national (or locally-based) implementing partner(s)**

UNHCR is present in 25 locations in Sudan, with more than 600 staff and a budget of USD 226 million. Since establishing its presence in Kadugli in November 2010, UNHCR has formalized implementation arrangements for protection of IDPs returning to or transiting through Southern Kordofan State, including coordination with the authorities to identify safe routes. UNHCR has also embarked on the take-over of the Protection sector lead/co-chair responsibilities, and established working arrangements with the Ministry of Social Development. The strategy for expanding partnership arrangements will involve engaging agencies that have proven experience and have worked with WFP and other UN partners in peace building and/or community mobilization, with appropriate support provided to strengthen and improve project management capability.

- **Identify the main local stakeholders, how they are affected by the project, and how they have been consulted**

This project is intended to contribute to a process of mainstreaming protection elements into the broader assistance framework, through a peace building lens. Given Southern Kordofan's transition and recovery characteristics, there is a particular focus on supporting the State Government to assume its leadership role in working towards promoting the universal enjoyment of full political, civil, economic, social and cultural rights.

The genesis of the community-based projects is the conflict prevention, peace building and reconciliation efforts initiated under the auspices of the RPCM (*ref. page 4*). The activities proposed under the Food for Work modality concern direct and community-requested follow-up work that backs and solidifies peace agreements brokered by RPCM with UNDP-CRP technical assistance. The project is therefore an indication of the UN's commitment to supporting communities to deal with root causes of conflict as envisioned in the Comprehensive Peace Agreement.

WFP is providing food as an incentive to its beneficiaries for their participation in the FFW project. As active participants in transforming the solutions they have identified through conflict mediation into reality, communities will be empowered to have greater ownership of the outcomes of project activities, rather than being passive recipients of aid. The appropriate time frame for implementing FFW project is between January to May and October to December, when there is no rain to interrupt the FFW task and the communities engagement from agricultural activities.

Coordination arrangements

- **Identify the structure or mechanism responsible for monitoring the plan from which the project has been drawn, and its role in overseeing project activities**

The principal coordination mechanism will be the Government/UN Concept, wherein line ministries chair and UN agencies co-chair different sectors. The Concept was designed to strengthen coordination and communication; UN co-chairs create the necessary linkages with the UN & Partners Work Plan. Sectors set guidelines; review and approve objectives, methodology, targets, beneficiaries, budget, implementation modality, etc.; participate in assessment and proposal development; endorse assessment reports and proposals. There are common platforms for conflict analysis, identification of flashpoints, and geographic and thematic mapping. The harmonization of efforts supports prioritization of interventions and prevents overlaps.

- **Describe how the project will be coordinated with other on-going or planned projects**

There will be close collaboration with UNDP-CRP which provides technical assistance to the RPCM, chair of the Peace Building sector as well as through cross-sectoral coordination between Protection and Food Security & Livelihoods.

COMPONENT 6: Monitoring and evaluation

Systems for project monitoring, including lesson learned, and impact assessment, including what data will be collected, how, how often, and who will be in charge. Recipient UN Organizations should ensure that the plan fulfils Global PBF M&E requirements, as detailed in the Priority Plan. See also the PBF Results Framework for guidance.

UNHCR will be responsible for submitting quarterly updates on project progress as well as final project progress report (both narrative and financial), summarizing all the outputs to the UN Country Team and PBSO. In accordance with UN Financial Rules, UNHCR's main instruments for project monitoring and financial control will be utilized for implementing arrangements. Such reporting requirements will be incorporated in the Field Level Agreement (FLA) between WFP/UNHCR and implementing partners. Upon receipt of the reports the Office will monitor that agreed results and milestones have been achieved, i.e. to certify that outputs are in place, including the carrying out of physical inspection through random and/or spot checks in collaboration with WFP. Engineering and technical staff of certified contractors hired to carry out construction activities will supervise and monitor technical aspects of project implementation on an ongoing basis.

The support of UNDP-CRP will be sought to evaluate the impact of projects, and assess the changes that can be attributed to it, both the intended and the unintended ones. Such an evaluation should be structured to demonstrate how communities' well-being has been affected by the intervention.

COMPONENT 7: Analysis of risks and assumptions

Key assumptions with regard to external factors that are outside project control but nevertheless necessary to the achievement of project outputs and purpose should be stated in the log frame.

- **Assess main potential causes of failure, including security, and their likelihood of occurrence, and the seriousness of consequences that would be suffered;**

It is well document that problems of **land ownership, access and use rights** are the predominant driver of conflict in Southern Kordofan State. These issues were deferred by the CPA to the post-agreement phase through the establishment of the Southern Kordofan Land Commission.

The feeling of **political marginalization** and lack of genuine representation has always been pervasive amongst Nuba communities, who often describe themselves as 'second class citizens'. This feeling continues among groups which supported the uprising and is fuelled by a perception that the integration of the SPLM alongside the NCP in the state government in Kadugli, as envisaged by the CPA, is far from genuine.

Lack of integration is fostering the progressive **isolation of the former SPLM areas**, which have become *de facto* separate cantonments, with separate policies and administrative apparatus. Such separation is compounded by lack of infrastructural support. Feelings of separation are also common amongst the Misseriya notably over the loss of their former regional capital of Western Kordofan, El Fula, which has now been absorbed into the Southern Kordofan regional government in Kadugli.

Southern Kordofan has historically suffered from lack of basic services, acute underdevelopment, disproportionate **economic marginalization** and rampant poverty. In 2003, a World Bank study ranked Southern Kordofan the second worst state for child mortality in Sudan. Poverty, unemployment and lack of services continue to be important destabilizing factors.

Identity issues: indigenous cultures were suppressed during the war through imposition of Arabic names and the prohibition of local languages and indigenous religious observances. Furthermore, the creation of tribal militia has produced ethnic cleavages and fostered deep-seated enmities which will take many decades to heal. Today identities are extremely polarized and ethnic and cultural divisions have turned Southern Kordofan into a fragmented state with different policies and systems in place.

Component 2 of the present submission refers to the establishment of the Reconciliation and Peaceful Coexistence Mechanism (RPCM) with a specific mandate to deal with these risks. The imperative of the international community's engagement to support peace building initiatives with concrete interventions can therefore not be overstated.

Given the intent emphasized under the *Project Justification* (p.6) of preventing involuntary marginalization of any group within or among communities and dispelling any such perceptions, the project will seek to achieve geographical balance across the state in terms of choice of location, including in the western axis of the State, which is a critical flashpoint area. It goes without saying, however, that concerns about security of staff and assets will take precedence in the prioritization of geographical locations. It is worth noting that the establishment of a UNHCR presence in Muglad is under consideration.

- **Options considered and the steps taken in project design and implementation to address, and minimise or mitigate the potential risks;**

The most important function of the project design and implementation is the involvement of the communities in identifying the root causes of conflict and prioritizing the mitigating measures. UNDP-led community risk mapping (CRM) workshops have confirmed that issues around land are the predominant driver of conflict in the State, with many pointing to numerous seasonal frictions (around rains and migration) between sedentary and nomadic groups. There community participation in realizing the solutions that they identified is a major step towards mitigating the risks. Issues around political and economic marginalization and identity are beyond the scope of the project to address; however, the selection of project locations aims to bring benefits to geographical areas that have been marginalized in the past.

- **Any undertakings or agreements made with partners that impact on project implementation including monitoring of agreements; the implications of non-compliance.**

The collaboration between UNHCR and WFP builds on an existing global Cooperation Memorandum of Understanding on the Joint Working Arrangements for Refugee, Returnee and Internally Displaced Persons. This will be further strengthened through cooperation with UNDP which, as secretariat of the RPCM, provides a rallying point for agencies that are engaged in peace building activities. The implications of full compliance are that foundations will be laid for the development of a PBF Priority Plan with a view to accessing the Peacebuilding & Recovery Facility (PRF). Thus, the implications of non-compliance at the UN level will have direct negative implications for future engagement with the PBSO.

As regards the State Government and the communities (grassroots), there is an imperative to restore stability and prevent a return to conflict. The implications of non-compliance are therefore that the gains of the CPA, modest as they might be, could be compromised. The RPCM represents the State's commitment to reconciliation and peaceful coexistence among different communities; the present project represents the international community's commitment to support the shared goal of nurturing an environment that fosters long-term stability.

Annex I: Project Summary and Status Updates – Part One and Part Two

The completion of a standardised Project Summary template and subsequent Project Status Updates are required for posting on the PBF website (www.UNPBF.org). See Annex II.

**PEACEBUILDING FUND
ANNEX I**

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Number & Title:	PBF/				
Recipient UN Organization:					
Implementing Partner(s):					
Location:					
Approved Project Budget:					
Duration:	Planned Start Date:		Planned Completion:		
SC Approval Date: (Actual Dates)		Fund Transfer Date		Project Start Date	
Project Description:					
PBF Priority Area:					
PBF Outcome:					
Key Project Activities:					
Procurement:					

QUARTERLY PROJECT UPDATE

Period covered:			
Project Number & Title	PBF/		
Recipient UN Organization:			
Implementing Partner(s):			
JSC Approval Date:			
Funds Committed¹⁹:		% of Approved:	
Funds Disbursed²⁰:		% of Approved:	
Forecast Final Date:		Delay (Months):	

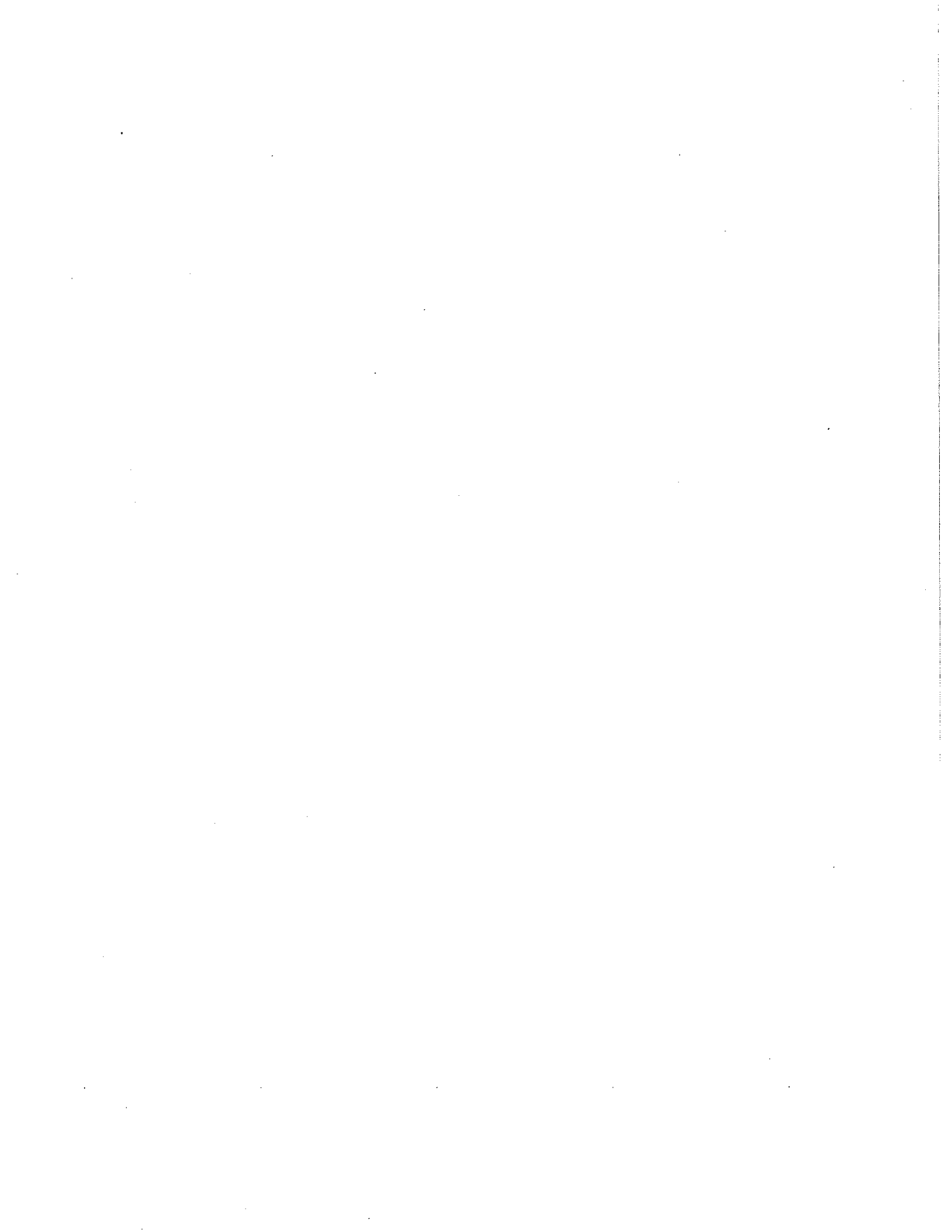
Outcome/Indicators:	Achievements/Results:	Challenges (incl. expected effect on project results):

¹⁹ Project commitment is defined as legally binding contracts signed for goods, works, and services as permissible by the respective agency's financial rules and regulations.

²⁰ Actual payments (for goods, works, and services) made against signed contract commitments. In most cases, total reported disbursements should not exceed total commitments, except in cases where disbursements are made against non-committed project funds (such as small scale payments, indirect programme costs etc, where no commitments are raised prior to payment).

ANNEX: UNHCR BUDGET STRUCTURE

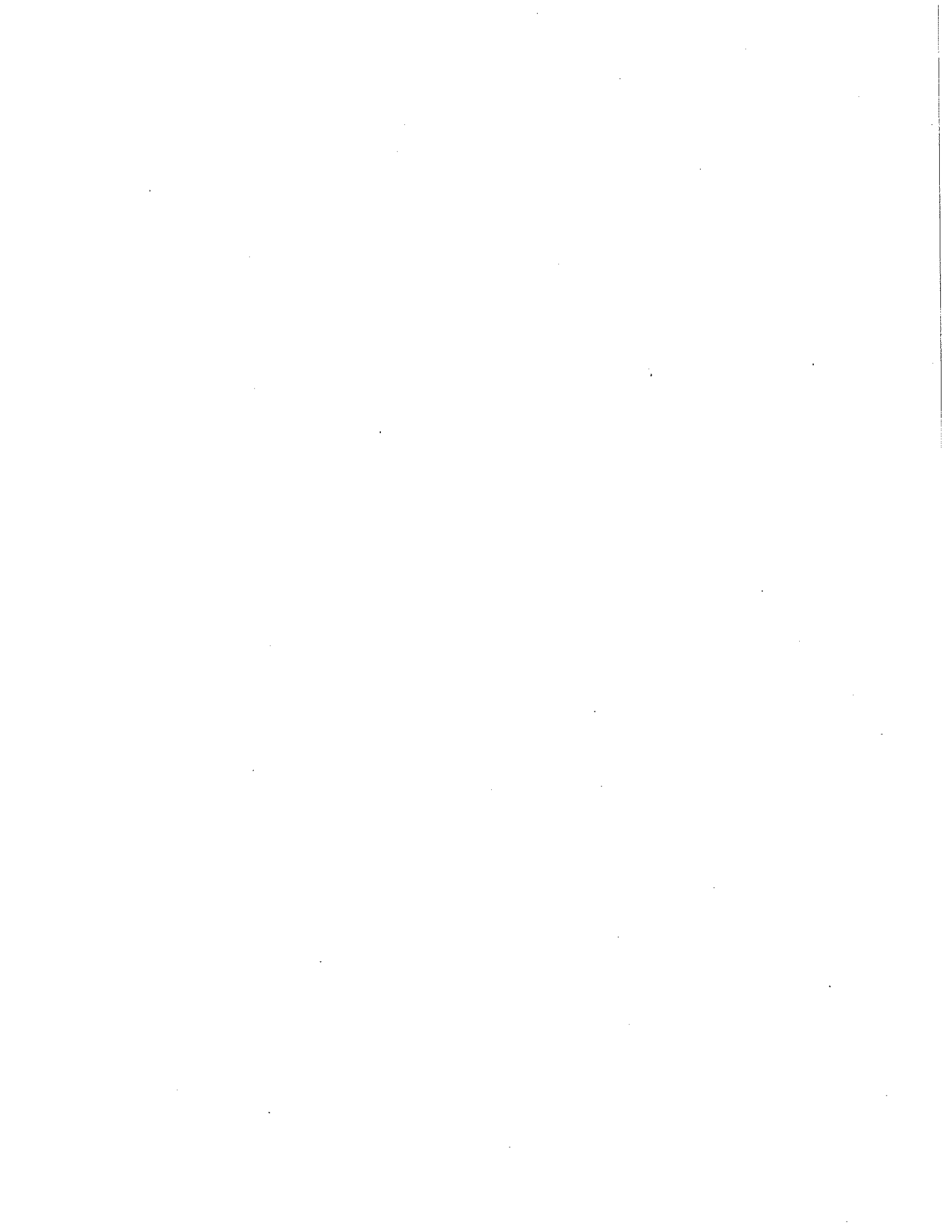
	USD
Durable solutions	
Durable solutions strategy developed (MOSD, protection coordination)	600,000
Voluntary return	209,000
Greater reduction of statelessness is achieved (media + community outreach)	203,000
Rehabilitation and reintegration support (rainwater harvesting—non food inputs)	210,000
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>1,222,000</i>
Community participation and self-management	
Participatory assessment and community mobilization	420,000
Self-reliance and livelihoods	241,000
<i>Sub-total</i>	<i>661,000</i>
Total	1,883,000
7% Indirect Support Costs	131,810
Grand total	2,014,810



**PEACEBUILDING FUND
ANNEX I**

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Number & Title:	Immediate Response for protection and peacebuilding in Southern Kordofan/Nuba Mountain State			
Recipient UN Organization:	UNHCR			
Implementing Partner(s):	Nuba Mountains International Association for Development (NMIAD) International Organization for Migration Local/International NGOs and/or CBOs			
Location:	Southern Kordofan/Nuba Mountain State			
Approved Project Budget:				
Duration:	12 months			
SC Approval Date: (Actual Dates)	19 April 2011	MDTF Funds Transfer		Project Activities Start Date 1 May 2011
Project Description:	<p>The project will utilize Protection- and durable solutions-oriented interventions as a catalyst for addressing critical conflict threat factors that are fuelled by entrenched mistrust and support communities to safeguard their basic and sole means of survival and livelihood (farming and herding) through:</p> <p>Promoting conflict-sensitive natural resource management notably through the dispensing of water sources along the migratory routes.</p> <p>Securing safe passage of repatriating IDP's traveling to and through Southern Kordofan which is a major transit zone for return to the South.</p> <p>A pilot scheme to strengthen food security and provide sustainable livelihoods, laying the groundwork for longer-term engagement in these areas.</p> <p>Support the Ministry of Social Development, State lead agency for Protection to establish foundations for monitoring and assessing the status of distribution patterns for basic services, security, justice, etc. in areas of IDP return.</p>			
PBF Priority Area:	<p>PBF PRIORITY AREA 2: Promote peaceful coexistence and non-violent conflict resolution. PBF Outcome no. 5: national reconciliation processes that promote culture of inclusion and peaceful resolution of processes are strengthened and the most urgent human rights legacies of the conflict addressed, including responsible media. PBF Outcome no.7: Exercising of fundamental human rights by general public improved to redress enduring practices of political and economic exclusion, eg. Through support to institutional human rights mechanisms, safeguard and oversight arrangements for the promotion of fundamental human rights.</p> <p>PBF PRIORITY AREA 3: Revitalize the economy and immediate peace dividends (pilot project) PBF Outcome no. 10: early revitalization of the economy, eg, through promotion of partnerships with private sector to develop micro enterprises and youth employment schemes; revitalizing agricultural sector, technical support to design more inclusive and sustainable policies for the management of natural resources, etc. PBF Outcome no.11: Communities affected by conflict are protected and reintegrated in the communities, including internally displaced people, refugees and victims of gender based violence; peace dividends generate general confidence in the peace building process.</p>			
PBF Outcome:	See above			
Key Project Activities:	Conflict-sensitive natural resource management, food security and livelihoods activities have been identified by communities as risk factors that need to be addressed as a matter of urgency, notably to mitigate threats to the survival means farmers' and herders' during the dry season and along migration			



	<p>routes. They flow from peacebuilding and reconciliation initiatives and represent concrete steps needed to manage the risk of conflict. The principal component of the project involves employing tried and tested high impact interventions Food for Work assistance modalities to harvest rainwater with immediate results. A second component is a pilot initiative under WFP's Innovative Programmes (Warehouse Receipt System) whose goal is to connect farmers to market, laying foundations for engagement in the engagement under the auspices of the priority plan for the Peacebuilding & Recovery Facility (PRF). A third component concerns building of the State Ministry of Social Development, which is chair of the Protection sector and of local media to conduct constructive advocacy on protection matters.</p>
Procurement:	

QUARTERLY PROJECT UPDATE

Period covered:			
Project Number & Title	PBF/		
Recipient UN Organization:			
Implementing Partner(s):			
JSC Approval Date:			
Funds Committed¹:		% of Approved:	
Funds Disbursed²:		% of Approved:	
Forecast Final Date:		Delay (Months):	

Outcome/Indicators:	Achievements/Results:	Challenges (incl. expected effect on project results):

¹ Project commitment is defined as legally binding contracts signed for goods, works, and services as permissible by the respective agency's financial rules and regulations.

² Actual payments (for goods, works, and services) made against signed contract commitments. In most cases, total reported disbursements should not exceed total commitments, except in cases where disbursements are made against non-committed project funds (such as small scale payments, indirect programme costs etc, where no commitments are raised prior to payment).

