

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



United Nations
Peacebuilding

PBF PROJECT DOCUMENT

Country: South Sudan	
Project Title: Community Action for Peaceful Resolution of Housing, Land and Property (HLP) Disputes and Conflicts	
Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway (if existing project):	
PBF project modality:	If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund (instead of into individual recipient agency accounts):
<input type="checkbox"/> IRF	<input type="checkbox"/> Country Trust Fund
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRF	<input type="checkbox"/> Regional Trust Fund
Name of Recipient Fund:	
List all direct project recipient organizations (starting with Convening Agency), followed by type of organization (UN, CSO etc.):	
Convening Agency: UN MIGRATION AGENCY (IOM)	
Recipient Agency: FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANISATION (FAO)	
List additional implementing partners, specify the type of organization (Government, INGO, local CSO): UNMISS:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UNMISS Rule of Law Advisory Section (RoLAS) - Civil Affairs Department (CAD) - UNMISS Field Offices in Wau, Bentiu and Juba. 	
Project duration in months^{1 2}: 30 months.	
Geographic zones (within the country) for project implementation:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Western Bahr-el Ghazal State, Wau County. • Unity State, Rubkona County • Central, Equatoria State, Juba County 	
Does the project fall under one or more of the specific PBF priority windows below: No.	
<input type="checkbox"/> Gender promotion initiative ³	
<input type="checkbox"/> Youth promotion initiative ⁴	
<input type="checkbox"/> Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions	
<input type="checkbox"/> Cross-border or regional project	
Total PBF approved project budget* (by recipient organization):	
IOM: \$ 2,480,000	
FAO: \$ 1,220,000	
Total: 3,700,000	
<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</i>	

¹ Maximum project duration for IRF projects is 18 months, for PRF projects – 36 months.

² The official project start date will be the date of the first project budget transfer by MPTFO to the recipient organization(s), as per the MPTFO Gateway page.

³ Check this box only if the project was approved under PBF's special call for proposals, the Gender Promotion Initiative

⁴ Check this box only if the project was approved under PBF's special call for proposals, the Youth Promotion Initiative

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.

Any other existing funding for the project (amount and source): N/A

PBF 1st tranche (70%):	PBF 2nd tranche* (30%):	PBF 3rd tranche* (%):
IOM: \$ 1,736,000	IOM: \$ 744,000	XXXX: \$ XXXXXX
FAO: \$ 854,000	FAO: \$ 366,000	XXXX: \$ XXXXXX
Total: 2,590,000	Total: 1,110,000	XXXX: \$ XXXXXX
		Total:

Provide a brief project description (describe the main project goal; do not list outcomes and outputs):

The project’s goal is to support local efforts and processes that resolve housing, land, and property (HLP) disputes peacefully through building consensus on HLP issues to amicably identify agreed options for their resolution. This will be done by facilitating power holder engagement, participation, and representation in fora where positions and perspectives are discussed and mediated as a first step towards peacebuilding among conflicting parties. This is critical and timely in the face of increasing demand for HLP, as IDPs and refugees return and resettle, and the country has seen an escalating number of HLP disputes with potential for inflaming violent conflicts, this is, all in a backdrop of severely eroded capacity of statutory and customary mechanisms for dispute resolution.

On one hand, left unresolved due to capability shortfall, the multiplicity of HLP disputes could put considerable stress on community relations, increase tension and potentially inflame violent conflicts which, in turn, could threaten the fragile peace agreement. On the other hand, facilitating participatory processes for powerbroker engagement, participation, and representation for building peace among feuding parties creates the enabling environment for recovery, social stability, and transition.

The project takes on a community driven approach to ensure that any new processes and strengthened mechanisms are embedded in community structures and with stakeholders. For example, inclusion of chiefs, women’s leadership, and youth representatives from the communities, to resolve disputes manage conflicts, promote social, cultural, and economic interdependencies, and account for gendered approaches to building peace, support sustainability, localization and strengthening capacity.

Summarize the in-country project consultation process prior to submission to PBSO, including with the PBF Steering Committee, civil society (including any women and youth organizations) and stakeholder communities (including women, youth, and marginalized groups):

Multistakeholder consultation was conducted throughout project identification and formulation. Further, the governments of Western Bahr el Ghazal State, and Wau County, as well as customary authorities, community-based organizations, national non-governmental organizations as stakeholders were consulted during HLP rights training workshops conducted in Juba, Wau and Bentiu/Rubkona to enrich conception and development of the project.

In addition to multistakeholder consultations, bilateral project consultation was conducted to inform the project rationale, approach, and proposed implementation modalities. The following stakeholders were consulted and provided substantive feedback and political support:

- The Ministry of Peacebuilding, and specifically the Dept. of Conflict Mediation
- Ministry of Land, Housing and Urban Development,

- County Commissioner for Juba,
- Representatives for the County Commissioners in Rubkona and Wau.
- UNMISS: Head of Field Office Central Equatoria State
- Head of Field Office Unity State
- Civil Affairs Department
- Political Affairs Department
- Rule of Law Advisory Section.
- Former project managers and RCO's PBF focal point of the PBF HLP project implemented by UNHABITAT/FAO were consulted on lessons learned and guidance on how to build on that project's successes.

The arrangement for PBF-funded projects endorsement process is being established under the new re-eligibility period and the DSRSG/RC/HC and the Minister for Peacebuilding will jointly approve requests for additional funding to the Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO). At the technical level, the process has been followed including review of the concept note and the project proposal by the Programme Management Team under its third area of responsibility: *'Overseeing development of new projects proposals through existing UN coordination structures in response to annual calls for proposals, and peacebuilding opportunities, and making recommendations to the UNCT'*.

Project Gender Marker score⁵: 2 Total project budget allocated to activities in pursuit of gender equality and women's empowerment: 40.06% and \$ 1,482,058.25

Briefly explain through which major intervention(s) the project will contribute to gender equality and women's empowerment⁶:

Under Outcome 1: Land governance mechanisms will be strengthened to protect women's land rights and ensure a human-rights based approach is applied for access to land for marginalised groups, including people with disabilities.

Under outcome 2: The alternative dispute resolution package will be reviewed to ensure that it addresses barriers and supports HLP dispute resolution for women and marginalised groups on a basis of equality and non-discrimination.

The project will mainstream international norms and practice to address entrenched and harmful gender and social norms, including highly patriarchal and discriminatory customary practices and application of existing statutory laws⁷ that are exclusionary and contrary to human rights standards and principles of equality. The project will mainstream these norms through its engagement with stakeholders of statutory and customary dispute resolution mechanisms and land authorities.

Under Outcome 3: Community driven prioritisation and subsequent provision of assets, infrastructure and services will be linked to HLP governance mechanisms through inclusive and gender

⁵ **Score 3** for projects that have gender equality as a principal objective and allocate at least 80% of the total project budget to Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE)

Score 2 for projects that have gender equality as a significant objective and allocate between 30 and 79% of the total project budget to GEWE.

Score 1 for projects that contribute in some way to gender equality, but not significantly (less than 30% of the total budget for GEWE)

⁶ Please consult the **PBF Guidance Note on Gender Marker Calculations and Gender-responsive Peacebuilding.**

⁷ **Definitions:** 1: Statutory laws: Laws formulated or written and enacted by the legislative wing of a country's government and accepted by society. 2: Customary laws: Conventions, a set of customs, or practices and rules which a particular community observes. It is developed over time and usually uncodified but considered by society as required by law. 3: statutory system/judicial system or judiciary: systems and governance executed on the basis statutory laws and supported by judicial rulings.

representative management committees that ensure sustainability and help prevent HLP disputes turn violent. The management committees will be guided by authorities, customary leaders and women and youth groups whose capacity has been strengthened, under the project. This will be to recognise international norms and standards on human rights, gender equality and principles of inclusion and representation.

Project Risk Marker score⁸: 2

Select PBF Focus Areas which best summarizes the focus of the project (*select ONLY one*)⁹:
(1.4) Political Dialogue.

UN Cooperation Framework 2019-2022 **outcome(s) PBF South Sudan Strategic Results Framework (SRF)** and Sustainable Development Goal(s) and Target(s) as well as the **Universal Periodic Review recommendations (UPR)** for South Sudan to which the project contributes:
The project supports the UN's engagement in South Sudan as outlined in the UN Cooperation Framework and specifically **Priority Area 1: Building Peace and Strengthening Governance**.

The PBF South Sudan Strategic Results Framework outlines the strategic level theory of change for peacebuilding investments in South Sudan and is aligned to the country UN Sustainable Development Framework and country level initiatives such as the Reconciliation, Stabilisation and Resilience Trust Fund. The SRF is developed to guide and channel limited peacebuilding resources to programmatic areas of high impact and catalytic effect.

The SRF outlines three strategic outcomes and measures commonly agreed benchmarks over the five-year PBSO/PBF investment envelope based on high-level indicators. The proposed project aligns to programmatic intervention approaches identified through a multi-stakeholder consultation process. The project contributes to the Strategic Outcome Indicator 2.b: "*Number of legitimate tenure and HLP rights in target areas that are legally recognized and safeguarded*"

The project further leverages the UNMISS mandate, capacity, and its political engagement in South Sudan. The project design rests on political accompaniment and leverage through UNMISS Field Offices in target locations.

The project actively promotes inclusion, human rights, participation and equality through its design and implementation in accordance with **SDG 16 and SDG 1 objectives** in addition to supporting UPR recommendations **A-127.39, A-128.31 and A-128.32**. For example, support will empower local stakeholders, including women's leadership and youth participation in the communities, to resolve HLP disputes manage related conflicts, promote social, cultural, and economic interdependencies, and account for gendered approaches to building peace. To contribute to gender inclusive peacebuilding, the project will mainstream international norms and practices to address harmful and discriminatory gender and social norms, and to tackle exclusionary statutory laws that contravene human rights standards and principles of equality.

Specific targets:

1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day.

⁸ Risk marker 0 = low risk to achieving outcomes

Risk marker 1 = medium risk to achieving outcomes

Risk marker 2 = high risk to achieving outcomes

⁹ 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)

1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions.

1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, particularly the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance.

16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere.

16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all.

<p>Type of submission:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New project</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Project amendment</p>	<p>If it is a project amendment, select all changes that apply and provide a brief justification:</p> <p>Extension of duration: <input type="checkbox"/> Additional duration in months (number of months and new end date):</p> <p>Change of project outcome/ scope: <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Change of budget allocation between outcomes or budget categories of more than 15%: <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Additional PBF budget: <input type="checkbox"/> Additional amount by recipient organization:</p> <p>Brief justification for amendment:</p> <p><i>Note: If this is an amendment, show any changes to the project document in RED colour or in TRACKED CHANGES, ensuring a new result framework and budget tables are included with clearly visible changes. Any parts of the document which are not affected, should remain the same. New project signatures are required.</i></p>
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PROJECT SIGNATURES:

<p>Recipient Organization(s)¹⁰</p> <p>Chief of Mission Peter Van Der Auweraert</p> <p>Signature [Redacted]</p> <p>UN MIGRATION AGENCY</p> <p>Date & Seal 1st / 12 / 21</p> 	<p>Representative of National Authorities</p> <p>Honorable Undersecretary Ministry of Peacebuilding Pia Phillip</p> <p>Signature [Redacted]</p> <p>Title Undersecretary Ministry Peace Building</p> <p>Date & Seal 1/12/2021</p> 
<p>Resident Representative Meshack Malo</p> <p>Signature [Redacted]</p> <p>FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION</p> <p>Date & Seal 1st December 2021</p> 	<p>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)</p> <p>for Oscar Fernandez-Taranco</p> <p>Signature [Redacted]</p> <p>Assistant Secretary-General, Peacebuilding Support Office</p> <p>Date & Seal 7 December 2021</p>
<p>Head of UN Country Team</p> <p>Name of Representative [Redacted]</p> <p>Signature [Redacted]</p> <p>Title [Redacted]</p> <p>Date & Seal HOLLINGWORTH 06/12/2021</p> 	<p>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)</p> <p>for Oscar Fernandez-Taranco</p> <p>Signature [Redacted]</p> <p>Assistant Secretary-General, Peacebuilding Support Office</p> <p>Date & Seal 7 December 2021</p>

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

¹⁰ Please include a separate signature block for each direct recipient organization under this project.

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

- a) A 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-responsive.

Understanding Land Conflict in South Sudan

South Sudan continues to experience intense and violent competition over land, which overlaps with population movements in ways that *intensify drivers of conflict in the country*. Historically, South Sudan has experienced recurrent and protracted civil wars (1955-1972; 1983-2005; 2013-2018) that have led to high levels of displacement and that have altered the demographic landscapes of rural and urban areas, dispossessing millions from relatively stable and secure tenure arrangements. As people have sought to return to their places of habitual residence or resettle elsewhere, conflicts over land have frequently erupted especially in urban and peri-urban areas where the highest number of returns are registered. For example, the return of communities to Khor Flus in Canal/Pigi after the last civil war ended in 2005 led to violent clashes in 2008 over land and administrative control. Similar incidents were observed elsewhere in the country at the time.¹¹ In Magwi in Eastern Equatoria State, the return of Acholi populations from Uganda to settle were perceived by local Madi communities as 'land grabs,' which eventually erupted into violence in November 2011.¹²

The latest civil war (2013-2018) and ongoing conflict has caused the internal and cross-border displacement of around 4 million people¹³ who left behind housing land and property (HLP) assets as they fled. Those assets have either been wrongfully appropriated, grabbed, held by unlawful secondary occupants, illicitly sold, destroyed, or have simply dilapidated over time. As a result, many displaced persons lost access to their land and property, the ownership, of which is inextricably linked not only to conflict, but to administrative control and ethno-political belonging. Indeed, land conflicts, even at the individual level, frequently engender a zero-sum dynamic with respect to ethno-political relations between various communities in different parts of the country, particularly urban and peri-urban environments where the lack of resolution of HLP disputes narrows the space for peaceful co-existence by challenging people's sense of security and encumbering the prospects for national unity and state authority.

Ongoing and future disputed housing, land and property rights are a considerable conflict trigger in South Sudan. Substantial population movements in the country, caused by ongoing violent conflict at the subnational and local level, or natural disasters, increase risk of tensions rising over access to resources and services. In addition, there are a significant number of ongoing HLP disputes that community land tenure structures often do not have the capacity and skills to resolve fairly and based on principles of human rights and equality.

Competition over agricultural land, grazing resources (pastureland and livestock watering points), sources of minerals and household water, forest resources, as well as cattle rustling, and land use clash between pastoralists and agrarian communities contribute to fuel HLP conflicts. In urban and particularly peri-urban areas where gazetted areas and community land meet, duplicative and overlapping customary and statutory tenure systems and processes have led to HLP disputes and

¹¹ <http://www.smallarmssurvey.org/about-us/highlights/2019/highlight-hsba-shilluk.html>.

¹² <https://www.csrf-southsudan.org/county-profiles/>

¹³ <https://www.unher.org/south-sudan-emergency.html#:~:text=Since%20December%202013%2C%20brutal%20conflict,desperate%20bid%20to%20reach%20safety.>

conflict. For example, the same land can be sold to multiple buyers in parallel systems leading to contention over ownership, access, and control. Further, lack of tenancy authentication documents, secondary occupancy, property boundaries and inheritance also fuel HLP disputes in urban and peri-urban areas. These disputes are often left unresolved, leading to pile-up grievances, uncertainty and heightened tensions between groups and individuals.

The return of refugees from neighboring countries and the beginning of the resettlement of IDPs, including from the PoC / IDP sites, will only make matters worse, putting considerable stress on community relations, particularly in urban areas where many people will return or resettle due to the ability to access wage labor and informal employment, as well as safety, at least compared to disposed rural areas. These are likely to contribute to tensions in terms of land access and land ownership and in the context of unresolved HLP disputes. These movements may further aggravate the existing conflict over natural resources including pasture and water and have the potential to act as a trigger for conflict, especially at the local and the subnational level. At household level, widespread lack of literacy and insufficient documentation of pre-existing rights have made it hard for women, women returnees, and persons with disabilities to assert rights to housing and land, thereby being exposed to structural violence in the form of a denial of resources.

A fragile peace and trends that could fuel land-related conflict

Along those lines, the ongoing implementation of the Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (R-ARCSS) including an overall reduction of violence between armed forces, the redesignation of four out of five of the Protection of Civilians sites (PoCs),¹⁴ as well as the reduction in humanitarian funding is contributing to an increased trend for return of IDPs, and refugees. These trends are expected to foster return of large numbers of IDPs from former PoC sites and other locations to their places of previous residence and reclaim their HLP rights from those who settled there or took violent possession or resettle or relocate elsewhere. Those claims will often occur in places already settled by others again, this will be especially true in urban areas where security and livelihoods opportunities are comparatively higher and where it is easier for formerly displaced persons to return or resettle.

Yet, returning or resettling is not a straightforward process and is one that could (re)ignite conflicts just as it did in the aftermath of the last civil war in 2005. IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) data from December 2020 shows that 56.7 per cent of IDPs, and 60.8 per cent of returnees report instances of secondary occupation (967,000 and 1,054,000 individuals respectively). Additionally, over half of the 1.73 million returnees in the country live in damaged shelter, of whom about 330,000 live in severely damaged housing or makeshift shelters. Land-grabbing, demolitions and the surveying, distribution, and allocation of land, sometimes belonging to displaced persons have also been cited as prevalent HLP disputes. These compound pre-existing HLP issues and have created new ones. With unaddressed conflicts surrounding land claims, individual HLP issues between returning, displaced and host communities are likely to reinforce and reignite pre-existing conflicts.

Additionally, a series of representative household-level studies carried out by IOM and WFP in the second half of 2020 in the Malakal UNMISS Protections of Civilians (PoC) site and the former PoC sites in Juba, Wau and Bentiu¹⁵ confirmed that most IDPs suffer from unresolved HLP issues. In the former Bentiu PoC site 62.7 per cent of households reported that their property outside the camp remains destroyed, 18.1 per cent reported damaged housing and 13.0 per cent that their housing or land

¹⁴ Handing over of the PoCs entail the transfer of camp administration, safety, security, and rule of law responsibilities from United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) to government authorities.

¹⁵ Final report will be released in 2021. Meanwhile, additional information is available upon request.

have been occupied¹⁶. The former Juba PoCs host the highest rates of households reporting occupied housing or land, at 19.6 per cent. HLP disputes are often left unreported because vulnerable populations are likely to be disenfranchised, as they often do not have the financial means to pursue court cases against secondary occupants, or they are simply discriminated against, without capacity to successfully claim their rights, and risk retaliation by secondary occupants or disputants. Some of the highest rates of open HLP disputes are seen in the former Juba PoC sites (17.3%), reflecting the explosive nature of HLP issues in challenging contexts, where they often align with the ethnic and political cleavages characteristic of the conflict. Similar studies in the urban areas outside the current and former PoC also found high rates of households engaged in open HLP disputes (13.2% in Bentiu / Rubkona Town, 7.6% in Wau Town and 4.6% in Juba Town), with most relying customary rather than statutory institutions (court of law) and dispute-resolution mechanisms. Under these circumstances, identification of, and effective management of HLP disputes is of paramount importance for building durable peace, sustainable development, and social equality.

A critical juncture for a strategic response to underlying drivers of conflict

As mentioned above, investments in HLP governance and dispute resolution mechanisms, including HLP support for individuals and institutions, are critical interventions at this moment. The potential for unrest, violence, and violent conflict is inherent to land and HLP disputes, as control over land is highly politicized and frequently destabilizing and may serve to inflame existing conflicts over local HLP disputes. This is true for the following specific reasons:

- 1) The RTGoNU, with support of partners, is expected to actively promote returns, while the need to address HLP issues is recognized in the R-ARCSS. This deal already includes land-related provisions, including land tenure, establishing an Independent Registry of Lands, empowerment of Land Commissions, and mediation of disputes. It calls on the RTGoNU to address challenges and expedite voluntary and dignified repatriation, rehabilitation, resettlement, and reintegration of IDPs and returnees. Furthering HLP education, outreach, and support will quell uncertainties and potential points of contention that could trigger unrest.
- 2) Returns and land-based issues are likely to increasingly be of political relevance leading up to national elections as specified in the peace agreement. Ethnic and residential data of citizens will inform demarcation of geographical constituencies and nomination of candidates while enabling IDPs' voter registration processes.¹⁷
- 3) UN Protection of Civilian (PoC) sites are transitioning to government managed IDP sites.¹⁸ Uncertainties surrounding transition may compel departures from sites, potentially before they feel ready or secure in their decision to do so. Both the return of residents and (re)integration into local communities raises possibilities of significant land tenure and HLP disputes.
- 4) Many IDPs may choose to stay in the urban and peri-urban areas surrounding the POC site they depart. Recent population studies show that urban areas are already hubs of both forced and voluntary migration, including return, with migrant families accounting for a third (32.2 per cent) of the population in Juba and 50.9 per cent in Wau. In urban areas such Bentiu / Rubkona that were severely affected by the conflict, the host community only accounts for 10-15 per cent of the current population (IOM WFP 2020). As rental and housing markets are strained in many urban areas, it is likely that IDPs will settle in unsafe and unregulated locations, creating and expanding 'slums' and informal settlements, which may lead to conflict while accentuating health and protection concerns.
- 5) South Sudanese young people have found themselves trapped at the centre of violent political competition. Their lives are marked by conflict, dependency, and exclusion. Unsure of how they relate to peacebuilding projects and side-lined from decision making authority,

¹⁶ Noting that this may well be underestimated given that IDPs have not necessarily been able to confirm secondary occupation.

¹⁷ Under the National Elections Act, which is subject to change pursuant to the R-ARCSS, residency in a particular geographical constituency or proven "origin" from a geographical constituency are crucial to register as a voter.

¹⁸ Bentiu and Malakal will be re-designated and transitioned to the Government once the situation allows for it.

agreements and access to resources including especially HLP that invariably shape and impact their future, they are caught between wanting to shape their own path forward and political decision-making structures that both exclude and marginalize them. Young people, especially those returning from displacement often do not place value and recognise customary authorities creating a fault line and tension between authorities with HLP governance mandates and young people seeking a viable path to adulthood and social standing.

Mechanisms for land conflict resolution

According to the 2009 Land Act of South Sudan, priority must be given to resolve land related disputes outside the court system. The 2016 Draft Land Regulations go even further by providing that parties filing a land dispute in court must prove that they have exhausted alternative dispute procedures. These provisions demonstrate the inclination of South Sudanese policymakers as well as communities to use alternative dispute resolution mechanisms, such as mediation, arbitration, or customary dispute resolution processes to resolve HLP disputes at the local level. Upon exhaustion of alternative dispute resolution mechanisms, the Land Act and the Draft Land Regulations allow for the institution of proceedings before civil courts.¹⁹

While these legal frameworks are designed to and theoretically ensure access to justice, their application in practice is far from desirable. In vast swathes of the country, statutory justice mechanisms are largely absent, while customary justice mechanisms rarely remain within their statutorily allocated jurisdiction and adjudicate beyond their 'mandate'. In some cases, this fills the gap created by the absence of statutory justice mechanisms, but it carries the risk of violating citizens land rights and further marginalizing vulnerable populations and fueling grievances. According to the Land Act (2009), customary authorities are responsible for administration of customary laws and practices related to housing, land, and property rights at the community level, although all customary laws and processes must comply with overarching constitutional and legal requirements, including gender equality and due process. The County Land Authorities are responsible for resolving disputes referred to them by the customary authorities, however, these have not been established to date, leaving a governance vacuum in the resolution of disputes.

The authority of customary systems has also eroded through decades of conflict and displacement, resulting in a reduction in community reliance on customary systems to resolve land disputes and contributed to increasing levels of mistrust and subsequent backlog of unresolved disputes in the communities. For example, young people, who make up more than 70% of the population in South Sudan, already feel marginalized and excluded from decision making processes, and the resultant disruption of social cohesion during the protracted displacement created gaps in knowledge of customary land laws or practices among them, diminishing their perception of the relevance and legitimacy of customary authorities regarding those laws. This, along with other factors like corruption and political co-option of customary forms of public authority reduced the capacity of customary leaders for effective customary land administration and management including the resolution of disputes related to land. For example, in parts of urban and peri-urban areas where community land and gazetted urban centers meet, an overlap of customary and statutory tenure systems exist. Here chiefs in charge of community land issue tenure certificates to multiple persons for the same plot or issue certificates for plots that are already registered to someone else in the statutory system. In addition to this, land registration systems in South Sudan are rudimentary at most. The coexistence of these parallel systems coupled with inadequacy of land registration systems in South Sudan are fodder

¹⁹ The recognition of customary law in statutory legislation points to the importance of customary law as a mechanism of ensuring justice to communities, but it does not formalise per se, as any customary law/practice found to contravene statutory law will not be upheld in the statutory system.

for fomenting or exacerbation of conflict in urban and peri-urban areas of the target counties of Juba, Wau and Rubkona. Additionally, customary land administration, even within the same community may vary from one location to another, are politicized, or influenced by ethnic power dynamics. As discussed above, this is compounded by the fact that their application of is rarely consistent with principles of human rights and equality. This is at a time when such disputes have become extremely widespread.

The situation has compounded the patchwork system of land ownership and allocation that has evolved over the years. Many urban and peri-urban parts of South Sudan experienced rapid expansion and development in the post-2005 and post-independence periods, much of which was makeshift. However, the decline in large-scale hostilities in towns like Juba, Wau, Bentiu, has allowed for another period of growth, leaving the peripheries behind further exacerbating grievances of marginalized and excluded communities.

Exclusion, marginalization, and vulnerability

Land grabs or expropriation often increase in the aftermath of a conflict due to a general disarray in land governance while a new state is in the process of organizing its administration, developing, passing, and implementing new laws, with individuals who have yet to return physically to stake their claims to land, especially “widows, divorced women, and orphans” tending to fall victim to “irregular appropriation of land” (2019: 6)²⁰. With most of the land held under customary tenure, many returnees, IDPs and refugees do not have documents to prove land ownership, which increases land disputes. Land disputes tend to be disputes between a) individuals, b) relatives contesting the division of the inheritance, c) the claims of women and orphans to land (Institute of Management Research 2016)²¹, or d) issues of secondary occupation (Bennett et al 2010)²². The transitional constitution, for example, recognizes the equal right of men and women to own land; however, customary law only allows women and girls access to property through their fathers or husbands. Customary law and customary justice institutions operate alongside state institutions and have equal force and effect in law. As chiefs and local community leaders facilitate the process, ethnic/community politics and political patronage often interfere with transparency in the process, “with complaints of discrimination based on gender or ethnicity” commonplace (Deng 2014: 37)²³. The belief that women are property can slip into the justification that “property cannot own property” and used to undermine and deny a woman the right to HLP. Women too may internalize these customary practices and believe that they do not have land rights (GoSS 2019a)²⁴. Furthermore, women are not a homogeneous group. Age, marital status, ethnicity, and disability, returnee/displacement status influence a women’s ability to access HLP.

However, women are primary managers and users of land and natural resources in many conflict-affected contexts, women have a key role to play in peace building. They remain largely excluded from land ownership, benefiting from resource wealth, or participating in decision-making about resource management. Upholding women’s right to land is crucial in facilitating resettlement, reducing recurrent conflicts, and ensuring sustainable peace and stability envisioned in the peace agreement. Customary and statutory land institutions in South Sudan often re-enforce patriarchal and exclusionary social structures and the need to have customary authorities’ leaders and communities confident and

20 van der Haar, G and Mathijs van Leeuwen. 2019. “War-Induced Displacement: Hard Choices in Land Governance.” Land 8: 1-13.

21 Institute of Management Research. 2016. Improving interventions in land governance in conflict-affected settings public summary & policy note of ‘Looking through the Lens of Land’. Radboud University. <https://repository.uhn.nl/bitstream/handle/2066/212637/212637pub.pdf?sequence=1>

22 Bennett, J., S. Pantuliano, W. Fenton, A. Vaux, C. Barnett, and E. Brusset. 2010. Aiding the Peace: A Multi-donor evaluation of Support to Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding Activities in Southern Sudan 2005-2010. Annex 6 Gender.

23 Deng, David K. 2014. South Sudan Country Report: Findings of the land governance assessment framework (LGAF). Juba, South Sudan. Available at: <https://landportal.org/library/resources/south-sudan-country-report-findings-land-governance-assessment-framework-igaf>

24 Government of South Sudan. 2019a. Consultation Report on Women’s Land Rights: Recommendations from Focus Group Discussions. Juba: Ministry of Gender, Child, and Social Welfare.

committed to gender responsive land dispute resolution - improving land management and the administrative system at all levels and committed policy makers is central to peace and stability.

Culturally persons with disabilities may not have access or even when they are entitled some family member will be set up as guardian, further disenfranchising and causing harm. Access to land for minority groups/clans in areas not perceived as theirs especially if they are displaced and seeking to return usually presents many challenges as they are not recognized as having a legitimate claim on the land, which can result in further disenfranchisement. Further, land is governed and allocated through sometimes conflicting and overlapping statutory and customary systems making it unpredictable, unreliable, and subject to corruption and discrimination, particularly for women who are double discriminated against when it comes to accessing land and who sometimes face threats when trying to reclaim their property upon return.

From rising tensions to resolution mechanisms

Identification of, and effective management of HLP disputes is of paramount importance for building durable peace, sustainable development, and social equality. To facilitate the quick and sustainable resolution of HLP disputes, an assessment of pending HLP disputes is necessary to identify the relevant dispute resolution mechanisms that individuals and communities rely on and prefer to use. Particular effort needs to be focused on high-risk groups including especially returnee and host communities, who need effective support and accompaniment to engage in problem-solving dialogues as a safety-valve to prevent escalation of HLP related disputes into larger inter-communal violent conflict. The approach would include a mapping of land tenure claims in Wau county and how they conflict. It would not currently be conflict sensitive to conduct a land tenure claims mapping in Juba and Rubkona counties.

In South Sudan, sustainable peace, increasing food and nutrition security, enhancing agricultural production, and alleviating poverty depend in large measure on how access and control over land by individuals, groups, and communities is handled. Improving HLP systems and mechanisms, and the underlying framework for dealing with tenure is necessary for the harmonious reintegration of returnees, IDPs and refugees into communities and to avoiding further conflict, supporting social cohesion, and inclusive change at the institutional level.

The two tables below summarise key characteristics of conflict drivers, exacerbators, their consequences and involved stakeholders.

Table 1 Overview of conflict drivers, impact, and stakeholders

Conflict driver	Exacerbators	Consequences	Key stakeholders
Links between access to land, administrative control and ethno-political power dynamics and tensions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wrongful appropriation, grabbing, illicit sale, destruction, and unlawful holding by secondary occupants. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Loss of HLP rights, and encumbrance of the prospects for peace, national unity, and state authority. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Political and ethnic elites - Military - Businesspeople - Displaced populations in target areas - Agricultural and pastoralist communities - Government authorities - State Governors - County Commissioners - Secondary occupants
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reliance on customary rather than statutory institutions in statutory cases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Heightened risk of not protecting people's rights, disenfranchisement, and increased level of grievances 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chiefs - Government authorities - Displaced populations in target areas and vulnerable groups - Secondary occupants
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase of competition over access to limited resources and services due to natural hazards (flooding, draughts) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Displacement, changes in seasonal migration patterns, and consequently heightened tensions and conflict 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Political and ethnic elites - Military - Businesspeople - Displaced populations in target areas - Agricultural and pastoralist communities - Government authorities - State Governors - County Commissioners
Breakdown in trust in effective customary land administration and management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cooption and politicization of customary authority (chiefs and community leaders) charged with land administration; - Corrupt chiefs, community leaders charged with responsibilities for customary land administration and management; - customary law/practice knowledge gaps, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Challenges young peoples' sense of security - Challenges young people's perception of the relevance and legitimacy of customary authorities regarding customary laws - Increases competition over resources including especially water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chiefs - Government authorities - County Commissioners - Young people - Vulnerable populations - Secondary occupants - Displaced populations in target areas
The weak and decreasing capacity of customary HLP dispute resolution mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unresolved or insufficiently addressed HLP disputes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase in the number of complaints related to HLP rights infringement, tension and potentially conflicts, impediment to peacebuilding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chiefs and community leaders - Young people - Displaced and vulnerable populations in target locations

Table 2 Stakeholder Mapping and Key Characteristics

Stakeholder	Peacebuilding/dispute characteristics
Political and ethnic elites	May influence the links between access to land, administrative control and ethno-political power dynamics and tensions in their own interest.
Military	In conflict and post conflict situations some military officers have exploited the situation and grabbed or appropriated other people's HLP assets for themselves
Businesspeople	In post conflict South Sudan, many international and national investors seek to invest in land. In the process they may deprive local communities of their rights to HLP.
Displaced populations in target areas	Many IDPs lost their HLP rights as they were displaced and left behind their land, housing, and properties
Agricultural and pastoralist communities	In the absence of strong land administration and management structures, agricultural and pastoralist communities disadvantaged by ethnopolitical power dynamics and tensions are likely to lose access to land; or clash over land use.
Government authorities	Local government authorities (county land authority and payam/boma land councils) at the county, payam and boma levels charged with administration of land in some cases, dispute resolution
State governors	State governors are responsible for implementing state laws and overseeing the operation of the state executive branch which they are head of. As such, they advance and pursue new and revised policies and programs.
County commissioners	In addition to other responsibilities, county commissioners chair the county land authority. Therefore, they have power over how land is administered in the county.
Chiefs	In rural areas where customary tenure systems prevail, chiefs play key role in customary land administration and resolution of HLP disputes
Young people	The youth have representation in the County Land Authority and Payam Land council. Hence, they have a role in land administration. These structures often do not exist, excluding them from decision making processes. In many cases, young people have also played key role in land and resource-based conflicts.
Vulnerable populations	Often, vulnerable populations including displaced persons, women/widows, people living with disability are not included in decision making related to land administration and dispute resolution; and may be marginalized.

- b) A brief description of how the project aligns with/ supports **existing** Governmental and UN **strategic frameworks**²⁵, how it ensures **national ownership**. If this project is designed in a PRF country, describe how the main objective advances a relevant strategic objective identified through the Eligibility Process.

This proposal aligns with national priorities of the Republic of South Sudan, as defined by relevant elements of its legal, policy, and strategic frameworks, in particular: Strategic Action I of the National Development Strategy 2018-2021 to Create enabling conditions for and facilitate the voluntary return and integration of displaced South Sudanese; the 2009 Land Act; the 2009 Local Government Act; and the Draft National Land Policy (2019).

The project will also support implementation of the Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan, notably Section 4.8.2 (Land) which includes provisions on achieving consensus over land tenure, the establishment of an Independent Registry of Lands for the issuance of title deeds, empowerment of the Land Commissions at different levels and assisting in the mediation of disputes arising from land.

The National Action Plan on Returns seeks to create conditions for safe, dignified, and voluntary returns and operationalizes the National Framework on Return, Reintegration and Relocation for Displaced Persons. The Action Plan is aligned with the National Development Strategy and the Revitalized Agreement on Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan. This project will support further engagement with the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management (MHADM) and the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC) to coordinate efforts under the National Action Plan.

The project builds on the successes and lessons of previous PBF investments in HLP rights, outreach, and support, including 'Enhancing Women's Access to Land to Consolidate Peace in South Sudan,' implemented by FAO, UN Habitat, and NRC, which extended support to women in the Wau area who sought legitimization of land tenure and ownership, lessons learned from which will directly inform and guide this project. These include the heightened focus on strengthening dispute resolution mechanisms, the analysis and training materials developed, as well as the public awareness groundwork that had been initiated. In addition, the project builds on participatory development of women's access to land rights theory of change process based on lessons learned from IOM's HLP initiatives in Wau, which focus on awareness raising and training of communities on their rights and offers strong linkages to the project Outcome 1. The project also builds on FAO's lessons learnt from implementation of land projects in over 62 countries around the world.

At the global level, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) guide the project, SDG16 which refers to peaceful societies and accountable institutions to which all UN Member States are committed.

This project also aligns with the priority area one "Building peace and strengthening governance" of the UNCF as well as the priority actions of the UN Peacebuilding Plan, in particular: 3.3.2: Addressing Land Conflicts through Peaceful Means 3.2.4: Enhancing Local Peace Mechanisms 3.2.2: Rule of Law, and 3.2.4: Enhancing Local Peace Mechanisms. The UN-wide Peacebuilding Plan was developed to strategically channel limited resources and guide activities into priority areas for the period 2018-2021. The plan identifies ten intervention areas to build and sustain peace in the country under four main priorities: Dialogue and Reconciliation; Rule of Law; Women and Youth; and conflict related to displacement. Activities under the plan are fully in line with the UN Cooperation Framework (UNCF 2019-2022), which was signed in 2019 to guide activities of the UN agencies in South Sudan. The UNCF is informed by and supports the National Development Strategy and the Revitalized Agreement

²⁵ Including national gender and youth strategies and commitments, such as a National Action Plan on 1325, a National Youth Policy etc.

on the Conflict in South Sudan. National ownership and accountability of PBF investments has been ensured through regular UN-Government dialogue as envisioned in the United Nations Development System reform.

The project aligns to the strategic outcome 2 'The return of refugees and displaced persons is more peaceful and durable' of South Sudan's application for re-eligibility to the Peacebuilding Fund. And the project is in alignment with the UNCF 2019-2022, The UN in South Sudan has provided support through its Joint Flagship contribution 'supporting families returning from displacement' 2019-2021. The UN in South Sudan is developing a new Joint Flagship Area Based Programming for Returnees/ IDPs, and a Joint Flagship initiative for Peacebuilding, 2021-2022, which this project aligns to. At this stage, the UN is not advocating for facilitated return. However, agencies are supporting the creation of an enabling environment for sustainable voluntary return and reintegration. It is essential to ensure that ongoing population movements do not fuel further conflict, recognizing that 1.73 million people have returned since 2016 following displacement in South Sudan or abroad, even as 1.71 million remain internally displaced (IOM DTM, 2020). Existing assessments and analysis on areas of return conducted by the UN, and other humanitarian actors have helped inform, adapt, and contextualize programming under this project. For example, an IOM Village Assessment Survey conducted in nine counties between 2019 and 2020 found that 44.7 per cent of assessed bomas (fourth level administrative subdivisions) witnessed conflicts over water sources between local communities. In some areas of the country over eighty per cent of the population live in bomas affected by conflict over water, supporting targeting and programme interventions. Data access to satellite imagery and building points has been licensed under other programming and will form a starting point for a land tenure mapping. All assessments and a mapping of disputes under the project will form an important basis for upscaling future programming on HLP in other states and counties in South Sudan.

c) A brief explanation of how the project fills any strategic gaps and complements any other relevant interventions, PBF funded or otherwise. Also provide a summary of existing interventions in the proposal's sector by filling out the table below.

The project fills critical gaps related to longer term strategic, and community driven solutions to HLP disputes that, in the current context, could lead to violence, discrimination and fuel grievances. Difference from and complementarity to the current proposal is outlined in the table below.

Project name (duration)	Donor and budget	Project focus	Difference from/ complementarity to current proposal
Enhancing Women's Access to Land to Consolidate Peace in South Sudan - Wau (UN-HABITAT/FAO/NRC) Nov 2018 – Nov 2020	PBF 1,500,000	Enhance awareness and improve land management and administration	The proposed PBF project will conduct raising awareness communities, community leaders, customary authority, and in three target areas including Greater Juba, and Greater Rubkona, apart from Greater Wau). The PBF will also strengthen capacity of existing community /customary authority structures, and County Land Authorities in alternative dispute resolution in those target geographic locations.
Norwegian Refugee Council	Unknown	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provision of Information, Counseling and Legal Assistance at state level trickling down to the displacement affected communities. 2. Coordination and advocacy work in the state and national levels in Wau, Bor, NBEG and Juba and engagements with NGOs, CSO including mentorship with identified partners. 3. Work with the government providing technical support on HLP-IGAD, Ministry of Housing, Lands and Urban Development 	The proposed PBF project will create community awareness on HLP rights in HLP hot spots at the county level in the targeted areas of Greater Juba, Greater Rubkona and Greater Wau. It will also strength the community / customary authority structures and county land authority for alternative dispute resolution at the county level in project target areas. It will coordinate implementation of the project closely with state and county government
HLP Technical Working Group	N/A	Coordination function	

Norwegian People's Aid (implementing partner PUDO) – Rubkona February 2021 to September 2021	NORAD - \$40,000	Awareness on land rights, assistance to vulnerable persons to process land documents, dispute resolution through mediation.	The PBF project will raise community awareness on HLP rights capacitate community / customary authority structures on HLP dispute resolution using diverse ADR approaches to be identified by beneficiary communities in the target areas.
Norwegian People's Aid (implementing partner Greater Equatoria Land Alliance) – Juba February 2021 to September 2021	NORAD - \$40,000	Assisting vulnerable women to access land rights, awareness raising and referral to legal services	The proposed PBF project focuses on strengthening existing customary authority structures for HLP rights dispute resolution to secure those rights for entire communities including, but not limited to, vulnerable women in target areas, averting potential conflict that could arise from unaddressed HLP disputes, thereby contributing to peace building.
Norwegian People's Aid (implementing partner Greater Bahr el Ghazal Land Alliance) – Wau February 2021 to September 2021	NORAD - \$40,000	Awareness raising, legal counselling and aid	The PBF will make alternative dispute resolution mechanisms available for communities who may not be able to afford fees of statutory legal mechanisms for dispute resolution. It will also raise awareness of, customary authority, and county land authority on HLP rights in different geographic locations including Greater Juba, Greater Rubkona in addition to Greater Wau areas
DRC - Rubkona until August 2022	BHA/USAID	HLP awareness raising, capacity building of relevant stakeholders, HLP counselling and support to access HLP documentation	The PBF targets Greater Juba, Greater Wau and in addition to Greater Rubkona. It strengthens capacity, specifically, of customary authority structures on alternative dispute resolution.
DRC- Rubkona until December 2023	FFP/USAID	HLP awareness raising, capacity building of relevant stakeholders, HLP counselling, support to access HLP documentation and a large advocacy component	The PBF will strengthen capacity, specifically, of customary authority structures on alternative dispute resolution. It targets Greater Juba, Greater Wau in addition to Greater Rubkona, for raising awareness on HLP.
HDC – Protection, assistance, and solutions to IDPs and returnees in Juba until December 2021	UNHCR – \$90,000	Awareness raising, trainings community land committees, legal representation	The proposed PBF project will capacitate customary authority structures as well as county land authority where they exist, for HLP dispute resolution using alternative dispute resolution approach in addition to creation of community awareness on HLP rights and other activities. Targets Greater Wau, and Greater Rubkona in addition to Greater Juba.

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

- a) A brief **description of the project** focus and approach – describe the project’s overarching goal, the implementation strategy, and how it addresses the conflict causes or factors outlined in Section I (must be gender- and age- responsive).

Sustaining peace and peacebuilding underpin the project rationale. The process through which the project seeks to strengthen governance mechanisms, build consensus on resolution of HLP disputes and reduce competition over resources conceptually embodies peacebuilding. The approach includes coordinated and stakeholder led capacity development processes that supports the different components and enable immediate and longer-term peaceful reduction of prevalence and resolution of HLP disputes. Using existing platforms, logistics and operational presence and political leverage coupled with technical expertise, stakeholders will be engaged on pertinent issues through a coordinated, integrated, and coherent capacity building and engagement process of key stakeholders. The capacity development processes cut across outcomes one and two. Global tools and guidelines such as IOMs Global Guidance note on Integrating Housing, Land and Property Issues into Key Humanitarian, Transitional and Development Planning Processes and the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security (VGGT) and the Principles on Housing and Property Restitution for Refugees and Displaced Persons (the Pinheiro Principles) guide and inform the project approach.

The implementation strategy takes a strong community driven approach where both representative of community groups such as young people, women, IDPs and Chiefs lead processes and are consulted throughout. The approach fosters strong local ownership and supports sustainability of efforts beyond the duration of the project timeline. Thematically, the project takes a strong gender and youth, lens with dedicated engagement and capacity building activities to empower and include marginalized groups such as IDPs into decision making and governance structures. The strategy also relies on and is enriched by strategic collaboration and close working relationship with the field offices in Wau, Juba and Bentiu, Rule of Law Advisory section and Civil Affairs Department. Similarly, FAO and IOM have strong working arrangements learning from joint programming inter alia in Wau and Abyei.

Set against the backdrop of the implementation of the peace process, and the possibility of national elections which will likely encourage returns, HLP is expected to be a contentious peacebuilding, reconciliation, stabilization, and resilience concern that must be addressed. This project is also timely with the anticipated passage of the Draft National Land Policy²⁶, which was supported by a PBF under the 2019 Gender Promotion Initiative. This nuanced and progressive document will provide the legal framework for improvements in the land sector, but its impact is limited without education, capacity building, consensus building and grassroots outreach to operationalize its implementation and allow citizens the chance to realize and operationalize HLP rights.

The project traverses the humanitarian-development-peace (HDP) “triple” nexus and leverages the comparative advantage of each entity in a highly volatile environment characterised by insecurity, humanitarian crisis and severe development needs. Access to HLP, is set against a backdrop of increased returns to host communities under pressure from multiple shocks, requires a multi-dimensional and holistic approach. The environment in which the project is embedded, and the challenges identified require an integrated, coherent, and coordinated approach to peacebuilding and sustaining the peace agenda in South Sudan.

²⁶ Recognizing the delays that have been generated both by COVID-19, as well as the institutional reforms required by the 2013-R-ARCSS.

The project takes a peacebuilding and sustaining peace approach to resolving HLP disputes. Through political accompaniment and technical assistance, the overarching goal is for communities to work towards peaceful resolution of HLP disputes. Supporting mediation and other alternative dispute resolution mechanisms reduces the burden on (eroded) community structures and avoids relying solely on the statutory justice system as a mechanism for dispute resolution, which in addition to having weak enforcement capacity, also risks creating further community/inter-personal tension through the binary lens of the judiciary as 'winners-losers'. In remote rural areas where most South Sudanese land is under customary tenure system, statutory mechanisms for HLP dispute resolution are practically nonexistent, and to access the judiciary, complainants would have to travel long distances often to the state or rarely county administrative capitals. Further, pursuing HLP dispute resolutions in court of law often lengthy, requiring follow-up trips, and legal/attorney fees. All of these make resolution of HLP disputes in court of law prohibitively expensive, impractical, or inaccessible particularly for women, youth, people living with disability, the elderly and other vulnerable groups. As such, building consensus on the types of HLP disputes faced and negotiating options for their resolution, community leaders will have legitimate and peaceful problem-solving strategies when it comes to contested HLP.

The project envisages support to governance structures. Support to the county land authorities could be an important entry point for the project. However, this structure has not currently been established by government authorities due to lack of resources and capacity. The County Land Authorities would be responsible for resolving issues referred to them by the customary authorities. The project should be ready to support the County Land Authorities Should they be established during the project lifetime and support the authorities in that establishment process. The project aims to support processes to establish the County Land Authorities and provide capacity building to the members to ensure that appropriate levels of technical capacity is available, and awareness of human rights and gender equality is created.

The approach is responsive to the reality that land governance and HLP rights processes require local solutions that are developed and led by local actors to achieve meaningful, sustainable, and locally appropriate results. The approach is designed to address multiple and interlinked conflict drivers identified in previous sections namely:

- the links between access to land, administrative control and ethno-political power dynamics and tensions,
- breakdown in trust in effective customary land administration and management and
- the weak and decreasing capacity of customary HLP.

This is done through political accompaniment and technical assistance and through a prevention strategy of engaging communities to identify collective assets and access to shared natural resources.

- b) Provide a **project-level 'theory of change'** – explain the assumptions about why you expect the project interventions to lead to changes in the conflict factors identified in the conflict analysis. What are the assumptions that the theory is based on? Note, this is not a summary statement of your project's outcomes.

The project will strengthen customary and statutory land administration and build the capacity of customary HLP dispute resolution mechanisms. Strong land administration and management, and HLP dispute resolution mechanisms will contribute to a reduction of grievances and tensions around access to land, its administrative control and ethno-political power dynamics. The project's alternative solutions for powerbrokers to achieve their HLP objectives will be identified, reducing their incentive to unfairly exert power and influence over disadvantaged groups and communities. Further, the project

will reduce competition over natural resources and help prevent violent conflict arising from related disputes.

The project assumes that:

- Alternative solutions to achieving HLP objectives will be satisfactory to powerbrokers
- effective customary land administration and management, and enhanced capacity of customary HLP dispute resolution will sufficiently increase accountability for actors attempting to exert power in their pursuit of HLP objectives
- Community prioritized assets, infrastructure and services provided will be sufficient to meet needs for access to natural resources in target areas.

(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?)

- c) **Provide a narrative description of key project components** (outcomes and outputs), ensuring sufficient attention to **gender, age and other key differences** that should influence the project approach. In describing the project elements, be sure to indicate important considerations related to sequencing of activities.

The proposed project has three outcomes each of which is expected to be realized through several inter-linked and mutually re-enforcing outputs which in turn are results of activities proposed in the summary of key project components outlined below:

Outcome 1: Land governance mechanisms for dispute resolution strengthened.

Statutory and customary governance mechanisms for dispute resolution related to housing, land, and property such as community structures, customary authorities, county land authority (tbc) will have the understanding of HLP rights, their mandate, have technical skills and understanding of international norms and standards to better resolve HLP disputes and help prevent conflict escalation.

Output 1.1 Capacity of community structures for functional alternative dispute resolution mechanisms built.

The parties to most low-intensity land disputes seek resolution at the community level. The purpose of this output is to strengthen the capacity of communities to address disputes locally. The output will identify and strengthen the capacity of customary governance mechanisms including administration of rules and procedures and institutional structures that support alternative dispute resolution. The local government act provides for four levels of customary law courts: 1) Town Bench Courts, and 2) A, B, and C courts which have judicial competence to adjudicate on customary disputes, but not criminal cases. The output will verify their existence, if already there, identify capacity gaps they may have and bridge those gaps, if they are not there, an appropriate structure could be identified by the local communities to establish them.

The output will strengthen community structure personnel understanding of the variety of considerations and options in enhancing the governance of land and HLP rights; enhance their functional skills in leading processes related to land governance and HLP rights; foster their support in developing the methodology for quantitative and qualitative research on land governance and HLP rights and develop action plans for their engagement in immediate future project activities.

The output will be achieved by reviewing relevant South Sudan specific HLP assessments, mappings and other materials conducted on HLP in South Sudan including under a previous PBF funded project and developing an action plan for strengthening capacity of ‘change agents’²⁷ on alternative dispute resolution skills and approaches as well as on existing referral mechanisms. The capacity development process will include technical training on anti-corruption, fairness, gender equality, and human rights. It is anticipated that multi-stakeholder dialogue, facilitation, negotiation, mediation, conciliation will help enhance commitment to community structures and build legitimacy and credibility of these stakeholders in their communities.

The output will promote inclusive practices that recognize and affirm the rights of marginalized groups, especially vulnerable women, youth, persons living with disability and the elderly in the target areas. Existing data and analysis will be leveraged to promote an evidence-based approach to dispute resolution, promoting a constructive and solutions-oriented culture among local ‘change agents’ and decision-makers that recognizes and seeks to address the existing systemic inequalities - both within and between groups – that contribute to fueling conflict. Localized guidelines and SOPs on alternative dispute resolution and referral to statutory justice and oversight mechanisms will also be developed as those are currently missing. Moreover, linkages to land registries will be discussed with local authorities to enable recognition of dispute resolution outcomes, and relevant capacity building for the maintenance of such land registries.

- Activity 1.1.1: Review HLP capacity development materials and develop capacity development approach curriculum and ensure it is responsive to gender-power dynamics, as well as existing inequalities related to age, disability, displacement status and ethnicity (IOM/FAO/UNMISS)
- Activity 1.1.2 verify existence of either 1) Town Bench Courts, and 2) A, B, and C courts which have judicial competence to adjudicate on customary disputes if they do not exist, in consultation with community and institutional stakeholders, establish Community Justice Centers, safe dispute resolution spaces where aggrieved community members can air out their grievances
- Activity 1.1.3 Provide training to community stakeholders including local Boma/Payam Council Land committees, executive, head, and paramount chiefs as well as Payam and County administrative institutions for capacity development on international best practices, humanitarian laws and gender inclusive alternative HLP dispute resolution skills and approaches. (IOM/FAO/UNMISS)
- Activity 1.1.4 Develop guidelines/SOPs on alternative dispute resolution and action plan for community engagement. (IOM/FAO/UNMISS)

Output 1.2 Customary Authorities trained on management of housing, land, and property rights according to customary law.

As noted in the analysis, several chiefs have been issuing tenure certificates to multiple persons for the same plot or issuing certificates for plots that are already registered to someone else in the statutory system. The intersection of the customary land rights management practices and the statutory land registration system mostly occurs in and around urban areas. The coexistence of these parallel systems is fodder for conflict. The goal of this output is to align the customary practices with the existing institutional ones, by:

²⁷ These can only partially be identified until dialogue and active engagement starts through the project and political engagement.

- Identifying the customary and statutory land rights management (land registration) practices in the target areas
- Training chiefs/boma, payam land councils or committees and county land authorities on the customary practices can/should be aligned with the statutory system to ensure that they do not contravene provisions of the constitution (and how this can empower the chiefs, adding another layer of legitimacy/formal validation to their actions)
- Bringing together judges, ministry of land staff and other relevant actors and chiefs to promote mutual understanding of the practices and try to smooth out any barriers to integration.

Activity 1.2.1: *Community driven review of customary HLP rights management practices in target areas. (IOM/UNMISS)*

- *Identify, with the concerned communities, customary mechanisms for dispute resolution, conflict management, mitigation, or settlement*
- *Identify, with the concerned communities, any harmful customs and practices especially conflicting with gender equality and human rights of minority and marginalized groups and recommend changes.*

Activity 1.2.2: *Train customary authorities on existing institutional land rights management practices (such as the land recordation system currently in place), national legal frameworks on HLP and international norms and standards (anti-corruption, fairness, gender equality.) (IOM/UNMISS)*

Activity: 1.2.3 *Promote facilitated dialogues between judges, land management officials and customary authorities to harmonize land rights management practices.*

Activity: 1.2.4 *Assist in establishing mechanisms to govern relationship between the customary chiefs, the judiciary, and the local government officers in the area. (IOM/UNMISS)*

Output 1.3 *Capacities and skills of County or sub-county Land Authorities in target areas are strengthened.*

The goal is to strengthen land dispute resolution at the county or sub-county level. High-value and complex land disputes are commonly taken to the Ministry of Housing, Lands and Public Unities or the courts. These disputes usually involve large areas, or high value plots/buildings, and tend to affect multiple parties, families, clans, and other groups, with the potential to magnify grievances over land. This leaves out land disputes involving vulnerable groups that cannot afford to take their HLP rights claims to the state or even county level judiciary system. The Land Act, 2009 vests the power for land administration including related alternative dispute resolution at the county level in the County Land Authority. However, this structure has not currently been established by government authorities due to lack of resources and capacity. The County Land Authorities would be responsible for resolving issues referred to them by the customary authorities at the sub-county level. The absence of County Land Authorities has created gaps in land administration including related dispute resolution. As such, the project should be ready to support the County Land Authorities should they be established during its lifetime and support the authorities in that establishment process. In that regard, the project aims to support processes to establish the County Land Authorities and provide capacity building to the members to ensure that appropriate levels of technical capacity are available, and awareness of human rights and gender equality is created. In the meantime, the project will build capacities of sub-county land administration authorities like Boma/Payam council Land Committees. To ensure the development of localized solutions for which communities feel ownership, the project will assume that a combination of technical support and operational support for meetings, transport and human resources will be required. In that regard, it will target change agents associated to the delivery of land related mandate of the institutions.

- *Activity 1.3.1: Conduct rapid institutional capacity assessment including dispute resolution mechanisms at the Boma/Payam levels (in the absence of County Land Authorities). (IOM/UNMISS)*
- *Activity 1.3.2: Train members of the identified (current or future) land dispute mechanisms members such as Boma/Payam Council land Committees, land dispute resolution committees and local courts (Town Bench, A, B, and C courts) on national legal frameworks, international norms and best practices (HLP rights management, anti-corruption, fairness, gender equality) and provide technical assistance to them on case management, referral etc. and provide technical assistance to them on case management, referral, protocols for linkages to the land registration system (IOM/FAO/UNMISS)*
- *Activity 1.3.3: conduct human and institutional capacity development, including self-paced learning, face-to-face meetings, and technical backstopping for the implementation of individual or institutional plans on tenure rights for change agents in State-level authorities. (FAO/IOM/UNMISS)*
- *Activity 1.3.4: Provide operational and technical support to the implementation of land tenure action plans of change agents who participated in capacity development initiative (specific type of support will depend on localized solutions developed)*
- *Activity 1.3.5 Conduct series of iterative, multi-stakeholder dialogue fora on tenure governance as a space for dialogue, collective action planning and monitoring of outcomes*

Output 1.4 Support inclusive community awareness and inter-communal dialogues on housing, land, and property rights

Existing material for raising awareness on HLP rights will be reviewed to identify gaps in community knowledge of HLP rights particularly of marginalized groups, including women, youth, persons living with disability etc. Inclusive, inter-community dialogues will be facilitated to document existing awareness, barriers faced and to enhance awareness of HLP issues. Building the capacity of targeted journalists working for local media outlets, including print and broadcast, in covering land and related issues will be pursued. The project assumes that building the capacity of local journalists will increase production of articles on HLP rights in local papers expected to reach elites out of whom some of the perpetrators of HLP rights violators come. In addition to this, holding radio talk-shows on community awareness and inter-communal dialogues on HLP rights in key local languages on FM Radio stations tailored to reach listeners of diverse socio-economic statuses including literate and illiterate groups will escalate the number of beneficiaries. Further, using simplified education material such as posters, flyers, calendars, and others with cartoons carrying identified HLP rights messages for community awareness tailored to target less educated beneficiaries will also be used to increase the number of individuals reached. In addition to these, information on available dispute resolution mechanisms, including customary and statutory mechanisms, and how to access them will also be provided.

The following activities are proposed:

- *Activity 1.4.1: Review existing awareness raising mechanisms and conduct community consultations on information needs to ensure relevance. (IOM/UNMISS/FAO)*
- *Activity 1.4.2: Conduct awareness raising activities to fill any identified gaps on HLP rights, especially targeted marginalized and vulnerable groups (women, youth, persons living with disability, IDPs and returnees, minority ethnic groups etc.) (IOM/UNMISS/FAO)*
- *Activity 1.4.3: Support training of local media journalists on covering land and related disputes or conflicts. (IOM/UNMISS/FAO)*
- *Activity 1.4.4: Provide support for affected disadvantaged women, youth and persons living with disability in target areas to access land rights by enhancing their access to dispute resolution mechanisms (IOM/UNMISS/FAO)*

Output 1.5 Material, operational and technical support to existing land dispute resolution mechanisms provided

This output supports operationalization of capacity building efforts with material support to courts (i.e., filing cabinets, case logs, books, stationary). The needs are absolute, so any support can have a big impact.

- *Activity 1.5.1: Conduct needs assessment, prioritization, and use capacity appraisal to determine materials/equipment to be provided*
- *Activity 1.5.2: Develop terms and conditions of use and maintenance to ensure that the materials provided are well kept, secured, and put to use*
- *Activity 1.5.3: Procure and deliver materials to support the work of customary and local courts*
- *Activity 1.5.4: Train relevant staff/community members on the use of equipment/software provided*
- *Activity 1.5.5: Provide incentives (salary contribution) to trained staff to land dispute resolution institutions*

Outcome 2: Consensus on institutional approach to housing, land and property dispute resolution built.

Actors' understanding of HLP disputes, and their identification of proposed solutions will feed into consensus on an institutional approach to resolving HLP disputes peacefully and in accordance with international norms and standards, safeguarding protections of vulnerable populations.

Output 2.1: Mapping of areas of contestation and contributing factors.

Targeted areas will be mapped for types and prevalence of land disputes as well as assessment of risk for violence. Population movement data in target counties will be used to inform areas of focus and will include indicators, developed in consultation with key partners, on contributing factors for HLP disputes, specifically displacement / return dynamics, such as identification of claimants, extent of damage to housing stocks, inclusivity of community governance structures (inc. with regards to gender, age, disability, and displacement status) and local security threats.

The mapping will inform project targeting and provide evidence to contextualize the development of other project outputs, including capacity building and diagnostic tools such as tenure status surveys. Analysis of key indicators will also feed into IOM DTM regular Site and Village / Neighborhood Assessment reports, improving the evidence base on HLP issues at national level and informing advocacy and programming initiatives by UN agencies, civil society organizations and the government.

The baseline mapping will be complemented by more in-depth qualitative research, which will be area specific, participatory, age, gender, and diversity sensitive. The baseline mapping tool will be developed in collaboration with partners to ensure coverage of key areas of interest and to seal identified information gaps. Conflict sensitivity analysis will form the basis for understanding challenges and concerns, to ensure 'do no harm' throughout the project life cycle and across outcomes. Additionally, the output will contribute an understanding of the functioning and inclusivity of land management/administration institutions, dispute resolution mechanisms, processes related to governance of tenure and HLP rights, including administration and provision of services such as land dispute resolution mechanisms.

- a) HLP conflicts and hotspots: A conflict sensitivity analysis will form the basis for understanding challenges and concerns, to ensure conflict sensitivity and 'do no harm' throughout the project life cycle and across outcomes.
- b) statutory, customary, and perceived HLP rights, ongoing and potential HLP disputes over them, and types of rightsholders and disputants.

c) land management/administration institutions, dispute resolution mechanisms, processes related to governance of tenure and HLP rights, including administration and provision of services such as land dispute resolution mechanisms.

- *Activity 2.1.1: Conduct quantitative research on HLP disputes, local stability and contributing factors in target areas (IOM)*
- *Activity 2.1.2 Conduct conflict analysis on land disputes in targeted areas (Wau, Rubkona and Juba), with a focus on actor mapping. Analysis will ensure conflict sensitive programming and institutional analysis to inform 2.2. analysis will be gender, age, and disability sensitive.*

Output 2.2 Area specific diagnosis of HLP disputes and development of tools for their resolution

This output will support stakeholders in addressing the challenges collectively identified and prioritized through political accompaniment, as well as operational, financial, and technical assistance. State and non-state actors, including security forces, women, and youth groups, statutory and customary land governance authorities and those with vested interests in HLP such as business and political elites at both the national, state and county levels with a focus on target areas, will be engaged through a broad palette of capacity building, technical assistance, and political accompaniment interventions.

Outputs under 2.1 will be used as the starting point for participatory discussions with community stakeholders and decision-makers, amplifying the voice of vulnerable and marginalized groups including women and girls, youth, persons with disabilities, displaced and returnee communities, and minority ethnic groups. The diagnostic process and capacity building elements of the project are envisaged as an iterative process, taking place through a series of multi-stakeholder consultative and capacity building processes, that enable change-makers and other stakeholders to progressively apply their improved understanding of international norms and alternative dispute resolutions mechanisms to the specific local context of their community. Carefully selected technical approaches that are strictly accompanied by consensus building and are well communicated to stakeholders will be used to contribute to the process of identifying viable solutions to addressing the disputes so identified.

A community identified typology that lists scenarios including the following will be developed:

- 1) Types of disputes (issues: boundaries, NRM, access), parties involved (individual, community, local government, etc.)
- 2) Ongoing/potential future disputes
- 3) Negotiated options and the preferred process for resolution for each scenario.
- 4) Enforcement of decisions (including, if any, preference for appealing decisions).

- *Activity 2.2.1: Identification and engagement of all key stakeholders, actor mapping and understanding of interests, perspectives and known challenges (IOM)*
- *Activity 2.2.2 Support community led processes for identification / development of typology of HLP disputes through multi-stakeholder engagement including dialogues, capacity building initiatives workshops, study trips, knowledge exchange (IOM)*
- *Activity 2.2.3: Develop tools for negotiated options and preferred processes for the resolution of each identified scenario. (IOM)*
- *Activity 2.2.4: Support community identification operationalization of preferred referral mechanism (IOM)*

Output 2.3 Returnee and host inter-communal engagements and dialogues supported.

Returnee and host communities will be supported to engage in discussion and inter-communal dialogues on peaceful, fair, inclusive, and sustainable processes, and approaches to address the

challenges associated with HLP disputes and to apply community driven diagnostics and resolution tools being developed under 2.2. The community dialogues and engagements will provide a platform for communities to hear each other's concerns and needs and act as safety-valve to prevent escalation of HLP related disputes into larger inter-communal violent conflict.

This will build on experience and lessons learnt from previous projects, which may include support for ongoing negotiations, consultations, workshops, facilitation of political dialogues based on solid technical assistance on HLP and related issues with a view of reaching consensus on how to resolve identified land disputes. Returnee and host communities need effective support and accompaniment to engage in problem-solving dialogues to prevent escalation of HLP related disputes into larger inter-communal violent conflict.

- *Activity 2.3.1: grassroots consultations especially women and youth groups for identification of ongoing and potential land disputes in targeted areas. (IOM)*
- *Activity 2.3.2: Facilitate inter-communal grassroots engagements especially women and youth groups and social cohesion promotion forums between returnees and host communities in HLP hotspot locations. (IOM)*
- *Activity 2.3.3 Support inter-communal dialogues between returnee and host communities in HLP hotspot locations on peaceful, fair, inclusive, and sustainable processes, and approaches to address the challenges associated with HLP disputes (IOM)*

Outcome 3: Reduced risk of conflict and violence due to HLP disputes because of competition over scarce resources

This outcome will support prevention of HLP-related conflict and violence linked to returnees/integrated IDPs and host community tensions especially those arising from competition over scarce resources.

Output 3.1: Community driven prioritization of recovery, resilience and self-sustenance interventions for peace and stabilization based on sustainable business models developed.

This output will be achieved by provision of support for returnees/host communities to manage socio-economic transition and conflict prevention as a means of promoting durable peace and stabilization. Rehabilitation and/or construction of communal and private HLP assets and infrastructures, enhancement and promotion of sustainable use of shared scarce resources (e.g. drinking water, fuelwood, grazing resources, etc. as will be identified by beneficiary communities) the community prioritization will be informed by existing/future quantitative data collected through the Village Assessment Survey methodology, providing a standardized baseline of service and infrastructure gaps, livelihood practices, resource management institutions, and internal / external shocks and security threats. Analysis of this data will help prevent elite capture of planned investment, ensuring that interventions are targeted to the specific socio-economic context of each community, building resilience, and addressing existing gaps while being sensitive to geographical and inter-group distributional dynamics. Due diligence assessment will be carried out to avoid perverse incentives. Community consultations will develop a sustainable/community owned business model operation and maintenance of interventions. Depending on community prioritization, services such as capacity development for enhancing resilience and self-sustenance (e.g., skills development, provision of start-up kits, provision of agricultural implements, extension and veterinary services, provision of improved seeds etc.) will also be pursued to achieve this output.

- *Activity 3.1.1 Conduct area-based assessments in targeted areas using existing Village Assessment Survey data (IOM)*
- *Activity 3.1.2: Conduct community led/ grassroots consultations with especially women and youth on key issues to be addressed through increasing access to scarce resources. (IOM/FAO)*

- *Activity 3.1.3 Analyze and prioritize support for rehabilitation or construction of communal and private HLP assets, and infrastructure,*
- *Activity 3.1.4 provision of services for building resilience and self-sustenance. (IOM/FAO)*

Output 3.2: Community prioritized assets, infrastructure and services provided.

Initial demand driven support will include rehabilitation or construction of individual shelter, communal infrastructure such as education, health and other facilities for communal use; rehabilitation or construction of shared livestock watering points to reduce pressure on and tension over scarce water resources, and rehabilitation/construction of sources of drinking water for humans (boreholes, wells etc.) all identified and recommended by the communities in targeted areas could reduce tension and potential conflict over access and use of those resources. High priority shelter assets as identified by affected communities will be rehabilitated. This initial support will stimulate recovery and stabilization for returnees, displaced people, host communities in target areas. The assets will be managed by inclusive community management committees²⁸ that ensure sustainability. The project will explore options on including HLP dispute resolution stakeholders such as customary leaders, women, and youth groups in management committees. Based on community recommendations, initial interventions to reduce competition over scarce resources, critical for peacebuilding, will be provided. Agricultural services including provision of seeds, implements, extension and others relevant and important during initial phases of reintegration of agrarian communities will be provided under this activity. Likewise, veterinary services identified by returning livestock keeping communities as important during early stages of return and reintegration will be provided. If identified and recommended by affected communities, other services such as provision of skills training for youth in production of energy efficient stoves and kilns, and community forestry to reduce pressure on and competition for scarce energy resources thereby averting potential disputes and or conflicts.

- *Activity 3.2.1: Construct/rehabilitate community prioritized recovery, resilience, and self-sustenance interventions (IOM)*
- *Activity 3.2.2 Facilitate development of sustainable business models for maintenance and operation. (IOM/FAO)*
- *Activity 3.2.3. agricultural extension support for enhanced agricultural production and natural resource management (FAO)*

Use Annex C to list all outcomes, outputs, and indicators.

- d) **Project targeting** – provide a justification for geographic zones, criteria for beneficiary selection, expected number and type of stakeholders/beneficiaries (must be disaggregated by sex and age). Indicate whether stakeholders have been consulted in the design of this proposal. Do not repeat all outputs and activities from the Results Framework.

The overall justification of geographic zone selection is presence of current / former PoC sites and other IDP sites (collective / informal settlements), where ongoing HLP disputes are rising, and future disputes are expected to overwhelm existing capacity for peaceful resolution. Additionally, there is a high overall number of IDPs / returnees and high numbers with reported instances of secondary occupation. The agencies' access and operational presence is a key comparative advantage and will enable the project to start implementation promptly. No new offices are being setup.

²⁸ Vulnerable groups will be represented incl. returnees and marginalized groups

Table 3: number of IDPs and returnees living in targeted counties as of December 2020 (IOM DTM, Mobility Tracking round 10)

County	Returnees in Payams reporting secondary occupation (ind.)	Total returnees (ind.)	IDPs in Payams reporting secondary occupation (ind.)	Total IDPs (ind.)
Juba	24,659	73,707	10,169	101,639
Rubkona	38,159	38,159	119,392	119,392
Wau	48,190	169,471	13,733	33,541
Grand Total	111,008	281,337	143,294	254,572

In addition to the above broad justification, area specific justifications are presented below.

The project targets a relatively small number of key stakeholders with the capacity to change practices and improve access to capable dispute resolution mechanisms. These stakeholders have been identified in an earlier section. The indirect beneficiaries include returnees, host communities, and disadvantaged populations that do not currently have viable access to claim their rights. These indirect beneficiaries will be identified during inception assessments and dispute mapping exercises. Apart from the aggregate target beneficiary numbers presented above, the specific number of individuals and households that will benefit are currently unknown. Initial estimates and budgeting provide support to 200 households with support for HLP disputes through the customary and statutory structures that will be strengthened because of project interventions.

Greater Wau Area: This target area has high number of displaced persons mostly concentrated in three IDP sites. 59,955 persons displaced from Kpaile/Bazia, Bagari, and Besselia payams in 2015 and 2016, comprised IDPs residing in Wau Town. With improvement of security, the county is anticipated to have increased return from the redesignated PoC, and the other IDP sites in the county as well as refugees from the neighboring countries. Main causes of HLP dispute in the Greater Wau areas include secondary occupancy, land grabbing, dilapidation, or destruction of HLP assets left behind by displaced persons; and land use conflict between the mainly agrarian communities of Greater Wau and armed cattle herders from neighboring states that aggravated effects of the conflict. This challenge is complicated by existence of diverse communities some of which retain deep animosity against one another due to grievances from the last conflict.

The approach of the project will include working closely with governments of Western Bahr el Ghazal State and that of Wau County as well as customary authorities in enhancing capacity for addressing HLP disputes for building peace using Alternative Dispute Resolution mechanisms customarily applied in the area. The project will also implement community identified activities for recovery, self-sustenance, stabilization, and transition as a package of peace dividends.

Beneficiaries including change makers and customary leaders who have direct impacts on or can influence HLP relevant policy as well as practices, and hence rights will be selected. Where they exist, this group of beneficiaries will include members of the county land authority which according to the Land Act 2009 should comprise of, among others, women, and youth representatives. In addition to this, individuals playing key roles in existing community structures comprised of customary authorities (the Paramount chief, Payam, and Boma chiefs) will also be selected to benefit from the project. Further, selection of beneficiaries will also be based on the degree of vulnerability to HLP rights violation (marginalized groups like women, youth, people living with disability, IDPs, the elderly etc.);

as well as on ability to play the role of public oversight or enhance community awareness on HLP rights (local media journalists, civil society, etc.). Powerbrokers, key personnel of the judiciary, military, the police force, state ministry of Housing, Lands and Public Utilities will also be targeted as beneficiaries/stakeholders.

Greater Juba Area: In December 2020, according to DTM South Sudan, the population of IDPs in the area's two sites constituted a total of 30,824 persons from 9,273 households. Residents of IDP Camp 1 and IDP Camp 3 were primarily displaced from within Juba with some from other locations in the country. In addition to these sites, there are IDPs and returnees living in other urban and peri-urban areas of Juba. Considering the progress of the implementation of the R-ARCSS, improvement of security outside the PoCs, and redesignation of the PoCs, the number of IDPs and refugees returning to their areas of origin are expected to increase steadily. This could escalate demand for HLP which in turn could exacerbate HLP disputes ignited by land grabbing, secondary occupancy, unlawful allocation, and sale of land by "land offices" illegally established in and around Juba; unlawful allocation of host community and private land around PoCs and other sites by IDPs. Land disputes that could potentially transform to violent conflicts, particularly in peri-urban areas of Greater Juba, could also increase. Further, ethnic dynamics that resulted into illegal installation of community structures which allocate and sell host community land is cause of HLP disputes and potentially conflict. Like in Greater Wau Area, these challenges are amplified by existence of diverse communities some of which have antagonistic relationship with one another due pre-existing animosity.

Like in Greater Wau Area, the project will be implemented in close collaboration with the governments of Central Equatoria State and Juba County as well as with customary authorities. Capacities of relevant personnel and institutions will be built to resolve HLP disputes for peacebuilding using Alternative Dispute Resolution mechanisms that are customarily applied in the area. Targeted activities will also be implemented to achieve recovery, self-sustenance, stabilization, and transition. The project will strengthen emerging UNMISS/HoFO/sub-national government platform, HLP forum and build on the Human Rights, and Civil Affairs initiatives in close collaboration.

Change makers with capacity to impact or influence HLP relevant policy, practices and therefore, rights will be selected to benefit from the project. This group of beneficiaries will include members of the county land authority (if they are established), which according to the Land Act 2009 comprises, among others, women, and youth representatives. Individuals who play key roles in existing customary authority structures (the county paramount chief, head chiefs, and executive chiefs) will also benefit from the project. Selection of beneficiaries will also be based on the degree of vulnerability to HLP rights violation (marginalized groups like women, youth, people living with disability, IDPs, the elderly etc.) and on ability to play the role of public oversight or enhance community awareness on HLP rights (local media journalists, civil society, etc.). Powerbrokers, key personnel of the judiciary, the military, the police force, state Ministry of Housing, Lands and Public Utilities will also be targeted as beneficiaries/stakeholders.

Greater Rubkona Area: Unity State has the largest number (201, 385) of IDPs in the country. 63% of this population reside in Rubkona County. Though return is likely to be at slower rate than in Greater Juba and Wau areas, implementation of the R-ARCSS, and improvement of security outside the PoCs, and their redesignation, the number of IDPs and refugees returning to Greater Rubkona and reclaiming HLP rights are expected to slowly increase. This and increased demand for HLP in areas of return could escalate disputes related to land grabbing, secondary occupancy, destruction, or dilapidation of HLP, loss of livestock which is fundamental source of livelihoods of the communities in Greater Rubkona Area. In addition to this, expropriation of community land by the state without property consultation as well as localized violence emanating from livestock conflict have increased as people

strive to recover losses, they incurred during the war. Apart from these challenges, return of IDPs and refugees could ignite tensions and conflict related to land, livestock, and access to resource.

The project will be implemented in close collaboration with the governments of Unity State and that of Rubkona County. In this target area, strengthening land governance institutions will mainly focus on operational support while toning down building capacities for governance of HLP, until structures are operations. Support for Alternative Dispute Resolution mechanisms (outcome 2) will also be prioritised. Select activities will also be implemented for recovery, self-sustenance, stabilization, and transition.

Change makers with capacity to impact or influence relevant policy, practices and therefore, HLP rights will be selected. This group of beneficiaries will include members of the county land authority (if established) which according to the Land Act 2009 is comprise of, among others, women, and youth representatives. Individuals who play roles in existing customary authority structures (the county paramount chief, head chiefs, and executive chiefs) will also benefit from the project. Further, selection of beneficiaries will also be based on the degree of vulnerability to HLP rights violation (marginalized groups like women, youth, people living with disability, IDPs, the elderly etc.) and on ability to play the role of public oversight or enhance community awareness on HLP rights (local media journalists, civil society, etc.). In addition to these, powerbrokers, key personnel of the judiciary, the military, the police force, state ministry of Housing, Lands and Public Utilities etc. will also be targeted as beneficiaries/stakeholders.

III) Project management and coordination (4 pages max)

- a) **Recipient organizations and implementing partners** – list all 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 knowledge and existing capacity.

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) began operations in southern Sudan in early 2005 and established the IOM South Sudan mission after the country's independence in July 2011. Since the outbreak of the conflict in December 2013, IOM has provided support to thousands of host communities, returnees, and IDPs. With over 2,350 staff operating in seven static locations, in addition to the provision of frontline responses, IOM has one of the largest UN operational footprints in South Sudan. IOM champions an integrated, multi-sector approach, where migration management and recovery and stabilization efforts complement humanitarian interventions for peacebuilding, community resilience and reduce dependency on humanitarian aid. This work is underpinned by IOM's DTM, which has established itself as the key tool providing updated information on the numbers, locations, and priority needs of IDPs and returnees, combined with analyses of the peace, conflict and migration dynamics in the country, humanitarian needs and area-based service and infrastructure mapping. Furthermore, IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix conducts ongoing data collection across the three target counties, which includes tracking of IDP and returnee populations at the payam level. In other areas of South Sudan, IOM has implemented transition and recovery programming, community policing capacity building initiatives, peacebuilding projects, and facilitated community dialogues, as well as supported the rehabilitation of key community infrastructure. IOM has a strong track record in innovative peacebuilding projects and initiatives at both the grass roots level, particularly with women and youth groups to promote peaceful co-existence and lead community peacebuilding processes and at the national level. A similar approach and lesson learnt from Abyei and PSQIF will be applied for this project. IOM in South Sudan has implemented several PBF funded projects including the following joint PBF projects:

- Beyond Bentiu Protection of Civilian Site (PoC) Youth Reintegration Strategy: Creating Conditions for Peaceful Coexistence between Youth Internally Displaced Person (IDP), Returnees and Host Community Members.
- Youth Action for Reduced Violence and Enhanced Social Cohesion in Wau, South Sudan
- National Dialogue for Peace and Reconciliation in South Sudan

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO): FAO works closely with the Government of South Sudan to improve food and nutrition security and eradicate hunger in the country. FAO provides support in three priority areas: sustainable increase in production and productivity, agriculture-based economic growth, and increased resilience of livelihoods to threats and crisis. Livelihood, access to land and security of tenure are essential components of post-conflict stability, food security, and economic growth. FAO has been leading and coordinating projects relating to livestock and livelihoods across the country. FAO is also the lead technical agency of the United Nations dealing with tenure in agriculture, fisheries, and forestry. FAO's vision is to contribute to an enabling environment for Member Countries and partners to lead and manage their own processes of improving governance of tenure. FAO's activities on the governance of tenure are conducted within the framework of the VGGT and promotes use by partners. As a neutral UN technical organization, with 194 Member Nations and a unique multilingual centre of excellence across sectors, disciplines, professional fields, and thematic areas relevant to tenure, FAO tailors support to a variety of context, ranging from contributing to setting the foundation for comprehensive tenure reform to addressing specific aspects of tenure, upon

Agency	Total budget (2020)	Key sources of budget (which donors etc.)	Location of in-country offices	No. of existing staff, of which in project zones	Highlight any existing expert staff of relevance to project
Convening Organization: IOM Implementing partners: N/A	86,467,631	Australia, DHA, Canada MFA, ECHO, GAVI Alliance, Germany GIZ, Germany MFA, Japan, Sweden, The Netherlands, CERF, FAO, PBF, RSRTF, SSHF, UNDP Global Fund, UNICEF, UNISFA, UNOPS, WFP South Sudan, FCDO, BHA, USAID	Central Equatoria State, Juba Western Bahr El Ghazal State, Wau Unity State Bentiu. Upper Nile State Malakal, Abyei Administrative Area	Staff = 779 Non-staff (casual workers) = 1994 Total = 2773	Transition and Recovery Coordinator Housing Land and Property Advisor
Recipient Organization: FAO Implementing partners:	203 134 287	USAID, FCDO, EU Norway, Netherlands, RSRTF, Canada, Switzerland, Japan, Russia, Denmark and UNOCHA, AfDB	Yambio, Torit, Wau, Malakal, BOR Maban, Kuajok, Bentiu, Rumbek, Aweil, Juba	Staff - 348	Deputy Representative Programme (FAO)
Strategic Partner UNMISS:	NA	NA	Central Equatoria State, Juba Western Bahr El Ghazal State, Wau Unity State Bentiu Upper Nile State		Senior Rule of Law Officer Judicial Affairs Officer International

Project management and coordination – Indicate the project implementation team, including positions and roles and explanation of which positions are to be funded by the project (to which percentage). Explicitly indicate how the project implementation team will ensure sufficient gender or youth expertise. Explain project coordination and oversight arrangements and ensure link with PBF Secretariat if it exists. Fill out project implementation readiness checklist in **Annex A.1** and attach key staff TORs.

The UN in South Sudan will continue to advance its mandate and work with government, community structures and citizens, to help create a safe and stable environment and build more favourable conditions for durable peace. The UN in South Sudan will continue their robust, nimble, and proactive approach in implementing their mandate, and target key drivers and critical conditions to maximise the impact of conflict prevention and resolution as well as building durable peace and reconciliation.

Localised approaches and adaptive peacebuilding and flexible reallocation of resources are critical for effective discharge of the objectives of this project. The project will mainstream and integrate a gender perspective in all the envisaged activities aimed at the protection of vulnerable populations with focus on displaced populations.

The strategic governance arrangement (steering committee) for PBF investments is being activated as part of the re-eligibility process. Coordination and strategic management are envisaged to be undertaken by the DSRSG/RC/HC and the Minister of Peacebuilding, with support from the UNCT appointed PBF reference group (UNDP, UNWOMEN, IOM) while the RCO provides secretariat services.

On a day-to-day basis, the project will be directed by a Technical Working Group (TWG) consisting of IOM, FAO, and UNMISS Rule of Law Advisory Section. Functions include: the day-to-day management, technical and coordination functions. The PBF secretariat (RCO) will provide secretariat support to the TWG. The project will be implemented under the general guidance and leadership of the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary General, Resident Coordinator, Humanitarian Coordinator (DSRSG/RC/HC) for South Sudan. The Representatives of each UN organisation will oversee implementation of the project and are responsible for overall accountability of fund allocation and achievement of results, review of implementation progress including budget revisions.

The technical working group has been established to develop the project document and will lead, coordinate to ensure effective project implementation. The TWG consists of the following international and national Staff under the overall guidance and leadership of the Transition and Recovery Coordinator (IOM):

Position	Units	Duration	PBF contribution	Level
IOM TRU Coordinator	Months	30	15%	P4
IOM TRU Project Manager Wau	Months	30	30%	P2
TRU Project Officer Roving	Months	30	30%	P2
HLP Advisor	Months	30	80%	P2
Project Engineer	Months	12	20%	P2
Strategic Communications Expert/Youth Engagement	Months	12	20%	P2
Political Engagement and Project Assistant Wau/Bentiu	Months	30	80%	National GS5
Conflict Analyst	Months	24	20%	National NOA

National GBV Officer	Months	8	10%	National NOA
Protection/Gender Coordinator	Months	10	5%	P3
Protection/Gender Officer	Months	10	25%	P2
Senior Disability Inclusion Assistant	Months	8	15%	National GS6
Gender/Protection Assistant	Months	8	50%	National GS5
Protection & Gender Equality community mobilisers	Months	8	50%	G4
SNFI Program Manager	Months	12	5%	P3
FAO Project Manager	Months	30		P3
Senior Rule of Law Officer (UNMISS)	Months	30	NA	P4
Judicial Affairs Officer (UNMISS)	Months	30	NA	UNV

As lead agency, IOM is overall responsible for ensuring timely submission of project progress reports to the RCO/PBF Secretariat for quality control and onward transmission to PBSO.

The Technical working group will have regular joint coordination meetings with key project Government interlocuters, UNMISS and implementing partners.

- b) **Risk management** – Identify project-specific risks and how they will be managed, including the approach to updating risks and making project adjustments. Include a Do No Harm approach and risk mitigation strategy.

Project specific risk	Risk level	Mitigation strategy (including Do No Harm considerations)
Resurgence of conflict will disrupt project implementation	Low	The project will adhere to recommendations and protocols from UNDSS. All project staff will undergo security training prior to any deployment and security briefing on arrival to field locations. It will be mandatory for project staff, consultants, and collaborators to apply for security clearance prior to duty travel to the field or on duty. The project will be adjusted by exercising flexibility to reduce risk of insecurity to project personnel and project assets by limiting or suspending on the ground activities in the target area where threat of the resurgence civil war is eminent. As required and as deemed safe, activities (including coordination meetings, awareness creation, trainings) will be conducted within Wau, Rubkona / Bentiu and Juba while on-the-ground activities in peripheral payams of the targeted areas will be halted as pending improvement of security situation. This threat will continuously be monitored, and project team promptly updated, and mitigation measures adjusted accordingly. Continuous monitoring (based on UNDSS and information from national sources) will be done to update the risk.
Land tenure conflicts resulting in	Low	Strengthening the capacity of community structures and customary authority, early in the project cycle will minimize the

displacement of target beneficiaries will undermine achievement of project objectives.		likelihood of HLP disputes in target areas escalating to a level of conflict grave enough to displace beneficiary communities. It is component on building consensus among beneficiary communities on institutional approach to HLP dispute resolution, mapping areas of contestation will assist the project team to continuously monitor status of HLP disputes and their potentials for violent conflicts and bring them to the attention of the strengthened community and customary authority's alternative dispute resolution (ADR) mechanisms for prompt resolution. It will also assist updating the level of risk. If available ADR mechanisms fail to resolve the dispute, the project team will support their prompt referral to statutory mechanisms.
Unpredictable exchange rates will increase the cost of project implementation and negatively impact achievement of project objectives.	High	A dip in value of the dollar against the South Sudanese Pound (SSP) due to fluctuation in exchange rates is often followed by an appreciation of the dollar's value against SSP. Therefore, losses to the project are likely to be equalized by gains over time. Project equipment and supplies that are too expensive (like vehicles, computers etc.) in local markets or those that require to be bought in bulk will be procured from international or regional markets and imported. This will dampen incurring higher project costs due to unpredictable exchange rate fluctuations in South Sudan.
Empowering secondary occupant community and their customary authority or community structure whose decisions in resolution of HLP conflicts could infringe on the rights of legitimate HLP owners.	High	Strict adhere to HLP due diligence will be observed by the project team to ensure that implementation of activities do not violate HLP rights or contribute to escalation of HLP disputes emanating from demographic dynamics. In doing so, the project team will ensure that the "do no harm" principle is upheld in all project activities in the three target areas. This risk will be monitored, and its level updated as IDPs and refugees return to reclaim their HLP rights and new demographic dynamics take place.
Threat by local youths in target areas to international and local project staff	Medium	The project will closely monitor the security situation and follow advice and instructions from UNDSS' work closely. In addition to this, field project staff and consultants will undergo security training prior field deployment. Application for security clearance will be made mandatory for project staff, consultants and collaborators prior to duty travel or deployment. The risk level will be updated as security information from UNDSS, and security briefing are continuously monitored.
The national, state and county governments do not prioritize HLP in their return and reintegration strategy	Low	The project team will work closely with the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development as well as the National Land Commission at the national level, the ministries of Housing, Lands and Public Utilities at the state levels, as well as existing community structures and or county land authorities at the county levels to advocate for prioritization of HLP rights in

		return and reintegration strategy of the government as it will promote peace and stabilization.
Covid-19 pandemic spikes, infects project staff, and/or general lockdown imposed making travels impossible	High	Covid-19 safety regulations will be observed in all project activities to minimize risk of infection of project team, partners, and beneficiaries. If one project target area or state is under lockdown, activity in such area or state will be halted till when restrictions are eased or lifted while activities will be carried on in other locations where there is no lockdown. In case the whole country is under strict lockdown, field activities will be halted while office activities will be reduced to coordination meetings, preparation of training and or awareness creation material, reporting etc. The project will encourage project staff to be fully vaccinated.

- c) **Monitoring and evaluation** – Describe 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 budget break-down for both monitoring and evaluation activities, including collection of baseline and end line data and an independent evaluation, and an approximate M&E timeline. Fund recipients are obligated to reserve at least 5-7% of the project budget for M&E activities, including sufficient funds for a quality, independent evaluation.

The Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework aims to improve the quality and integrity of project delivery, ensure that projects are responsive to the needs of affected populations, and meet donor requirements and standards of accountability. Internal structures are developed to monitor the progress of projects through data collection, analysis, reporting and feedback.

In targeted areas, a baseline mapping will be complemented by more in-depth qualitative research, which will be area specific, participatory, age, gender, and diversity sensitive. The tool will be developed in collaboration with participating partners, agencies to ensure coverage of key areas of interest and to seal identified information gaps and inform the baseline of the results matrix.

The project will adopt a mixed-method approach to monitoring, including the utilization of Village Assessment surveys and community-based monitoring, to enable an in-depth understanding of the impact of activities on community members. This is a particularly pertinent approach given the sensitivities of interventions aimed at peacebuilding and social cohesion on highly contentious issues as HLP. The mapping will inform project targeting and provide evidence to contextualize the development of other project outputs, including capacity building and diagnostic tools, which will be conducted during project implementation. Focus group discussions with communities, and ‘change agents’ will be held at the beginning, at mid-term level, and at the conclusion of the project to check accountability and integrate issues to be addressed over time. Furthermore, IOM and FAO will invite donors, government, and other key stakeholders to observe major interventions, including participation in policy workshops, review meetings, and joint field monitoring to facilitate feedback and the periodic review of project interventions. Through these processes progress against project deliverables is monitored and challenges identified. IOM and FAO integrate a combination of quantitative and qualitative gender-sensitive indicators to provide evidence against the theory of change that underpins this project. The outcome level indicators have been aligned with the UNCF (2019-2022) and the PBF Strategic Results Framework. The project monitoring and evaluation frameworks to assist in identifying strengths and weaknesses in implementation, and the degree to which the project is reaching targeted communities. Complaint and feedback mechanisms will be set-up to handle both

sensitive and non-sensitive cases and will be tailored to working with the stakeholder groups, and other target populations to ensure it is accessible for different age, gender, and social groupings.

At the inception of the program, an inter-agency M&E team will be established, to encompass IOM, FAO, and national partners, to develop and refine the joint M&E plan under the intervention, which will be reviewed and further refined during the intervention. As regards M&E expertise, both IOM and FAO have M&E focal points in Juba, Wau and Bentiu who will support and advise on the process, the development of relevant tools and data analysis, and undertake field visits to oversee M&E processes on-the-ground. Finally, an external evaluation will be conducted at the end of the project, including qualitative and quantitative approaches, to measure whether the project objectives were met, and activities conducted according to abovementioned principles. The independent contractor will be hired following a competitive process. As required by PBF guidelines a minimum of 5% of the project budget will be allocated to monitoring and evaluation. A total of 75,000usd has been allocated for a joint IOM-commissioned independent evaluation to be split between IOM and FAO budgets and 91,000 for monitoring activities.

- d) **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 concretely and pro-actively to try to ensure this support from the start. Consider possible partnerships with other donors or IFIs.

The project has been designed to ensure the sustainability of outcomes and promote local ownership over both activities and new norms and processes for building consensus on HLP dispute resolution, capacity building and violence reduction. Change agents and stakeholder groups will be capacitated to act as leaders and empowered and share knowledge with others within the community, as upscaling and a catalytic approach during and after the conclusion of the intervention. The community consensus building methodology applied to implementation under the three project outcomes will increase the sustainability of the project from the outset, through ensuring the meaningful participation of community members and a range of stakeholders in the identification and common understanding of HLP issues, and development of solutions to problems identified. To further ensure sustainability of efforts made by the project and continue the momentum of resolving disputes peacefully through alternative dispute mechanisms, the project will be implemented in coordination with the Ministry of Land, Housing and Urban Development, Ministry of Peacebuilding at both state and national levels. At the county level, customary and statutory institutions that support land governance will eventually be able to provide support and oversight to alternative dispute resolution as is mandated in the Land Act (2009) providing a platform for engaging stakeholders in community-based development activities. The project will contribute to the implementation of the South Sudan National Land Policy (not yet adopted).

If positive outcomes of HLP dispute resolution mechanisms are not reflected/upheld in land registry systems (or valid alternatives to such systems are not provided), this might result in communities losing trust in such dispute-resolution procedures. Broad deficiencies in land registry systems (e.g., overlapping of different systems, duplication, or discrepancies in the registration of land titles, not considering customary law titles etc.) cannot be solved within a single project, but the relevance of this issue and its potential impact on the sustainability of the project is acknowledged. The project will therefore pursue agreements with other donors for follow-up funding.

IOM will ensure that the project works with and strengthens existing local structures to fulfil the key functions and establish healthy interactions with local government, community members, women, and youth groups and customary governance structures. Through this approach, the project will lay foundations for sustainable local-level conflict prevention, mediation and management that enables the meaningful participation of stakeholders in HLP related issues. Targeting existing structures and forums, such as the customary chiefs and local statutory authorities, rather than creating parallel structures, will best ensure that outcomes from the intervention will be sustained and continue to have an impact after the conclusion of the project. The program's capacity building components and focus on awareness raising/advocacy will equip stakeholders with tools and ideas to seek new funding for activities. The project team will proactively conduct discussions with stakeholders in their different associations and groups midway through the program about plans for the sustainability of their activities. To facilitate the end of project transition, the team will conduct closeout meetings and reflections on lessons learned with women and youth associations, change agents, community leaders, and among implementing partners including especially the UNMISS HoFO at field level.

1) Project budget

Provide brief additional information on projects costs, 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 budgets for all projects must include sufficient funds for an independent evaluation. Proposed budget for projects involving non-UN direct recipients must include funds for independent audit. Fill out **Annex A.2** on project value for money.

Please note that in nearly all cases, the Peacebuilding Fund transfers project funds in a series of performance-based tranches. PBF's standard approach is to transfer project funds in two tranches for UN recipients and three tranches for non-UN recipients, releasing second and third tranches upon demonstration that performance benchmarks have been met. All projects include the following two standard performance benchmarks: 1) at least 75% of funds from the first tranche have been committed, and 2) all project reporting obligations have been met. In addition to these standard benchmarks and depending on the risk rating or other context-specific factors, additional benchmarks may be indicated for the release of second and third tranches.

Please specify below any context-specific factors that may be relevant for the release of second and third tranches. These may include the successful conduct of elections, passage of key legislation, the standing up of key counterpart units or offices, or other performance indicators that are necessary before project implementation may advance. Within your response, please reflect how performance-based tranches affect project sequencing considerations.

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

In the first Excel budget table in Annex D, please include the percentage towards Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE) for every activity. Also provide a clear justification for every GEWE allocation (e.g., training will have a session on gender equality, specific efforts will be made to ensure equal representation of women etc.).

Annex A.1: Checklist of project implementation readiness

Question	Planning		Comment
	Yes	No	
1. Have all implementing partners been identified? If not, what steps remain and proposed timeline	X		
2. Have TORs for key project staff been finalized and ready to advertise? Please attach to the submission			Key staff on board
3. Have project sites been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline	X		
4. Have local communities and government offices been consulted/ sensitized on the existence of the project? Please state when this was done or when it will be done.	X		Refer to section on consultation
5. Has any preliminary analysis/ identification of lessons learned/ existing activities been done? If not, what analysis remains to be done to enable implementation and proposed timeline?	X		Ongoing project analysis and data collection will inform programme activities as per design.
6. Have beneficiary criteria been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline.		X	Once initial assessments have been carried and disputes mapping has been conducted, beneficiaries can be better targeted.
7. Have any agreements been made with the relevant Government counterparts relating to project implementation sites, approaches, Government contribution?	X		
8. Have clear arrangements been made on project implementing approach between project recipient organizations?	X		
9. What other preparatory activities need to be undertaken before actual project implementation can begin and how long will this take?		N/A	
Gender			
10. Did UN gender expertise inform the design of the project (e.g., has a gender adviser/expert/focal point or UN Women colleague provided input)?	X		
11. Did consultations with women and/or youth organizations inform the design of the project?	X		
12. Are the indicators and targets in the results framework disaggregated by sex and age?	X		
13. Does the budget annex include allocations towards GEWE for all activities and clear justifications for GEWE allocations?	X		

Annex A.2: Checklist for project value for money

Question	Yes	No	Project Comment
1. Does the project have a budget narrative justification, which provides additional project specific information on any major budget choices or higher than usual staffing, operational or travel costs, to explain how the project ensures value for money?	X		As a project led organisation, IOM incurs higher staff costs than most other UNAFPs. Additionally, all activities are implemented through the Direct Implementation Modality, relying on payment of salaries for the programme manager and technical experts allocated to project. Other agencies often use a national implementation modality and transfer grants to implementing partners rather than implementing directly. Total staff costs often exceed 50% of project budget.
2. Are unit costs (e.g., for travel, consultancies, procurement of materials etc.) comparable with those used in similar interventions (either in similar country contexts, within regions, or in past interventions in the same country context)? If not, this needs to be explained in the budget narrative section.	X		Value for money is thus ensured through its direct implementation modality, avoiding time consuming and cumbersome processes for IP identification and selection. Programme quality and delivery is ensured by IOM directly.
3. Is the proposed budget proportionate to the expected project outcomes and to the scope of the project (e.g., number, size and remoteness of geographic zones and number of proposed direct and indirect beneficiaries)? Provide any comments.	X		
4. Is the percentage of staffing and operational costs by the Receiving UN Agency and by any implementing partners clearly visible and reasonable for the context (i.e., no more than 20% for staffing; reasonable operational costs, including travel and direct operational costs) unless well justified in narrative section?	X		See project comment above.

5. Are staff costs proportionate to the amount of work required for the activity? And is the project using local rather than international staff/expertise wherever possible? What is the justification for use of international staff, if applicable?	X	Yes. This is a staff heavy and coordination heavy peacebuilding project that requires full time technical experts to ensure implementation.
6. Does the project propose purchase of materials, equipment, and infrastructure for more than 15% of the budget? If yes, please state what measures are being taken to ensure value for money in the procurement process and their maintenance/ sustainable use for peacebuilding after the project end.		X
7. Does the project propose purchase of a vehicle(s) for the project? If yes, please provide justification as to why existing vehicles/ hire vehicles cannot be used.		X
8. Do the implementing agencies or the UN Mission bring any additional non-PBF source of funding/ in-kind support to the project? Please explain what is provided. And if not, why not.	x	The project leverages in kind technical assistance and support from UNMISS to ensure coordination a lower staffing costs

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

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

31 July	Voluntary Q2 expenses (January to June)
31 October	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 (www.un.org/peacebuilding/fund) and the Administrative Agent's website (www.mptf.undp.org).

Annex B.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	1 December	PBF Secretariat on behalf of the PBF Steering Committee, where it exists or

progress report (for PRF allocations only), which may contain a request for additional PBF allocation if the context requires it	Head of UN Country Team where it does not.
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Financial reports and timeline

Timeline	Event
28 February	Annual reporting – Report Q4 expenses (Jan. to Dec. of previous year)
30 April	Report Q1 expenses (January to March)
31 July	Report Q2 expenses (January to June)
31 October	Report Q3 expenses (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 (www.un.org/peacebuilding/fund) and the Administrative Agent website (www.mptf.undp.org).

Final Project Audit for non-UN recipient organization projects

An independent project audit will be requested by the end of 2023. 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, 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:

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, 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.²⁹
- 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.

²⁹ Annualized PBF project budget is obtained by dividing the PBF project budget by the number of project duration months and multiplying by 12.

Annex C: Project Results Framework (MUST include sex- and age disaggregated targets)

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification/ Frequency of collection	Indicator milestones
<p>Outcome 1: Strengthened land governance mechanisms.</p> <p>(Any SDG Target that this Outcome contributes to) 1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day. 1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions. 1.1 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance.</p> <p>(Any Universal Periodic Review of Human Rights (UPR) recommendation that this Outcome helps to implement and if so, year of UPR) 1. A-127.38. Increase the representation and participation of women in the public sector (recommended by Angola and accepted in 2017).</p>	<p>Output 1.1: Capacity of community structures for alternative dispute resolution mechanisms built to mediate disputes.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.1: Review HLP capacity development materials and develop training curriculum that is responsive to gender-power dynamics, and inequalities related to age, disability, displacement status, and ethnicity (IQMF/AO/UNMISS)</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2 verify existence of either 1) Town Bench Courts, and 2) A, B, and C courts which have judicial competence to adjudicate on customary disputes if they do not exist, in consultation with community and institutional stakeholders, establish Community Justice Centers, safe dispute resolution spaces where</p>	<p>Outcome Indicator 1a: Number of land governance mechanisms reporting improved HLP dispute resolution capacity. Baseline: 0 Target: At least 9 by the end of 2023</p> <p>Outcome Indicator 1b: Increase in the proportion of women, and youth components of the personnel of land governance mechanisms reporting improved HLP dispute resolution capacity. Baseline: 0 Target: At least to 30% women, 40% youth (20% young women, 20% young men) reporting improved HLP dispute resolution capacity by the end of 2023</p> <p>Outcome Indicator 1c: Percent reduction in reported occurrence of land related conflict or dispute by the end of 2022</p>	<p>Project documents including progress report (semi-annual, annual) Training impact evaluation reports</p> <p>Project progress report (semi-annual, annual) Baseline/midline Endline survey or forminal evaluation reports)</p> <p>Project documents including progress report (semi-annual, annual)</p>	<p>Capacity building evaluation indicating increased dispute resolution skills of mechanisms responsible for addressing HLP contestations</p> <p>Increased number of women and of youth equipped with skills playing responsible roles in land governance mechanisms</p> <p>Reduction in occurrence of land related conflicts or disputes</p> <p>Training curriculum finalized and accepted by the project governance body</p> <p>Capacity building evaluation results indicating increased skills of community structures for ADR</p>
<p>Output indicator 1.1a: Completed delivery of training curriculum, responsive to gender-power dynamics and inequality related to vulnerability status, aimed at bridging gaps in capacity of community structures for ADR</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: A finalized and adapted training curriculum by the end of the second quarter of the year 2022</p>	<p>Project documents including progress report (semi-annual, annual) and M&E reports</p>	<p>Project documents including progress report (semi-annual, annual) and M&E reports</p>	<p>Project documents including progress report (semi-annual, annual) and M&E reports</p>	<p>Increased number of HLP related ADRs successfully conducted by trained community structures (as shown by M&E reports)</p>

<p>2. A-128.31. Amend customary law and ensure its compliance with the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Transitional Constitution (recommended by Maldives, accepted in 2017).</p> <p>3. A-128.32. Amend customary law and ensure its compliance with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Transitional Constitution (recommended by Maldives, accepted in 2017).</p> <p>4. A - 128.73. Adopt measures to ensure the effective access of victims to remedy, including reparation and compensation (recommended by Argentina, accepted in 2017).</p>	<p>aggravated community members can air out their grievances</p> <p>Activity 1.1.3: Provide training to community stakeholders for capacity development on international best practices, humanitarian laws and gender inclusive alternative HLP dispute resolution skills and approaches (COMFACOVUMISS)</p> <p>Activity 1.1.4: Develop guidelines/SOPs an alternative dispute resolution and action plan for community engagement. (IOM/FAOVUMISS)</p>	<p>Target: At least 80% of the targeted community structures perceive increased capacity by the end of the year 2023</p> <p>Output indicator 1.1b: Number of HLP related ADRs successfully conducted by community structures.</p> <p>Baseline: To be determined baseline assessment</p> <p>Target: At least 25% increase in the number of ADR efforts conducted by community structures by the end of 2023</p> <p>Output Indicator 1.1c: Increase in the proportion of women and youth involved in community structures conducting ADR (in accordance with applicable national laws, humanitarian/human rights laws and international best practices following guidelines/SOPs).</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: At least 30% women, 40% youth (20% young women, 20% young men), and 40% men by the end 2023</p> <p>Output Indicator 1.1e: Number of Community Justice Centers and safe dispute resolution spaces (Town Bench Courts, A, B, and C courts) resolving HLP contestations.</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: At least 20 by the end of 2022</p> <p>Output Indicator 1.1d: Proportion of women, and youth staff members of Community Justice Centers and safe dispute resolution spaces (Town Bench Courts, A, B, and C courts) resolving HLP contestations.</p> <p>Target: At least 30% women, 40% youth (20% young women, 20% young men), by the end of 2023</p>	<p>(semi-annual, annual), and M&E reports</p> <p>Project documents including progress report (semi-annual, annual), and M&E reports</p> <p>Project documents including progress report (semi-annual, annual), and M&E reports</p>	<p>Overall increase in number of women, and of youth playing responsible roles in community structures that conduct ADRs (as indicated by M&E reports)</p> <p>Community Justice Centers and Safe Dispute resolution spaces (A, B, and C courts) established and functioning</p> <p>Augmented number of women, and of youth staff members of Community Justice Centers playing responsible roles in resolving HLP disputes</p>
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	<p>Output 1.2: Customary Authorities trained on management of housing, land, and property rights according to customary law.</p> <p>Activity 1.2.1: Community driven review of customary HLP rights management practices in target areas. (IOM/UNMIS/S)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify, with the concerned communities, traditional mechanisms for dispute resolution, conflict management, mitigation, or settlement - Identify, with the concerned communities, any harmful customs and practices especially conflicting with gender equality and human rights of minority and marginalized groups and recommend changes. <p>Activity 1.2.2: Train customary authorities on existing institutional land rights management practices (such as the land recordation system currently in place), national legal frameworks on HLP and international norms and standards (anti-corruption, fairness, gender equality.) (IOM/UNMIS/S)</p> <p>Activity 1.2.3: Promote facilitated dialogues between judges, land administration/management officials and traditional authorities to harmonize land rights management practices. (IOM/UNMIS/S)</p> <p>Activity 1.2.4: Assist in establishing mechanisms to govern relationship between the customary chiefs, the judiciary, and the local government officers in the area. (IOM/UNMIS/S)</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.2a: Percent Traditional Authority institutions managing land rights according to customary laws that uphold gender equality and human rights of marginalized groups according to national HLP laws, and international norms/standards.</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: At least 50% by the end of the year 2023</p> <p>Output Indicator 1.2b: Increase in proportion of women, and youth judges, land administration / management officials, and customary authority personnel applying harmonized land rights management practices in target areas within mechanisms governing relationships between them.</p> <p>Baseline: To be determined by baseline assessment</p> <p>Target: At least increase of 20% women, 40% youth (20% young women, 20% young men), by the end of the year 2023</p>	<p>Project documents including progress report (semi-annual, annual), and M&E reports</p> <p>End of project report</p> <p>Project documents including progress report (semi-annual, annual), and M&E reports</p>	<p>Traditional authorities manage land rights according to customary laws that uphold gender equality and human rights of marginalized groups and in accordance with national HLP laws, and international norms / standards</p> <p>Overall increase in number of women, and youth judges, land administration / management officials, and customary authority personnel that apply harmonized land rights management practices in target areas within mechanisms governing relationships between them.</p>
<p>County or sub-county Land Authorities in target areas are strengthened</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.3a: Number of county or sub-county land authorities in target areas that report improved capacity for land administration due to the training</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p>	<p>Project documents including progress report (semi-annual, annual), and M&E reports, and End of project report</p>	<p>County or sub-county land authorities in target areas administer land with increased skills</p>	

<p>Activity 1.3.1: Conduct rapid institutional capacity assessment including dispute resolution mechanisms. (IOM/UNMISS)</p> <p>Activity 1.3.2: Train members of the identified (current or future) land dispute mechanisms such as Boma/Payam Council Land Committees, community justice centers (Town Bench, A, B, and C courts) land dispute resolution committees and local courts on national legal frameworks, international norms and best practices (HLP rights management, anti-corruption, fairness, gender equality/on national legal frameworks and international norms (HLP, anti-corruption, fairness, gender equality) and provide technical assistance to them on case management, referral, protocols for linkages to the land registration system (IOM/FAO/UNMISS)</p> <p>Activity 1.3.3: Human and institutional capacity development initiative, including self-paced learning, face-face meetings, and technical backstopping for the implementation of individual or institutional plans on tenure rights for change agents in State-level authorities. (FAO/IOM/UNMISS)</p> <p>Activity 1.3.4: Operational and technical support to the implementation of land tenure action plans of change agents (FAO/IOM/UNMISS)</p> <p>Activity 1.3.5 Conduct series of iterative, multi-stakeholder dialogue fora on tenure governance as a space for dialogue, collective action planning and monitoring of outcomes. (FAO/IOM/UNMISS)</p>	<p>Output 1.4 Support inclusive community awareness and inter-communal dialogues on housing, land, and property rights</p>
<p>Activity 1.3.1: Conduct rapid institutional capacity assessment including dispute resolution mechanisms. (IOM/UNMISS)</p> <p>Activity 1.3.2: Train members of the identified (current or future) land dispute mechanisms such as Boma/Payam Council Land Committees, community justice centers (Town Bench, A, B, and C courts) land dispute resolution committees and local courts on national legal frameworks, international norms and best practices (HLP rights management, anti-corruption, fairness, gender equality/on national legal frameworks and international norms (HLP, anti-corruption, fairness, gender equality) and provide technical assistance to them on case management, referral, protocols for linkages to the land registration system (IOM/FAO/UNMISS)</p> <p>Activity 1.3.3: Human and institutional capacity development initiative, including self-paced learning, face-face meetings, and technical backstopping for the implementation of individual or institutional plans on tenure rights for change agents in State-level authorities. (FAO/IOM/UNMISS)</p> <p>Activity 1.3.4: Operational and technical support to the implementation of land tenure action plans of change agents (FAO/IOM/UNMISS)</p> <p>Activity 1.3.5 Conduct series of iterative, multi-stakeholder dialogue fora on tenure governance as a space for dialogue, collective action planning and monitoring of outcomes. (FAO/IOM/UNMISS)</p>	<p>Output 1.4a: Number of female, and youth community members using HLP rights knowledge to defend those entitlements</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p>
<p>Activity 1.3.1: Conduct rapid institutional capacity assessment including dispute resolution mechanisms. (IOM/UNMISS)</p> <p>Activity 1.3.2: Train members of the identified (current or future) land dispute mechanisms such as Boma/Payam Council Land Committees, community justice centers (Town Bench, A, B, and C courts) land dispute resolution committees and local courts on national legal frameworks, international norms and best practices (HLP rights management, anti-corruption, fairness, gender equality/on national legal frameworks and international norms (HLP, anti-corruption, fairness, gender equality) and provide technical assistance to them on case management, referral, protocols for linkages to the land registration system (IOM/FAO/UNMISS)</p> <p>Activity 1.3.3: Human and institutional capacity development initiative, including self-paced learning, face-face meetings, and technical backstopping for the implementation of individual or institutional plans on tenure rights for change agents in State-level authorities. (FAO/IOM/UNMISS)</p> <p>Activity 1.3.4: Operational and technical support to the implementation of land tenure action plans of change agents (FAO/IOM/UNMISS)</p> <p>Activity 1.3.5 Conduct series of iterative, multi-stakeholder dialogue fora on tenure governance as a space for dialogue, collective action planning and monitoring of outcomes. (FAO/IOM/UNMISS)</p>	<p>Output 1.4a: Number of female, and youth community members using HLP rights knowledge to defend those entitlements</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p>

<p>Activity 1.4.1: Review existing awareness raising mechanisms and conduct community consultations on information needs to ensure relevance (OMUMMISS/FAO)</p> <p>Activity 1.4.2: Conduct awareness raising activities to fill any identified gaps on HLP rights, especially targeted marginalized and vulnerable groups (women, youth, persons living with disability, IDPs and returnees, minority ethnic groups etc.) (OMUMMISS/FAO)</p> <p>Activity 1.4.3: Support training of local media journalists on covering land and related disputes or conflicts, including development of community led informational and IEC materials, video and infographics. (OMUMMISS/FAO)</p> <p>Activity 1.4.4: Support to access land rights for vulnerable groups through support to access dispute resolution mechanisms (OMUMMISS/FAO)</p> <p>Output 1.5: Material, operational and technical support to existing land dispute resolution mechanisms provided</p> <p>Activity 1.5.1: Conduct needs assessment, prioritization, and use capacity appraisal to determine materials/equipment to be provided</p> <p>Activity 1.5.2: Develop terms and conditions of use and maintenance to ensure that the materials provided are well kept, secured, and put to use</p> <p>Activity 1.5.3: Procure and deliver materials to support the work of customary and local courts</p>	<p>Target: At least 15 by the end of 2022</p> <p>Output Indicator 1.4b: Increased proportion of female, and youth journalists displaying improved capacity for covering HLP and land related disputes and conflicts.</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: At least 80% (30% women, 50% youth (30% young women and 30% young men)), reporting improved capacity for covering HLP by the end of the year 2023</p> <p>Output Indicator 1.4c: Proportion of female, and child-headed households (in targeted counties), holding tenancy documents issued by appropriate authorities</p> <p>Baseline: To be determined by baseline assessment</p> <p>Target: At least 80% by the end of the year 2023</p> <p>Output Indicator 1.5a: Proportion of the existing land dispute resolution mechanisms including customary and local courts that skillfully use supplied materials/equipment in resolving HLP contentions</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: At least 80% by the end of the year 2022</p> <p>Output Indicator 1.5b: Proportion of relevant staff/community members who are women, and those who are youth (young women and young men) who display skillful use of the new equipment</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: At least 30% women, 40% youth (20% young women and 20% young men) by the end of 2022</p>	<p>Field monitoring reports and end of project report</p> <p>Project documents including progress report (semi-annual, annual), and M&E reports, and End of project report</p> <p>Project documents including progress report (semi-annual, annual), and M&E reports, and End of project report, and Field monitoring reports</p>	<p>Trainings conducted</p> <p>Support to vulnerable groups provided.</p> <p>Should equip 100% of trained beneficiaries with knowledge of their HLP rights and defending them.</p> <p>Increased number of journalists who are female and youth reporting and displaying increased capacity for covering HLP related disputes / conflicts (based on M&E reports)</p> <p>When training of local media journalists on covering land and related disputes or conflicts, including development of community led informational and IEC materials, video, and infographics is conducted</p> <p>Female, and child-headed households are supported to access dispute resolution mechanisms and hold verifiable land tenancy authentication documents</p> <p>Existing land dispute resolution mechanisms, including customary and local courts skillfully use supplied material / equipment in resolving HLP disputes</p> <p>When the:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Initial assessment conducted Material provided and handed over Staff trained <p>It is expected to enable at least 80% of the existing land dispute resolution mechanisms including customary and local courts to use supplied material/equipment skillfully and effectively in resolving HLP contentions.</p>
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<p>Outcome 2: Consensus on institutional approach to housing, land and property dispute resolution built.</p> <p>(Any SDG Target that this Outcome contributes to)</p> <p>16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere.</p> <p>16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all.</p> <p>(Any Universal Periodic Review of Human Rights (UPR) recommendation that this Outcome helps to implement and if so year of UPR)</p> <p>1. A-127.39. Increase the representation and participation of women in</p>	<p>Activity 1.6.4: Train relevant staff/community members on the use of equipment provided</p> <p>Activity 1.5.5: Provide incentives to trained staff to land dispute resolution institutions</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.5c: Percentage of trained female and youth (young women and young men) personnel of land dispute resolution institutes receiving incentives Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: At least 30% women, 40% youth (20% young women and 20% young men) by the end of 2022</p>	<p>Project progress report (semi-annual, annual), Field monitoring reports</p> <p>M&E reports / perception survey</p> <p>End of project report</p>	<p>Trained women and youth skillfully use the supplied equipment for resolving HLP disputes</p> <p>When:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) needs assessment, prioritization, and use capacity appraisal to determine materials/equipment to be provided is done b) terms and conditions of use and maintenance to ensure that the materials provided are well kept, secured, and put to use c) relevant staff / community members are trained on the use of equipment provided; and d) incentives are provided to trained staff to land dispute resolution institutions
<p>Outcome 2: Consensus on institutional approach to housing, land and property dispute resolution built.</p> <p>(Any SDG Target that this Outcome contributes to)</p> <p>16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere.</p> <p>16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all.</p> <p>(Any Universal Periodic Review of Human Rights (UPR) recommendation that this Outcome helps to implement and if so year of UPR)</p> <p>1. A-127.39. Increase the representation and participation of women in</p>	<p>Output 2.1: Mapping of areas of contestation and contributing factors</p> <p>Activity 2.1.1: Conduct gender and age disaggregated quantitative research on HLP disputes, local stability and contributing factors in target areas</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2a: Proportion of women and youth (young women and young men) who perceive that consensus on institutional approach to HLP dispute resolution has been attained.</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>At least 40% women, 40% youth (20% young women, 20% young men) by the end of 2022</p> <p>Output Indicator 2.1a: Proportion of land dispute resolution efforts/interventions informed by the mapping of hotspots of the target areas.</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: 100%</p> <p>Output Indicator 2.1b: Percentage of women and youth (young women and young men) targeted and engaged in mapping areas of contestation and contributing factors in Juba, Rubkona and Wau Counties.</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p>	<p>Project documents including progress report (semi-annual, annual), End of project report, and Field monitoring reports</p>	<p>Increased number of women and youth that perceive that there is consensus on institutional approach to HLP dispute resolution</p> <p>Dispute resolution / interventions are informed by mapping areas of tenure contestation and contributing factors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) gender and age disaggregated quantitative research on HLP disputes, local stability and contributing factors in target areas are conducted b) gender, age, and disability sensitive conflict analysis on land disputes in targeted areas (Wau, Rubkona and Juba), with a focus on actor mapping are conducted

<p>the public sector (recommended by Angola and accepted in 2017).</p>	<p>Analysis will be gender, age, and disability sensitive.</p>	<p>Target: At least 30% women, 40% youth (20% young women and 20% young men) by the end of the year 2022</p>		
<p>Output 2.2: Area-specific diagnosis of HLP disputes and development of tools for their resolution</p> <p>Activity 2.2.1: Identification and engagement of all key stakeholders, actor mapping and understanding of interests, perspectives and known challenges</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Types of disputes (issues: boundaries, NRM, access), parties involved (individual, community, local government, etc.) - Ongoing/potential future disputes) <p>Activity 2.2.2: Support community led processes for identification / development of typology of HLP disputes through multi-stakeholder engagement including dialogues, capacity building initiatives workshops, study trips, knowledge exchange</p> <p>Activity 2.2.3: Develop tools for negotiated options and preferred processes for the resolution of each identified scenario</p> <p>Activity 2.2.4: Support community identification, operationalization of preferred referral mechanism.</p>	<p>Output 2.2.3: Returnee and host inter-communal engagements and dialogues supported.</p> <p>Activity 2.3.1: Grassroots consultations especially women and youth groups for identification of ongoing and potential land disputes in targeted areas.</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.2.2: Percent of diagnosed area specific HLP disputes resolved as per the corresponding tools developed for negotiated options and referral processes.</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: 80% by the end of the year 2022</p>	<p>Project progress report (semi-annual, annual)</p> <p>Field monitoring reports</p> <p>M&E reports</p> <p>End of project report</p>	<p>HLP disputes are resolved using the tools developed for negotiated options and referral processes in correspondence with diagnosed area specific HLP contestations</p> <p>When:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Community consensus on land tenure mapping / disputes are reached b) Options for dispute resolution are identified and documented c) Referral mechanisms are established
	<p>Output 2.3: Returnee and host inter-communal engagements and dialogues supported.</p> <p>Activity 2.3.1: Grassroots consultations especially women and youth groups for identification of ongoing and potential land disputes in targeted areas.</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.3a: Increase in the proportion of women, and youth returnee and host communities (in HLP hotspot locations), using intercommunal engagement and dialogues for peaceful, fair, inclusive, sustainable processes, and approaches to address HLP issues.</p> <p>Baseline: To be determined by baseline assessment</p>	<p>Project progress report (semi-annual, annual)</p> <p>Field monitoring reports</p> <p>M&E reports</p> <p>End of project report</p>	<p>Increased number of women and youth returnee and host communities that use intercommunal engagement and dialogues for fair, inclusive, sustainable processes, and approaches to address HLP issues. This is expected to ensure that the proportion of women and youth returnee and host communities in HLP hotspot locations using intercommunal engagement and dialogues to address HLP issues reaches at least 50%</p>

<p>Outcome 3: Reduced risk of conflict and violence due to HLP disputes because of competition over scarce resources.</p> <p>(Any SDG Target that this Outcome contributes to)</p> <p>16.1 Significantly reduce all forms violence and related death rates everywhere.</p> <p>(Any Universal Periodic Review of Human Rights (UPR) recommendation that this Outcome helps to implement and if so, year of UPR)</p>	<p>Activity 2.3.2: Facilitate inter-communal grassroots engagements especially women and youth groups and social cohesion promotion forums between returnees and host communities in HLP hotspot locations.</p> <p>Activity 2.3.3: Facilitate inter-communal engagements and social cohesion promotion forums between returnees and host communities in HLP hotspot locations.</p> <p>Activity 2.3.4: Support inter-communal dialogues between returnee and host communities in HLP hotspot locations on peaceful, fair, inclusive, and sustainable processes, and approaches to address the challenges associated with HLP disputes.</p>	<p>Target: At least 30% women, 40% youth (20% young women, 20% young men), by the end of 2023</p> <p>Output Indicator 2.3b: The number of returnee-host community, and grassroots groups engaged in inter-communal dialogues and social cohesion promotion activities</p> <p>Baseline: to be determined by baseline assessment</p> <p>Target: At least 50% increase in the numbers by 2023</p> <p>Output Indicator 2.3c: Proportion of women, and of youth comprising persons involved in returnee-host community, and grassroots groups engaged in inter-communal dialogues and social cohesion promotion activities</p> <p>Baseline: To be determined by baseline assessment</p> <p>Target: At least 30% women, 40% youth (20% young women, 20% young men)</p>	<p>When:</p> <p>a) Grassroots consultations especially women and youth groups for identification of ongoing and potential land disputes in targeted areas carried out</p> <p>b) Inter-communal grassroots engagements especially women and youth groups and social cohesion promotion forums between returnees and host communities in HLP hotspot locations are facilitated</p> <p>c) Inter-communal engagements and social cohesion promotion forums between returnees and host communities in HLP hotspot locations are facilitated</p> <p>d) Inter-communal dialogues between returnee and host communities in HLP hotspot locations on peaceful, fair, inclusive, and sustainable processes, and approaches to address the challenges associated with HLP disputes are supported</p>	<p>Reduced number of areas where risks of conflict and violence due to HLP disputes based on competition over scarce resources</p>
<p>(Any SDG Target that this Outcome contributes to)</p> <p>16.1 Significantly reduce all forms violence and related death rates everywhere.</p> <p>(Any Universal Periodic Review of Human Rights (UPR) recommendation that this Outcome helps to implement and if so, year of UPR)</p>	<p>Outcome Indicator 3a: Percentage reduction in the areas where risk of conflict and violence due to HLP disputes because of competition over scarce resources.</p> <p>Baseline: To be determined by baseline assessment</p> <p>Target: At least 75% reduction in risk of violence and conflict in target areas by the end of the year 2023</p> <p>Outcome Indicator 3b: Proportion of women, and youth comprising persons who perceive reduced risk of conflict and violence due to HLP disputes based on competition over scarce resources.</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: At least 30% women, 40% youth (20% young women, 20% young men)</p>	<p>Project progress report (semi-annual, annual)</p> <p>Field monitoring reports</p> <p>M&E reports</p> <p>End of project report</p>	<p>Project progress report (semi-annual, annual)</p> <p>Field monitoring reports</p> <p>M&E reports</p> <p>End of project report</p>	<p>Increased number of women, and youth comprising persons who perceive reduced risk of conflict and violence due to HLP disputes based on competition over scarce resources</p>

<p>1. A-127.39. Increase the representation and participation of women in the public sector (recommended by Angola and accepted in 2017).</p>	<p>Output 3.1: Community driven prioritization of recovery, resilience and self-sustenance interventions for peace and stabilization, based on sustainable business models developed.</p> <p>Activity 3.1.1: Conduct area-based assessments in targeted areas using existing Village Assessment Survey data (IOM)</p> <p>Activity 3.1.2: Conduct community led grassroots consultations with especially women and youth on key issues to be addressed through increasing access to scarce resources. (IOM/FAO)</p> <p>Activity 3.1.3: Analyze and prioritize support for rehabilitation or construction of communal and private HLP assets, and infrastructure</p> <p>Activity 3.1.4: provision of services for building resilience and self-sustenance. (IOM)</p>	<p>Outcome Indicator 3c: Proportion of other vulnerable persons who report reduced risk of conflict and violence due to HLP disputes because of competition over scarce resources.</p> <p>Baseline: To be determined by baseline assessment</p> <p>Target: At least 50% (25% female, 25% male) by the end of the year 2023</p>	<p>Project progress report (semi-annual, annual)</p> <p>Field monitoring reports</p> <p>M&E reports</p> <p>End of project report</p>	<p>Overall increase in number individuals of other vulnerable groups comprising persons who perceive reduced risk of conflict and violence due to HLP disputes based on competition over scarce resources</p> <p>Recovery, resilience, and self-sustenance interventions are prioritized by the affected communities. These steps are expected to ensure that the proportion of community prioritized recovery, resilience and self-sustenance interventions using sustainable business models is at least 80%</p> <p>When:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) area-based assessments in targeted areas using existing Village Assessment Survey data are conducted b) community led/ grassroots consultations with especially women and youth on key issues to be addressed through increasing access to scarce resources c) Analysis and prioritization of support for rehabilitation or construction of communal and private HLP assets, and infrastructure are conducted d) services for building resilience and self-sustenance are provided <p>Women and youth are meaningfully consulted key issues to be addressed through increasing access to scarce resources</p>
<p>Output 3.2: Community prioritized assets, infrastructure and services provided.</p> <p>Activity 3.2.1: Construct / rehabilitate community prioritized recovery, resilience, and self-sustenance interventions (IOM)</p>	<p>Output Indicator 3.1a: Proportion of community prioritized recovery, resilience and self-sustenance interventions using sustainable business models.</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: at least 80% by the end of the year 2023</p> <p>Output Indicator 3.1b: Percentage of women, and of youth comprising persons consulted on key issues to be addressed through increasing access to scarce resources.</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: At least 30% women, 40% youth (20% young women and 20 young men)</p>	<p>Output Indicator 3.2a: Percentage of women, and of youth comprising persons benefiting from community prioritized recovery, resilience and self-sustenance interventions using sustainable business models.</p> <p>Target: 30 women, 50% youth (25 % young women and 25% young men), by the end of the year 2022</p>	<p>Project progress report (semi-annual, annual)</p> <p>Field monitoring reports</p> <p>M&E reports</p> <p>End of project report</p>	<p>When:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) community prioritized assets are constructed / rehabilitated, recovery, <p>Women and youth benefit from community prioritized recovery, resilience and self-sustenance interventions using sustainable business models</p>

	<p>Activity 3.2.2: Facilitate development of sustainable business models for maintenance and operation. (CIMFA Q)</p> <p>Activity 3.2.3: Extension supports for enhanced agricultural production and natural resource management (FAO)</p>	<p>Output Indicator 3.2b: Proportion of farmers who are women, and those who are youth, reporting improved agricultural production and management of natural resources.</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: At least 30% women, 50% youth (25 % young women, and 25% young men), by the end of the year 2023</p>		<p>resilience, and self-sustenance interventions carried out.</p> <p>b) development of sustainable business models for maintenance and operation facilitated</p> <p>c) extension supports for enhanced agricultural production and natural resource management provided</p> <p>It is expected that these steps will assist to realize that the proportion of women and youth community members reporting having benefited from their prioritized assets, infrastructure, and service interventions for recovery, resilience, and self-sustenance will be at least 50%</p>
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Annex D - PBF Project Budget

Table 1 - PBF project budget by outcome, output and activity

Outcome/ Output number	Description (Text)	ICM	FAO	Total	% of budget per activity allocated to Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE) (if any)	Current level of expenditure/commitment (To be completed at time of project progress reporting)	GEWE justification (e.g. training includes session on gender equality, specific efforts made to ensure equal representation of women and men etc.)	Any other remarks (e.g. on types of inputs provided or budget justification, esp. for TA or travel costs)
OUTCOME 1:								
Land governance mechanisms for dispute resolution strengthened								
Output 1.1:								
Capacity of community structures for functional alternative dispute resolution mechanisms built								
Activity 1.1.1:	Review HLP capacity development materials and develop capacity development approach curriculum and ensure it is responsive to gender-power dynamics, as well as existing inequalities related to age, disability, displacement status and ethnicity (JOM/FAO/UNMISS)	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 8,000.00	\$ 18,000.00	50%		the activity is specifically designed to ensure gender and inclusion principles are included in the capacity building approach.	
Activity 1.1.2:	Verify existence of either J1 Town Bench Courts, and J1 A, B, and C courts which have judicial competence to adjudicate on customary disputes if they do not exist, in consultation with community and institutional stakeholders, establish Community Justice Centres, safe dispute resolution spaces where aggrieved community members can air out their grievances	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 8,000.00	\$ 18,000.00	40%		the activity will mainstream gender and inclusion principles into the establishment of safe dispute resolution spaces where courts do not exist.	
Activity 1.1.3:	Provide training to community stakeholders including local Boma/Payam Council Land committees, executive, head, and permanent chiefs as well as Payam and County administrative institutions for capacity development on international best practices, non-violent laws and gender inclusive alternative HLP dispute resolution skills and approaches. (JOM/FAO/UNMISS)	\$ 60,000.00	\$ 8,000.00	\$ 68,000.00	50%		The activity is specifically designed to train key stakeholders on international norms and standards on gender and inclusion principles.	
Activity 1.1.4	Develop guidelines/SOPs on alternative dispute resolution and action plan for community engagement. (JOM/FAO/UNMISS)	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 65,000.00	40%		SOP/guidelines will be based on the comprehensive gender and inclusion activities in the output.	
Output Total		\$ 130,000.00	\$ 39,000.00	\$ 169,000.00	\$ 76,200.00	\$ -		
Customary Authorities trained on management of housing, land, and property rights according to customary law								
Output 1.2:								
Activity 1.2.1	Community driven review of customary HLP rights management practices in target areas. (JOM/UNMISS)	\$ 60,000.00	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 65,000.00	40%		gender and inclusion will be mainstreamed into the community driven review, ensuring meaningful participation of women and vulnerable groups. While community structures are unlikely to have equal representation of women and vulnerable groups, the project will seek affirmative action to the extent possible.	
Activity 1.2.2	Train customary authorities on existing institutional land rights management practices (such as the land recordation system currently in place), national legal frameworks on HLP and international norms and standards (anti-corruption, fairness, gender equality) (JOM/UNMISS)	\$ 30,000.00	\$ 8,000.00	\$ 38,000.00	40%		the trainings actively incorporate international norms and standards (anti-corruption, fairness, gender equality)	
Activity 1.2.3	Promote facilitated dialogues between judges, land management officials and customary authorities to harmonize land rights management practices.	\$ 70,000.00	\$ 8,000.00	\$ 78,000.00	40%		community structures and judges, land management authorities are expected to have unequal representation of gender and vulnerable groups. To the extent possible, the project will seek affirmative action to ensure meaningful participation.	
Activity 1.2.4	Assist in establishing mechanisms to govern relationship between the customary chiefs, the judiciary, and the local government officers in the area. (JOM/UNMISS)	\$ 60,000.00	\$ 7,000.00	\$ 67,000.00	30%		traditional chiefs, the judiciary and local govt officials are expected to have unequal representation of gender and vulnerable groups. To the extent possible, the project will seek affirmative action to ensure meaningful participation.	
Output Total		\$ 220,000.00	\$ 28,000.00	\$ 248,000.00	\$ 93,500.00	\$ -		
Capacities and skills of County or sub-county Land Authorities in target areas are strengthened.								
Output 1.3:								
Activity 1.3.1	Conduct rapid institutional capacity assessment including dispute resolution mechanisms at the Boma/Payam levels (in the absence of County Land Authorities). (JOM/UNMISS)	\$ 25,000.00	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 30,000.00	30%		Capacity assessment will uncover capacity gaps, including those related to gender and inclusion. Recommendations will be provided to strengthen gender and inclusion considerations.	
Activity 1.3.2	Train members of the identified (current or future) land dispute mechanisms members such as Boma/Payam Council Land Committees, land dispute resolution committees and local courts (Town Bench, A, B, and C courts) on national legal frameworks, international norms and best practices (HLP rights management, anti-corruption, fairness, gender equality) and provide technical assistance to them on case management, referral etc. and provide technical assistance to them on case management, referral, protocols for linkages to the land registration system. (JOM/FAO/UNMISS)	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 8,000.00	\$ 58,000.00	40%		The trainings actively incorporate international norms and standards (anti-corruption, fairness, gender equality. Case management assistance will take specific consideration of inclusion and representation of gender and inclusion dimension in dispute resolution mechanisms to support representative resolution mechanisms.	
Activity 1.3.3	Conduct human and institutional capacity development, including self-paced learning, face-to-face meetings, and technical backstopping for the implementation of individual or institutional plans on tenure rights for change agents in State-level authorities. (FAO/JOM/UNMISS)	\$ 108,500.00	\$ 108,500.00	\$ 108,500.00	40%		The capacity development on tenure rights will actively incorporate international norms and standards (anti-corruption, fairness, gender equality) into dialogues, workshops etc.	
Activity 1.3.4	Provide operational and technical support to the implementation of land tenure action plans of change agents who participated in capacity development initiative (specific type of support will depend on localized solutions developed)	\$ 30,000.00	\$ 52,000.00	\$ 82,000.00	40%		land tenure action plans will be reviewed to include key gender and inclusion considerations.	
Activity 1.3.5	Conduct series of iterative, multi-stakeholder dialogue fora on tenure governance as a space for dialogue, collective action planning and monitoring of outcomes	\$ 149,052.02	\$ 149,052.02	\$ 149,052.02	30%		The stakeholder for a will include sessions on gender and inclusion is critical to peacebuilding and social cohesion processes	
Output Total		\$ 302,552.02	\$ 322,552.02	\$ 625,104.04	\$ 103,115.60	\$ -		
Support inclusive community awareness and inter-communal dialogues on housing, land, and property rights								
Output 1.4:								
Activity 1.4.1	Review existing awareness raising mechanisms and conduct community consultations on information needs to ensure relevance. (JOM/UNMISS/FAO)	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 22,000.00	30%		the review will result in recommendations on information needs, which will incorporate specific gender and inclusion considerations.	
Activity 1.4.2	Conduct awareness raising activities to fill any identified gaps on HLP rights, especially targeted marginalised and vulnerable groups (women, youth, persons living with disability, IDPs and returnees, minority ethnic groups etc.) (JOM/UNMISS/FAO)	\$ 80,000.00	\$ 6,000.00	\$ 86,000.00	50%		The activity is specifically designed to target marginalised and vulnerable groups including women, youth and persons with disability	

Activity 1.4.3	Support training of local media journalists on covering land and related disputes or conflicts. (IOM/UNMIS/FAD)	\$	75,000.00	\$	3,000.00	\$	78,000.00	50%		the training will be informed by activity 1.4.1 and will incorporate recommendations for gender and empowerment considerations.
Activity 1.4.4	Provide support for affected disadvantaged women, youth and persons living with disability in target areas to access land rights by enhancing their access to dispute resolution mechanisms (IOM/UNMIS/FAD)	\$	50,000.00	\$	5,000.00	\$	55,000.00	80%		the activity is specifically designed to support vulnerable groups, these are likely to overwhelmingly include women (IDPs, young women, women with disability).
Output Total		\$	225,000.00	\$	16,000.00	\$	241,000.00		\$	132,600.00
Outcome 1.4										
Material, operational and technical support to justice and dispute resolution mechanisms avoided										
Activity 1.5.1	Conduct needs assessment, prioritization, and use capacity appraisal to determine materials/equipment to be provided	\$	9,000.00			\$	9,000.00	20%		specific gender and women empowerment considerations are limited by the operational nature of the activity
Activity 1.5.2	Develop terms and conditions of use and maintenance to ensure that the materials provided are well kept, secured, and put to use	\$	9,000.00			\$	9,000.00	20%		specific gender and women empowerment considerations are limited by the operational nature of the activity
Activity 1.5.3	Procure and deliver materials to support the work of customary and local courts	\$	60,000.00			\$	60,000.00	20%		specific gender and women empowerment considerations are limited by the operational nature of the activity
Activity 1.5.4	Train relevant staff/community members on the use of equipment/software provided	\$	24,000.00			\$	24,000.00	20%		specific gender and women empowerment considerations are limited by the operational nature of the activity
Activity 1.5.5	Provide incentives (salary contribution) to trained staff to land dispute resolution institutions	\$	54,000.00			\$	54,000.00	50%		staff are expected to be gender representative and promote issues raised in relevant activities / reviews for implementation by staff
Output Total		\$	156,000.00			\$	156,000.00		\$	47,600.00
OUTCOME 2:										
Consensus on institutional approach to housing, land and property dispute resolution built										
Outcome 2.1										
Mapping of areas of contestation and contributing factors										
Activity 2.1.1	Conduct quantitative research on HLP disputes, local stability and contributing factors in target areas	\$	230,000.00	\$	20,000.00	\$	250,000.00	40%		Inclusion of indicators of gender inclusion, effort to engage female enumerators and key informants
Activity 2.1.2	Conduct conflict analysis on land disputes in targeted areas (Hes, Buhara and Juba), with a focus on actor mapping. Analysis will ensure conflict sensitive programming and institutional analysis to inform 2.2. analysis will be gender, age, and disability sensitive.	\$	100,000.00			\$	100,000.00	40%		research participants, FGDs will be equally distributed among women and men. Conflict sensitivity analysis will include specific gender and inclusion dimensions to recommend avoiding further marginalization of those groups.
Output Total		\$	330,000.00	\$	20,000.00	\$	350,000.00		\$	160,000.00
Output 2.2										
Area specific diagnosis of HLP disputes and development of tools for their resolution										
Activity 2.2.1	Identification and engagement of all key stakeholders, actor mapping and understanding of interests, perspectives and known challenges (ROM)	\$	50,000.00	\$	19,000.00	\$	69,000.00	30%		actors are primarily expected to consist of men, reinforced by gender norms. Identification, and engagement will provide an entry point to sensitise actors on the specific needs for gender and women empowerment initiatives.
Activity 2.2.2	Support community led processes for identification / development of typology of HLP disputes through multi-stakeholder engagement including dialogues, capacity building initiatives workshops, study trips, knowledge exchange (ROM)	\$	220,000.00	\$	18,600.00	\$	238,600.00	40%		actors are primarily expected to consist of men, reinforced by gender norms. Identification, and engagement will provide an entry point to sensitise actors on the specific needs for gender and women empowerment initiatives.
Activity 2.2.3	Develop tools for negotiated options and preferred processes for the resolution of each identified scenario (ROM)	\$	100,000.00			\$	100,000.00	40%		tools and negotiated options will take specific affirmative action for groups to ensure gender and women empowerment
Activity 2.2.4	Support community identification operationalisation of preferred referral mechanism (ROM)	\$	50,000.00			\$	50,000.00	30%		operationalisation is likely to be done predominantly by men/community leaders that have been trained and are aware of gender concerns
Output Total		\$	420,000.00	\$	37,600.00	\$	457,600.00		\$	171,600.00
Output 2.3										
Returnee and host inter-communal engagements and dialogues supported										
Activity 2.3.1	Grassroots consultations especially women and youth groups for identification of ongoing and potential land disputes in targeted areas	\$	50,000.00			\$	50,000.00	40%		The activity is specifically designed to promote women and youth, including their active role in identification of disputes relevant to them.
Activity 2.3.2	Facilitate inter-communal grassroots engagements especially women and youth groups and social cohesion promotion forums between returnees and host communities in HLP hotspot locations	\$	50,000.00			\$	50,000.00	40%		The activity is specifically designed to promote women and youth, including their active role in identification of disputes relevant to them.
Activity 2.3.3	Support inter-communal dialogues between returnee and host communities in HLP hotspot locations on peaceful, fair, inclusive and sustainable processes, and approaches to address the challenges associated with HLP disputes	\$	50,000.00			\$	50,000.00	30%		the activity will seek to enforce affirmative action to the extent possible during dialogues to ensure that gender and women empowerment considerations are discussed
Output Total		\$	150,000.00			\$	150,000.00		\$	55,000.00
OUTCOME 3:										
Reduced risk of conflict and violence due to HLP disputes because of competition over scarce resources										
Outcome 3.1										
Community driven prioritization of recovery, resilience and self-sustenance interventions for peace and stabilization based on sustainable business models developed										
Activity 3.1.1	Conduct area-based assessments in targeted areas using existing Village Assessment Survey data (IOM)	\$	20,000.00			\$	20,000.00	20%		specific gender and women empowerment considerations are limited by the operational nature of the activity
Activity 3.1.2	Conduct community led/grassroots consultations with especially women and youth on key issues to be addressed through increasing access to scarce resources. (IOM)	\$	45,000.00	\$	3,000.00	\$	48,000.00	40%		the activity will actively seek to engage women and youth and solicit relevant issues to be addressed
Activity 3.1.3	Analysis and prioritize support for rehabilitation or construction of communal and private HLP assets, and infrastructure	\$	5,000.00	\$	3,000.00	\$	8,000.00	40%		analysis will take specific consideration of gender and women empowerment issues raised in the consultations

Activity 3.1.4	Provision of services for building resilience and self-sustenance (IOM/FAD)	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 419,215.90	\$ 429,215.90	40%		services will be designed to actively promote gender and inclusion principles	
Output Total		\$ 80,000.00	\$ 435,215.90	\$ 565,215.90		\$ 198,086.36		
Output 3.2: Community prioritized assets, infrastructure and services provided								
Activity 3.2.1	Construct/rehabilitate community prioritized recovery, resilience, and self-sustenance interventions (IOM)	\$ 160,000.00		\$ 160,000.00	40%		services will be designed to actively promote gender and inclusion principles, including in targeting of expected utilisation of assets	
Activity 3.2.2	Facilitate development of sustainable business models for maintenance and operation (IOM/FAD)	\$ 20,000.00		\$ 20,000.00	40%		services will be designed to actively promote gender and inclusion principles in business models, adapted to specific considerations for gender and women empowerment	
Activity 3.2.3	Agricultural extension support for enhanced agricultural production and natural resource management	\$ 20,000.00		\$ 20,000.00	40%		services will be designed to actively promote gender and inclusion principles	
Output Total		\$ 200,000.00	\$ -	\$ 200,000.00		\$ 80,000.00		

Additional personnel costs		\$ 106,757.01	\$ 66,098.00	\$ 172,855.01	40%		the gender aspects are limited due to the operational nature of the activity	
Additional operational costs		\$ 80,000.00	\$ 124,433.00	\$ 204,433.00	40%		the gender aspects are limited due to the operational nature of the activity	
Monitoring budget		\$ 40,000.00	\$ 61,288.00	\$ 101,288.00	50%		monitoring will actively seek to ensure gender considerations and women empowerment initiatives are taken into account in reporting, recommendations and management action	
Budget for independent final evaluation		\$ 75,000.00		\$ 75,000.00	50%		the evaluation will actively seek out gender and women empowerment components of the project and evaluate their impact for future programming and learning	
Total Additional Costs		\$ 301,757.01	\$ 251,819.00	\$ 553,576.01		\$ 239,059.20		

Totals			
	IOM	FAD	Total
Sub-Total Project Budget	\$ 2,317,757.01	\$ 1,140,186.92	\$ 3,457,943.93
Indirect support costs (7%)	\$ 162,242.99	\$ 79,813.08	\$ 242,056.07
Total	\$ 2,480,000.00	\$ 1,220,000.00	\$ 3,700,000.00

Performance Based Tranche Breakdown				
	IOM	FAD	Total	Tranche %
First Tranche:	\$ 1,736,000.00	\$ 824,000.00	\$ 2,560,000.00	70%
Second Tranche:	\$ 744,000.00	\$ 366,000.00	\$ 1,110,000.00	30%
Third Tranche	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Total:	\$ 2,480,000.00	\$ 1,220,000.00	\$ 3,700,000.00	100%

\$ Towards GEWE (includes indirect costs)	\$ 1,482,058.25
% Towards GEWE	40.56%
\$ Towards M&E (includes indirect costs)	\$ 188,538.16
% Towards M&E	5.30%

Note: PFP does not accept projects with less than 5% towards M&E and less than 32% towards GEWE. These figures will show as - if this minimum threshold is not met.

Total Expenditure	\$
Delivery Costs	

For MPTFO Use

Totals				
	IOM	FAO	0	Totals
1. Staff and other personnel	\$ 748,140.00	\$ 243,999.99	\$ -	\$ 992,139.99
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	\$ 219,000.00	\$ 143,790.00	\$ -	\$ 362,790.00
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	\$ 203,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 203,000.00
4. Contractual services	\$ 536,047.01	\$ 13,785.42	\$ -	\$ 549,832.43
5. Travel	\$ 44,220.00	\$ 166,116.00	\$ -	\$ 210,336.00
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	\$ 30,000.00	\$ 307,856.51	\$ -	\$ 337,856.51
7. General Operating and other Costs	\$ 537,350.00	\$ 264,639.00	\$ -	\$ 801,989.00
Sub-Total	\$ 2,317,757.01	\$ 1,140,186.92	\$ -	\$ 3,457,943.93
7% Indirect Costs	\$ 162,242.99	\$ 79,813.08	\$ -	\$ 242,056.07
Total	\$ 2,480,000.00	\$ 1,220,000.00	\$ -	\$ 3,700,000.00

Performance-Based Tranche Breakdown					
	IOM	FAO	0	TOTAL	Tranche %
First Tranche:	\$ 1,736,000.00	\$ 854,000.00	\$ -	\$ 2,590,000.00	70%
Second Tranche:	\$ 744,000.00	\$ 366,000.00	\$ -	\$ 1,110,000.00	30%
Third Tranche:	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	0%
TOTAL	\$ 2,480,000.00	\$ 1,220,000.00	\$ -	\$ 3,700,000.00	