

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



United Nations
Peacebuilding

PBF PROJECT DOCUMENT

Country(ies): Sudan	
Project Title: Refugee and IDP Profiling Towards Sustainable Peace and Durable Solutions in Darfur	
Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway (if existing project):	
PBF project modality: <input type="checkbox"/> IRF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRF	If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund (instead of into individual recipient agency accounts): <input type="checkbox"/> Country Trust Fund <input type="checkbox"/> Regional Trust Fund Name of Recipient Fund:
List all direct project recipient organisations (starting with Convening Agency), followed by type of organisation (UN, CSO etc.): UNHCR Sudan -UN IOM Sudan -UN List additional implementing partners, specify the type of organisation (Government, INGO, local CSO): Social Inquiry -INGO African Humanitarian Action (AHA) -INGO Save the Children International (SCI) -INGO World Relief Sudan (WRS) -INGO	
Project duration in months^{1 2}: 24 months Geographic zones (within the country) for project implementation: North, West, and Central Darfur States 35 localities ³ ; Eastern Chad (Iriba and Farchana)	
Does the project fall under one or more of the specific PBF priority windows below: <input type="checkbox"/> Gender promotion initiative ⁴ <input type="checkbox"/> Youth promotion initiative ⁵ <input checked="" 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): UNHCR: \$ 1,000,129 IOM: \$ 1,000,000.01 Total: \$ 2,000,129.01 <i>*The overall approved budget and the release of the second and any subsequent tranche are conditional and subject to PBSO's approval and subject to availability of funds in the PBF account. For payment of second and subsequent tranches the Coordinating agency needs to demonstrate expenditure/commitment of at least 75% of the previous tranche and provision of any PBF reports due in the period elapsed.</i>	
Any other existing funding for the project (amount and source): Please refer to relevant complementary projects table on page 11-----	

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 organisation (s), as per the MPTFO Gateway page.

³ See Annex for prioritisation of the data collection locations under outcome 1

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

⁵ Check this box only if the project was approved under PBF's special call for proposals, the Youth Promotion Initiative

PBF 1st tranche (_%): UNHCR: \$ 700,090.30 IOM: \$ 700,000.01 TOTAL: \$1,400,090.31	PBF 2nd tranche* (_%): UNHCR: \$ 300,038.70 IOM: \$ 300,000 TOTAL: \$ 600,038.70	PBF 3rd tranche* (_%): n/a UNHCR: \$ 0 IOM: \$ 0 TOTAL: \$ 0
<p>Provide a brief project description (describe the main project goal; do not list outcomes and outputs):</p> <p>This project contributes to existing peacebuilding efforts in West, North, and Central Darfur through the production, dissemination, and use of data on broader socio-economic contexts, as well as profiling and perception studies of displaced populations, nomads, and non-displaced communities in areas of return and current settlement. The project also includes intentions studies of displaced families to guide programming and policy to end displacement. While this is a national project, the activities also support building a cross-border evidence base through collecting data from refugees in Chad. Disaggregated data on the needs, vulnerabilities, and capabilities of IDPs and refugees compared with those of nomads and non-displaced are important to inform area-based programming that is conflict-sensitive and supports social cohesion in areas of return and integration. The project aims to support the implementation of the Juba Peace Agreement (JPA) and its provisions on IDPs and refugees and their right of return and integration in the following ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a better understanding of priorities and preconditions for voluntary return from refugees in Chad and IDPs in Sudan. • Examine obstacles to and opportunities for durable solutions for IDPs and returning refugees as well as nomads and non-displaced in 31 localities that refugees and IDPs originate from in West, Central, and North Darfur. • Combine the above into one analysis to be used by communities, the Government of Sudan, and humanitarian, development, and peace actors. • Use that analysis and information to design participation Communication with Communities (CwC) material. • Disseminate CwC through participatory approaches. • Using the data to develop community support projects and identify additional projects to support return and reintegration. 		
<p>Summarise the in-country project consultation process prior to submission to PBSO, including with the PBF Steering Committee, civil society (including any women and youth organisations) and stakeholder communities (including women, youth and marginalised groups):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Peace Commissioner. - Walter Kaelin – an adviser on the SG’s High-Level panel on Internal displacement and Durable Solutions advisor to DSRSG. - Central Bureau of Statistics. 		

Project Gender Marker score⁶: 2

Specify % and \$ of total project budget allocated to activities in pursuit of gender equality and women's empowerment:

30.29% of the total project budget, which is equivalent to \$605,856.50 is allocated to activities related to gender equality and women's empowerment.

Briefly explain through which major intervention(s) the project will contribute to gender equality and women's empowerment ⁷:

This project will contribute to Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE) through its various interventions. Under Outcome 1, the sampling frame will aim for a balance in gender representation among individual respondents (50% men, 50% women) and put in place a quota for respondents younger than 35 years old, in order to ensure that the needs and perceptions of women and youth are statistically representative. Analysing findings on gender and age are critical, as the views and attitudes of women and young women need dedicated focus to ensure their specific needs and perspectives are incorporated into Outcome 2 of this project, as well as into national and local strategies or projects linked to Juba Peace Agreement (JPA) implementation and durable solutions planning for sustainable and equitable peace, voluntary return, and reintegration. This is important in a context where women and girls face specific challenges and marginalisation, particularly related to issues such as housing, land, and property, and participation in decision-making and conflict resolution.

Under Output 2, The Communication with Communities (CwC) strategy design process will focus on the gender-specific and generational needs and channels for accessing information. The CwC strategy development process will include consultations with women, youth, and nomadic communities, as well as partners working on women, youth, and social cohesion issues. In addition, the Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) materials will be designed in a participatory manner, with the specific needs of women and girls prioritised. Women and girls will also be prioritised and supported in the design of the action planning process for the community support projects and, in the implementation, to ensure that projects address their needs.

Throughout the project, specific efforts (such as advocacy, scheduling, and logistical support) will be made to ensure that women and young women are part of the community consultation processes.

Project Risk Marker score⁸: 1

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

Conflict prevention/management

If applicable, SDCF/UNDAF **outcome(s)** to which the project contributes:

UNDAF Focus Area 5: Community Stabilisation.

Sustainable Development Goal(s) and Target(s) to which the project contributes:

- **SDG 16**: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all, and build effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels

⁶ **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)

⁷ Please consult the **PBF Guidance Note on Gender Marker Calculations and Gender-responsive Peacebuilding**

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)

- Target 16.7: Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory, and representative decision-making
- Target 16.10: Ensure public access to information and protecting fundamental freedoms.

<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 organisation: USD XXXXX</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><i>Name of Representative: Mr. Axel Bisschop, Country Representative, UNHCR Sudan</i> <i>Signature:</i></p>  <p><i>Name of Agency: UNHCR</i> <i>Date & Seal</i></p> 	<p>Recipient Organization(s)</p> <p><i>Name of Representative: Catherine Northing, Chief of Mission, IOM Sudan</i> <i>Signature:</i></p>  <p><i>Name of Agency: IOM</i> <i>Date & Seal</i></p> 
<p>Representative of National Authorities</p> <p><i>Name of Government Counterpart: Mr. Suliman Eldebailo</i> <i>Signature:</i></p>  <p><i>Title: Peace Commissioner, Government of Sudan</i> <i>Date & Seal</i></p>	<p>Head of UN Country Team</p> <p><i>Name of Representative: Ms. Khardiata Lo N'Diaye</i> <i>Signature:</i></p>  <p><i>Title: Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator</i> <i>Date & Seal</i></p>
<p>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)</p> <p><i>Awa Dabo</i> <i>Deputy Head and Officer in Charge,</i> <i>Peacebuilding Support Office</i></p>  <p><i>Signature:</i> <i>Date & Seal</i> 31 December 2021</p>	

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

Sudan remains one of the world's largest protracted humanitarian crises, with an estimated 3 million¹⁰ internally displaced persons (IDPs) within the country, including over 1.53 million women and girls. A further 763,000¹¹ Sudanese have become refugees in neighbouring countries. Armed conflict accounts for 95 percent of this displacement, followed by communal clashes (4 percent) and economic reasons (1 percent). Sudan's westernmost region of Darfur hosts the majority of IDPs, with over 2.5 million displaced across the region. Furthermore, over 60 percent of the 367,364 Sudanese refugees in Chad originate from West, North and Central Darfur—a signifier of longstanding violent conflict across the region.

Most of the Sudanese refugees in Chad have been there since 2004, living in one of 12 refugee camps and/or among host communities in the regions of Ennedi-Est, Wadi Fira, Ouaddai, and Sila, on the border with Sudan. In the camps, UNHCR, its partners and the Government of Chad continue ensuring international protection so refugees can enjoy their rights and access different services, such as food, shelter, education, health care, potable water and livelihood opportunities. However, despite the efforts carried out by various actors, living conditions among the host communities are increasingly difficult and rate of malnutrition remains high, both for refugees and host populations.

At the same time, the sustainable return of Sudanese refugees in Chad to Darfur is contingent on the achievement of durable solutions, which are only secured when refugee returnees no longer have specific assistance and protection needs that are linked to their displacement and can enjoy their human rights without discrimination on account of their displacement. However, several issues continue to hinder the attainment of durable solutions in Darfur, many of which are the root causes of conflict or key conflict drivers, such as land, natural resources, and limited services. Thus, for many potential refugee returnees, conditions in Chad have for a long time appeared more attractive. Similarly, IDPs in Darfur have often chosen to remain in the areas to which they have been displaced, rather than return to their areas of origin.

In a landmark development, on 3 October 2020, the Transitional Government of Sudan (TGoS), the Sudan Revolutionary Forces (SRF), and the Sudan Liberation Movement – Minni Minnawi (SLM-MM), signed the Juba Peace Agreement (JPA), which places significant emphasis on Darfur. The JPA has resulted in the establishment of a national-level Peace Commission, which is mandated to oversee its implementation. Notably, the JPA contains a separate Protocol dedicated to refugees and IDPs, including their right of return. The protocol emphasises "reintegrating IDPs and refugees and creating the conditions that will allow them to participate fully in the economic, social, political, and cultural development of the country." It further highlights that, to promote peacebuilding and support the implementation of the JPA, there is an urgent need to collect data on refugees and IDPs and whether they are "willing to return, areas of origin, distance from the border, availability of housing, economic and social infrastructure in the areas of return and resettlement, and projected needs for rehabilitation/reconstruction to ascertain the most effective means for the return of displaced persons." The JPA also indicates the need for a "public awareness campaign among IDPs and refugees to help them understand their rights, settlement options, and prevailing conditions in their original home areas, which will help them make an informed decision on whether to return."

According to the national authorities, with the signing of the JPA, some Sudanese refugees in Chad have indicated interest in returning to Darfur, particularly to areas of North Darfur. Moreover, IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix notes at least 870,000 unsupported returnees from internal displacement across Darfur,¹² which may further indicate a desire on the part of some IDPs to return to their areas of origin. The implementation of the JPA, in particular its protocol on refugees and IDPs, could therefore be a catalyst for refugee return and a driver for durable solutions, both for Sudanese refugees and IDPs. In turn, the achievement of durable solutions in Darfur is viewed as an essential component of the peace process and a necessary step towards realising sustainable peace. The TGoS, through the Peace Commission, has highlighted that more data on refugees and IDPs is needed for the rollout of the JPA's refugee

¹⁰ Draft Humanitarian Needs Overview, OCHA 2021.

¹¹ UNHCR Chad.

¹² Data collected through a DTM's 'Mobility Tracking Sudan: Round Two August 2021'.

and IDP-related protocol in Darfur. Such data is required to inform policy and development programs that would allow TGoS and partners to allocate resources effectively, using a conflict-sensitive approach.

Nevertheless, the renewed interest in refugee return comes during a period of increasing violence in West Darfur, from where many of the refugees originate and where renewed internal displacement has resulted in a humanitarian emergency. Thus, in a context of economic, social, and institutional deficits accumulated over decades of crises, lasting solutions will require careful preparation and consultation with refugees, IDPs, and the communities that will receive them before returns can occur.

Both national and state-level authorities are exploring the options for durable solutions in Sudan for refugees and IDPs, which would include return and reintegration to areas of origin (for refugees and IDPs); local integration into place of habitual residence (IDPs); and relocation to alternative sites (IDPs). Nonetheless, significant challenges continue to hinder such solutions. Despite the signing of the JPA, there appears to be limited information available to all communities in Darfur on its contents and the provisions that have been made specifically for displaced persons. Moreover, ongoing intercommunal violence, unresolved issues of land tenure, and a lack of basic services are some of the reasons that prevent Sudanese refugees and IDP communities from returning to their areas of origin or integrating in their places of habitual residence.

In Tina, Kornoi, and Um Baru localities of North Darfur, for example, a preliminary profiling of refugee return villages indicates that lack of basic health services and access to water are considered major obstacles to return. Meanwhile, in West Darfur, challenges such as access to water and resulting intra- and inter-communal disputes continue to affect populations in Jebel Moon, Kulbus, and Forobaranga localities, which were previously considered to be potential areas for refugee return. If not managed in a locally informed manner, the return of displaced persons could place additional pressure on communities already suffering from water and other resource shortages. Moreover, across Darfur, IDPs, returnees, nomads, and non-displaced populations share similar challenges and require an inclusive and holistic development approach that addresses their specific vulnerabilities.

Along much of the border area with Chad, seasonal return by Sudanese refugees seeking to cultivate their land on the Sudan side is a regular occurrence, which demonstrates the enduring ties between refugees and the locations from which they originate, and points towards a possible willingness to return if security and basic services were made available. At the same time, global trends indicate that refugees often choose to return to urban centres rather than the rural areas from which they originate, demanding new skills and enhanced literacy to integrate into the local economy. Indeed, some of the refugee returnees seen in 2018/2019 found basic services and conditions in their areas of origin not conducive and, as a result, returned to camps in Chad or went to nearby urban and peri-urban locations with better services and livelihood options. Such lessons learned are important to take on board when planning for durable solutions, underscoring the flawed assumption that communities always wish to be restored to their prior rural lives. Moreover, existing studies indicate that, as a result of their increased vulnerability, female-headed households tend to prefer local integration over return.¹³ Thus, the evolving wishes of displaced populations regarding their plans to remain in their sites of displacement or return is also a factor that impacts what constitutes a durable solution for these communities and/or individuals.

Among Sudanese refugees in Chad, 56 percent are reportedly women. Refugee women in Chad have reached an education success rate close to 50 percent, have acquired marketable skills, and are often a major force in economic production in educational, agricultural, and commercial activities.¹⁴ Upon return, if given the opportunity and adequately supported at the inception, they would be able to invest these skills to benefit peace and the reconstruction of their country. However, for many of these women, such options are currently unavailable in Darfur. In rural areas, for example, there is limited availability of secondary education for girls and lack of adequate health facilities, including access to midwives. Internal displacement has also disproportionately affected women and girls, who are already side-lined by existing gender inequalities, and compounded their lack of access to essential services and economic structures. However, a stronger gendered analysis is needed to better understand the specific intentions and preferences of women, particularly young women, who have been affected by displacement and/or conflict. This includes the need for an intersectional approach that engages with the perceptions and intentions of adult women, adult men, young women, and young men from different communities (i.e., IDP, refugee, nomad, non-displaced), as well as individuals from different tribes.

¹³ Durable Solutions and Baseline Analyses, UNHCR, 2021.

¹⁴ UNHCR Chad.

Over 18 years of violence in Darfur, and the resulting cyclical displacement, have fed into the region’s root causes of conflict. Though conflict is often linked to macrolevel political dynamics, much of the violence at the local level is fuelled by disputes over use and ownership of land and natural resources, as well as access to basic services. As hotspots for violence regularly shift from one location to the next, many individuals have experienced multiple displacement events, further limiting their access to basic services, livelihood opportunities, and security. This has, in turn, led to significant grievances and marginalisation within IDP communities, and escalated tensions with nomadic and host communities—both within Darfur and across the border in Chad—over access to basic services. The flow of conflict in Darfur, and repeated population displacement, have in turn led to increased difficulty in attaining sustainable livelihoods, basic services, secure land tenure, and physical security. In Sudan, sustainable return and (re)integration¹⁵ require more than the provision of services, livelihoods, or land but also require nuanced understanding of how the multi-layered conflict and displacement shapes communities.

Below is an index of the fundamental conflict dynamics based on limited data available in West, Central, and North Darfur. It is important to note that the data exists mainly through UNHCR protection monitoring activities and IOM DTM data collection. Such approaches rely only on subjective qualitative methods that usually depend on selected community members. They allow for snapshots and provide anecdotal insights but do not employ statistically robust methods that use random sampling which would allow for more in-depth and representative data needed for durable solutions planning. A recent data mapping conducted by the Data and Evidence Working Group also concluded that available national assessments offer very limited insights into displacement, conflict, and peace indicators as most indicators are limited to humanitarian affairs – frequently without distinguishing between displaced, nomadic, and non-displaced groups. This means lack of information on perceptions of those displaced, nomads, non-displaced on key factors related to safe return, (re)integration, and community reconciliation, beyond individual or material household needs.

Table 1. Conflict Analysis Overview Table

State	Local conflict dynamics	Key IDP data existing
North Darfur 18 localities	<p>Conflict occurs between the Northern Rezeigat herders and returnee farmers, mostly from the Tunjur and Fur tribes. The key reason for attacks stem from increasing competition over grazing and water access on lands, with attacks often utilised to drive farmers into camps and towns, thus leaving otherwise utilised farmlands free for grazing¹⁶.</p> <p>Local demographics have meant that those impacted most by these cycles of violence and a lack of durable solutions are women, girls, and youth. A survey conducted in Tawila locality¹⁷, for example, found that 49 percent of non-displaced, 57 percent of camp IDPs, and 56 percent of returnees are below the age of 20 years. Women make up 56 percent of the non-displaced in contrast to 61 percent of camp IDPs and 69 percent of returnees. This has led to longstanding gendered impacts of conflict and displacement, leading to a critical need for gender and age disaggregated data on the needs for durable for (re)integration and return in all localities in the state.</p>	<p>Comprehensive Durable Solutions and peacebuilding data exists only for the 4 of the 18 localities in the state.</p> <p>These localities can potentially support i) return and reintegrate as areas of origin; ii) local integration into place of habitual residence; iii) relocation to alternative sites, etc.</p> <p>This project will help identify this.</p>

¹⁵ (Re)integration here refers to both reintegration (return of displaced populations to their places of origin) and integration (displaced populations remaining in their places of habitual residence), as appropriate.

¹⁶ ‘Durable Solutions and Baseline Analysis: Key Obstacles to durable solutions and peacebuilding for the displacement-affected communities in Tawila locality, North Darfur’, UNHCR, 2021.

¹⁷ Ibid.

<p>Central Darfur 10 localities</p>	<p>In Central Darfur, livelihoods are similarly dependent on crop agriculture, animal resources, trade and mining and, much like in North Darfur, recent violence is emblematic of the competition over land and natural resources. The region is also home to three key migratory routes that begin in the north and end in Um Dukhun, Chad, and the Central African Republic. As a result, conflict in the state is strongly linked to land usage and access to water and other resources, often occurring on a seasonal basis. Central Darfur’s proximity to neighbouring countries has led to a significant number of refugee returnees residing alongside IDP returnees, IDPs and non-displaced communities, which require deeper examination.</p> <p>In May 2021, clashes between members of the Sudan Liberation Army – Abdulwahid (SLA-AW) rebel group, which controls large swathes of Central Darfur, resulted in the internal displacement of 16,104 individuals from 12 villages, of whom 60 percent were women or girls and with 47 percent being 17 years or younger.¹⁸ In addition, 221 women-headed households were amongst those displaced. Adding to complexities, due to a 2019 ceasefire that partially reduced fighting between government military forces and the SLA-AW, some areas of Central Darfur, including Dorsa and Manabo, only became accessible to humanitarian actors in 2020. Thus, there remain significant gaps in knowledge regarding the needs and aspirations of displaced and non-displaced communities in these locations and their intentions regarding return.</p>	<p>Comprehensive Durable Solutions and peacebuilding data exists only for the 2 of the 10 localities in the state.</p> <p>These localities can potentially support i) return and reintegrate as areas of origin; ii) local integration into place of habitual residence; iii) relocation to alternative sites, etc.</p> <p>This project will help identify this.</p>
<p>West Darfur 9 localities</p>	<p>Conflict in West Darfur is largely rooted in issues related to land usage, access, and ownership. El Geneina, Beida, and Kreinik are the three largest localities in West Darfur in terms of population, farming, and pastoral activities and, since December 2019, these areas have re-emerged as conflict hotspots, resulting in repeated cycles of violence and displacement. Significant violence has centred especially around the state capital, El Geneina town. In addition, all three animal migratory routes in the state pass through El Geneina, Beida, and Kreinik localities, contributing to competition over land and other natural resources between sedentary farmers and nomadic/semi-nomadic pastoralists. As in other parts of Darfur, recent drivers of land contestation in West Darfur are linked to the phenomenon of ‘settled nomads,’ including in areas from which farming communities were previously displaced. Thus, the settling of other communities on land</p>	<p>Comprehensive Durable Solutions and peacebuilding data exists only for the 2 of the 9 localities in the state.</p> <p>These localities can potentially support i) return and reintegrate as areas of origin; ii) local integration into place of habitual residence; iii) relocation to alternative sites, etc.</p> <p>This project will help identify this.</p>

¹⁸ DTM Emergency Event Tracking update 3, ‘Shamal Jabal Marrah, Central Darfur’.

	that previously belonged to IDPs, and refugees needs further examination, not just vis-à-vis the perceptions of the displaced communities, but also of those who have settled in these locations.	
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- b) A brief description of how the project aligns with/ supports **existing** Governmental and UN **strategic frameworks**¹⁹, 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

During the inaugural PBF Joint Steering Committee meeting, held on 13 September 2020, the Sudanese Peace Commissioner, who is responsible for JPA implementation, requested the PBF to support a durable solution programme to lay the groundwork for returns, centred upon data and evidence assessing the intentions of Darfuri refugees in Chad, their profiles, and the obstacles and opportunities for their return. The Peace Commissioner also requested data regarding the situation of IDPs and non-displaced communities in Darfur. In this way, the interventions under this project align with the JPA’s emphasis on the need for data on the willingness of refugees and IDPs to return and their areas of origin. In addition, the project aims to respond, in part, to the JPA’s provisions for a public awareness campaign to help IDPs and refugees understand their rights, settlement options, and prevailing conditions in their original home areas.

The achievement of durable solutions remains a stated priority of the TGoS, with the draft Five-Year National Strategy on Durable Solutions for IDPs, Returnees, Refugees, and Host Communities further advancing this commitment²⁰. The draft strategy was elaborated within the framework of a regional initiative led by the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), established in October 2020 with the participation of the Republic of the Sudan and Republic of South Sudan and the support of UNHCR and the European Union. The initiative aims to help Sudan and South Sudan develop clear, evidence-based strategies and action plans that would provide durable solutions for refugees, returnees, IDPs, and host communities. It provides a unique opportunity to work towards finding solutions through increased international cooperation and support, particularly for Voluntary Repatriation (VolRep), resettlement and complementary pathways, local integration, and local solutions. As part of the Solutions Initiative, an IGAD Heads of State Special Summit is planned for early 2022. The Summit is expected to agree on the early recovery and longer-term peacebuilding and resilience needs for seven million Sudanese and South Sudanese IDPs, refugees, and returnees.

Sudan's draft strategy provides the framework for a coordinated approach to displacement in and from Sudan, both at the national level and through area-based coordination structures. It necessitates that government, humanitarian, peace, development, and stabilisation actors work together, for which joint data on displacement will be critical. The proposed interventions in this project will support implementation of the strategic objectives outlined in the draft strategy that are focused on return and (re)integration. The strategy states the need to develop criteria to determine which locations are conducive for informed, safe, and voluntary return and (re)integration. The proposed data collection in this project will be aligned with the strategy and criteria for return and (re)integration outlined, which includes: safety, security and protection of civilians; the nature of inter-community relationships; prospects for resolution of land and *hawakeer* (i.e., land ownership and tenure) issues, including secondary occupants; existing and potential livelihood opportunities; existing education and health services and the potential of enhancing and expanding such services; existing and potential water resources; etc.

As co-chairs of the Data and Evidence Working Group (DEWG), UNHCR and IOM have started to work with Sudan’s Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) to mainstream operational data collected by international partners on IDPs and refugees into official statistics. This initiative aims to build better Government-led data systems in support of whole-of-government responses and evidence-based planning for durable solutions. The proposed data collection and analysis will form a solid basis for this process. Therefore, UNHCR and IOM will work with the CBS at the federal and state levels to design the tools and methodologies for data collection and analysis. The strong capacity sharing between the CBS, the UN, and implementing partners will be built into the design and implementation of this project. This partnership will also contribute to finalising a Durable Solutions framework to measure and monitor

¹⁹ Including national gender and youth strategies and commitments, such as a National Action Plan on 1325, a National Youth Policy etc.

²⁰ Waiting for endorsement from the Cabinet of Ministers.

durable solutions to displacement in Sudan, including through identification of relevant definitions and methods of measurement.

The 2018 Tripartite Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Chad, the Government of Sudan, and UNHCR governs the Voluntary Repatriation (VolRep), or facilitated return, of Sudanese refugees from Chad to Sudan. VolRep facilitation was halted in March 2019 due to uncertainties at the time around the Sudanese Revolution. While VolRep from Chad to Sudan has not yet resumed, there are hopes that changes in the country's political climate will soon enable sustainable and voluntary return. This project will support the cross-border knowledge and evidence to support informed, safe, and voluntary return, with a focus on providing information to national and local authorities and communities.

Given the JPA's specific protocol on refugees and IDPs and the draft durable solutions strategy, the UN Integrated Transition Assistance Mission in Sudan (UNITAMS) and its integrated UN Country Team (UNCT) partners could play an essential role in assisting the TGoS to reach the necessary levels of preparedness for voluntary, safe, dignified, and peaceful return of Sudanese refugees from Chad. This can happen by adopting an area-based approach that considers all populations, including IDPs, nomadic, and non-displaced communities that have also been impacted by the conflict and require inclusive solutions. Such commitments are articulated in Security Council Resolutions 2524 (2020) and 2579 (2021). UNSC Res 2524 states the following as a strategic objective: "Support Sudanese-led peacebuilding, in particular conflict prevention, mitigation and reconciliation, community violence reduction with a particular focus on inter-communal conflict...consistent with international standards, and durable solutions for IDPs and refugees, and their safe, voluntary and dignified return, reintegration and relocation with host populations as appropriate including through integrated peacebuilding mechanisms..."

Moreover, durable solutions and forced displacement is a core thematic area of the Sudan Peacemaking, Peacebuilding, and Stabilization Programme (SPPSP), which aims to create a joint programmatic framework for UNITAMS and the UNCT. This project falls within the SPPSP programmatic approach that states "the need for a Durable Solutions strategy in order to ensure a more coherent approach as well as for a better-quality evidence base to prioritize Durable Solutions." This project also will also support the workstream on the National Plan for the Protection of Civilians (NPPOC), which addresses the issue of improving the immediate protection response for IDPs and refugees, as well as humanitarian and longer-term assistance. The comprehensive scope of the proposed data can therefore support the operationalization of the NPPOC.

- 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 brief **summary of existing interventions** in the proposal's sector by filling out the table below.

Sustainable peace in the region will not be attained without the achievement of durable solutions for displaced persons and returnees. Stemming from this, the project focuses on enhancing the conditions for return and (re)integration in Central, West, and North Darfur by understanding and tackling local level dynamics relating to social cohesion, security, and their interplay with the possibility of durable solutions for communities in Darfur, with special attention paid to the needs of women and youth.

Darfur's conflict dynamics are complex and necessitate a dedicated multi-sectorial analysis of the obstacles and enablers that play a role in both the willingness to and sustainability of return to places of origin. Interventions around the peace process in Sudan need to be informed by on-the-ground understanding of a granular, credible, and updated information on perceptions on peace, stability, and (re)integration among both those displaced, those returned, and those that remained or are present in places of origin. Consultations with government counterparts, including Sudan's Peace Commissioner, have highlighted the need for more holistic data both in terms of geographical coverage and representativeness of conflict-affected communities because there are still significant data gaps in the humanitarian-development-peace nexus.

Previous PBF programming started to address these gaps in early 2020 by levelling up household-level data on eight localities within Darfur, four of which are in Central, West, and North Darfur (the states covered in this proposal). In collaboration with the local and federal government and actors across the humanitarian-development-peace nexus, and coordinated by the Durable Solutions Working Group, this previous project involved a substantive data and policy process rolled out to support solutions in these localities as part of the PBF programming. This is however limited to these localities; the 31 other localities in Central, West and North Darfur (representing 66 percent of the

total displaced population originally from this part of Darfur) remain unassessed and hinders any Darfur-level or state-level planning on peacebuilding and conflict resolution.²¹

In addition, the previous PBF programme for Darfur did not support data collection on the Chadian side of the border. To date, most of the data on Sudanese refugees in Chad tends to be derived from surveys conducted by UNHCR Chad on the intentions of Sudanese refugees to return to Darfur. These surveys are conducted every two years, with the last one carried out in July 2021, and the one before in 2019. However, these intentions surveys only provide indicative overview of intentions and are not comprehensive enough for planning returns. There is therefore a strong and urgent need for large-scale, systematic, and quantifiable durable solutions data collection and analysis focused on the perceptions, intentions, and socio-economic contexts of Sudanese refugees in Chad.

There is also a need for understanding localised information ecosystems, including what IDPs, Sudanese refugees, nomads and non-displaced communities want to know about with regards to return and (re)integration, what communication channels they currently use and trust, how they use these communication channels and how information flows. Importantly, it will be important to know how women or youth access information, as well as the extent of their access to technology. Such details, which are needed to disseminate vital information on conditions of return and (re)integration in the target communities, are not available in the data collected by the existing PBF programme in Darfur.

Therefore, implementing a project with a data component that is geographically broader and that has a particular focus on returns and conflict-generative cleavages, such as attitudes and grievances by community groups regarding each other, becomes strategic for designing targeted programming that can enable conditions in this part of Darfur for the sustainable resolution of displacement and sustainable rooting of peace. The program aims to shed light on communities from which little is known to then allow targeted community projects – improving conditions in places of origin to facilitate return and (re)integration and enhancing how well suited they are for safe residence of displacement-affected communities.

The previous PBF policy and data components, which as noted have been completed recently in 8 localities, serve as a guidance and blueprint to design the proposed project. The previous program took community inclusion beyond collecting data and engaged with communities and local authorities to further validate and prioritise results as well as transform these into Durable Solutions Locality Action Plans. These Action Plans will serve as a roadmap for achieving solutions and for leveraging concrete programmatic activities by government, development, and humanitarian partners. The process has also informed the elaboration of the government-led National Strategy on Durable Solutions and committed actors across the humanitarian-development-peace nexus to use their comparative advantage to support communities in overcoming barriers to durable solutions.

At the same time, and as indicated above, further data is needed to develop a more comprehensive durable solutions program across Darfur, as well as to have a more nuanced understanding of existing perceptions, grievances, and communication channels. For example, a key lesson learned from the data collected under the previous PBF Darfur program was the requirement for a more purposeful and targeted approach to better understand the needs and perceptions of nomadic communities. In addition, existing data on Darfur does not consider the role of tribal identity on perceptions on return and (re)integration, or the way in which tribal cleavages can impact access to livelihoods, basic services, and land tenure, which are crucial for the attainment of durable solutions. The proposed data collection will therefore attempt to address these existing gaps in a conflict sensitive manner.

Thus, the data component proposed here aims to expand upon the existing PBF data components to cover remaining gaps in terms of uncovered localities and topics as well as to capture the intentions of Darfuri refugees in Chad, which has not yet been done. While focusing initially on the Chadian/Sudanese border, this project could later be expanded to Sudan’s border areas with South Sudan, Ethiopia, and Egypt, thus showcasing its potential catalytic nature.

Project name (duration)	Donor and budget	Project focus	Difference from/ complementarity to current proposal
Providing Integrated Humanitarian	Donor: Department of Foreign Affairs,	Emergency Response and Assistance to Displaced	This project provides services in a limited

²¹ A list of all the localities in Central, West and North Darfur is provided in section 2a. All 35 localities are proposed to be covered in the data collection component for this proposed project. This means collecting data again in the 4 localities already covered currently by PBF, but this might be necessary to ensure full comparability of results across localities and across states given differences in sampling and survey indicators.

Assistance to Crisis Affected Populations in Sudan	Trade and Development of Canada Budget: CAD 700,000	Populations – Community Stabilisation	number of areas in Darfur. The proposal complements this by raising the potential for activities in an increased number of locations, while providing data to better target future projects.
Promotion of Community Stabilisation to Support Conflict Affected Communities in Conflict Hotspot Areas in Sudan	Donor: The Government of Japan Budget: US\$1,603,906	Community Stabilisation – Migrant Health Assistance for Crisis Affected Populations	This project does not involve similar data collection and prioritises emergency response over durable solutions.
Protection of vulnerable migrants along migratory routes in Sudan	Donor: European Union Budget: EUR 800,000	Protection and Assistance to Vulnerable Migrants	This project focuses on government capacity along migrant routes to provide justice and manage migration flows.
Sudan: enhancing the protection of vulnerable migrants	Donor: MAECI – DG for Italian Citizens Abroad and Migration Policies Budget: EUR 2,499,999	Protection and Assistance to Vulnerable Migrants	This project focuses on government capacity to support migrants rather than durable solutions in Darfur.
Durable Solutions for forced displacement in West Darfur; Building Sustainable Peace and Social Cohesion in North Darfur; and Transition to Sustainable Peace Central Darfur (2 years + 6 month No Cost Extension) January 2020 - June 2022	Donor: Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) Budget: US\$4,320,689 (West Darfur); US\$4,079,758 (North Darfur); and US\$3,539,108 (Central Darfur)	Durable solutions, rule of law, and local peacebuilding	Wider geographic focus covers all of Darfur states. Similarities in community support project component
Durable solutions and life-saving stabilisation support for IDPs, Sudanese IDP/refugee returnees and hosting communities in Sudan	Donor: Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) Budget: US\$29,800,000	Protection and creation of conducive environment for durable solutions	Wider geographic focus covers all of Darfur states as well as South Kordofan and Blue Nile. Through its protection-focused interventions, the program supports the creation of a protective environment in the targeted locations.

(2 years) February 2020 - December 2021			
Integrated support programme for displaced and vulnerable crisis affected populations in Sudan	Donor: EU DG Civ Prot & Humanitarian Aid (ECHO HIP 2020) Budget: EUR 7,200,000	Determination of conduciveness for return and (re)integration at the location and/or locality-level based on a framework of indicators exploring material and social conditions.	Wider geographic focus that covers all 500+ locations affected by conflict and displacement in Darfur. Through statistical analysis create a composite index that highlights which locations and/or localities are or are not conducive for return and (re)integration and why to target policy and interventions.
Prévention et gestion des tensions intercommunautaires à travers un meilleur accès aux et gestion rationnelle des ressources naturelles (2 years + 6 month No Cost Extension) November 2019 – May 2022	Donor: Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) Budget: US\$3,134,000	Conflict prevention, management and resolution between herders and farmers and refugees and host communities through natural resource management.	Supports social cohesion efforts between Darfuri refugees and host communities in Wadi Fira and Ennedi Est regions of Chad so to mitigate inter-communal tensions. In addition, involves sensitization on the sharing/protection of natural resources and peaceful resolution of conflicts, which are complementary to the planned CwC components under this proposed project, especially on the Darfur side. However, the project does not include durable solutions data collection, which is needed in order to commence planning for return of the Darfuri refugees in Chad.

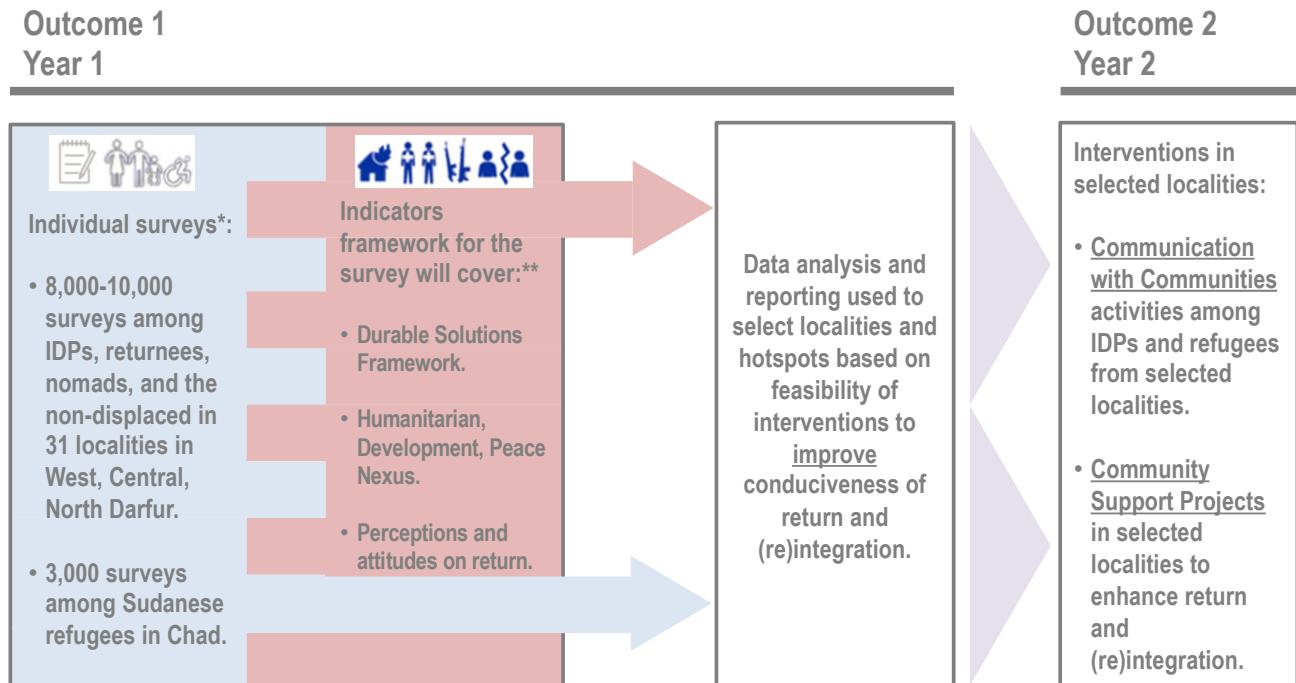
II. Project content, strategic justification and implementation strategy (4 pages max Plus Results Framework Annex)

- 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).

The overarching goal of this project is to contribute to **the peaceful and sustainable return and (re)integration processes of Sudanese IDPs and refugees to Darfur** within their communities of origin and areas of habitual residence. The proposed intervention will have two main inter-dependent components to achieve this goal: 1) data and evidence support; and 2) information-sharing with communities and localized community interventions in key hotspots. Both components and their outcomes are summarised in Figure 1. The outcomes will be sequential, with the first one focused on generating a prioritisation of localities in Darfur based on the feasibility of interventions to

support returns and (re)integration. The activities under this outcome will take place within the first 12 months. The second outcome will take place over the remainder of the project period, focused on enhancing the knowledge amongst displaced communities of the opportunities they have to return as well as intervening with support projects in their places of origin.

Figure 1. Project schematic and timeline



* All survey results to be representative and disaggregated by displacement status, major tribal group, gender, and age. Sampling will seek 50-50 gender representation and a quota for respondents younger than 35 years old to ensure enough representativeness for statistical purposes.

** 4 rounds of consultations will occur in developing and finalizing indicators framework with key stakeholders.

Regarding the **first component** in more detail, this project seeks to generate a comprehensive and disaggregated data evidence base on which to base community interventions oriented at peaceful (re)integration and sustainable returns. This will entail collecting new individual household survey data from IDPs, returnees, non-displaced and nomadic communities in the three states covered (West, Central, North Darfur), and Sudanese refugees in Chad. What this data component seeks to uncover and understand are attitudes and willingness towards the return of displaced communities and all the different elements that could play a role in how IDPs and refugees (and hosts in place of origin) aim to resolve displacement and (re)integration: indicators gathered will speak directly to such topics as rule of law, protection, land management, livelihoods and employment, participation, conflict prevention, and social cohesion as perceived by the individual respondents. The survey will also ask individual IDPs and refugees directly if and how they obtain information on conditions in their places of origin and on options available to return. More detail on sample cohesion and peacebuilding indicators are listed in Table 3 in subsection c.

Four rounds of consultations with stakeholders are planned within the project duration to define and validate the specific indicators that will be used for the tools used in the profiling exercise. This will ensure that the tools are context-appropriate and relevant for government actors to support the development of policies, strategies, and interventions for durable solutions and future data collection efforts. The stakeholders to be involved in the consultations will include, *inter alia*, officials from the Central Bureau of Statistics, state and locality-level authorities (Office of the Wali, Executive Directors, etc.), and community leaders (Native Administration, tribal leaders), as well as IDPs, refugees, nomads, and non-displaced communities.

The design of this data component implies an expected sample size of 8,000-10,000 respondents across the 31 previously unstudied localities that exist in the three states covered in this proposal. Sudanese refugees currently in Chad originally from these three states will also be surveyed, with an additional sample size of 3,000 respondents.

The list of the 31 localities included in this component (with an estimation of the displaced population from these localities) is provided in Table 2 below. The aim of this design is to have information that is generalizable and representative for the whole displacement-affected population in/from this part of Darfur.

A key tenet of this component is that “representative” data means that indicators and their analysis will be disaggregated in those layers that are relevant for peacebuilding and conflict resolution efforts. This means that, for each of the 31 localities, data collection needs to be stratified into the following factors so that each group can be analysed on its own and compared among themselves:²²

- Displacement status: disaggregation by non-displaced, nomads, returnees, IDPs originally from the locality, and refugees originally from the locality.
- Gender: disaggregation by female and male respondents, including disaggregation by young men and young women (using the below criteria for age).
- Age: disaggregation by youth (below 35 years of age) and non-youth (above 35 years)
- Tribal identification: disaggregation by the largest tribal groups present in the locality, including on a seasonal basis to account for migratory patterns of nomadic communities.

These are the four groupings determined so far through initial discussions and may be further refined through consultations with relevant stakeholders as noted above. Grouping results by gender and age is critical as the views and attitudes of women and young adults need to be elaborated on their own to ensure their specific needs and views are incorporated into the second component of this project, as well as into national and local strategies or projects linked to JPA implementation and durable solutions aimed at promoting sustainable and equitable peace, voluntary return and (re)integration. In addition, gathering views by tribal identification is crucial as community grievances and obstacles to peace are often catalysed under these cleavages. Overall, this data component will aim to generate a representative view of the existing displacement situation and prospects for peaceful return and (re)integration through communities’ perceptions and attitudes on individual, community, and structural factors preventing the sustainable and peaceful (re)integration of those displaced.

Table 2. Estimated numbers of IDPs and refugees by locality of origin

State	Locality	Estimated number of IDPs in Sudan originally from this locality	Estimated number of refugees in Chad originally from this locality	Estimated number of returnees to the locality
Central Darfur	Azum	40k-43k IDPs		31k rets.
Central Darfur	Bindisi	34k IDPs		
Central Darfur	Central Jabal Mara/Golo	107k-116k IDPs	6k refs.	14k rets.
Central Darfur	Mukjar	37k-42k IDPs	2k refs.	
Central Darfur	Shamal Jabal Marrah	37k-40k IDPs		<1k rets.
Central Darfur	Wadi Salih	37k-58k IDPs	2k refs.	
Central Darfur	Wasat Jabal Marrah	1k IDPs		
Central Darfur	Zalingei	126k-128k IDPs		
Central Darfur	TOTAL	419k-462k IDPs	10k refs.	46k rets.
North Darfur	Al Lait	15k-16k IDPs		
North Darfur	Al Malha			
North Darfur	Al Waha			
North Darfur	Dar As Salam	141k-146k IDPs	<1k refs.	12k rets.
North Darfur	El Fasher	131k-132k IDPs	<1k refs.	38k rets.
North Darfur	El Sireaf			12k rets.
North Darfur	El Taweisha			

²² For each subdivision specified, a minimum of 100 surveys will be collected, which provides a minimum statistical representativeness of 10% margin of error at 95% confidence interval. A full sampling design per locality will be developed within the initial project frame when specific information on the displacement groups and tribal groups will be gathered through field teams.

North Darfur	El Tina	2k IDPs	<1k refs.	4k rets.
North Darfur	Kalimendo	2k IDPs		3k rets.
North Darfur	Kebkabiya	43k-57k IDPs	2k refs.	12k rets.
North Darfur	Kornoï	3k IDPs	<1k refs.	15k rets.
North Darfur	Kutum	87k-93k IDPs	13k refs.	10k rets.
North Darfur	Mellit	18k-20k IDPs	<1k refs.	69k rets.
North Darfur	Saraf Omra	32k-41k IDPs	<1k refs.	9k rets.
North Darfur	Um Kadadah		<1k refs.	
North Darfur	Umm Baru	25k-39k IDPs	<1k refs.	12k rets.
North Darfur	#N/A (unspecified)	9k-11k IDPs	<1k refs.	
North Darfur	TOTAL	508k-562k IDPs	19k refs.	196k rets.
West Darfur	Beida	26k IDPs		5k rets.
West Darfur	El Geneina	91k-94k IDPs	44k refs.	19k rets.
West Darfur	Foro Burunga	11k-15k IDPs		4k rets.
West Darfur	Habila	12k IDPs	14K refs.	3k rets.
West Darfur	Kreinik	87k-106k IDPs		2k rets.
West Darfur	Kulbus		5k refs.	<1k rets.
West Darfur	Sirba	1k-3k IDPs		16k rets.
West Darfur	#N/A (unspecified)	1k-2k IDPs	7k refs.	
West Darfur	TOTAL	229k-258k IDPs	70k refs.	79k rets.

Table notes: population numbers for the non-displaced communities are not currently available; preliminary estimations will be provided by IOM towards the end of 2021. Data obtained from IOM DTM Sudan and UNHCR Chad.

The final indicator framework, survey design, and data collection will be undertaken by IOM and UNHCR in Sudan, in coordination with implementing partner Social Inquiry (examples of preliminary indicators drawn from the context analysis are provided below in Table 3). IOM will collect data in Sudan, while UNHCR will do so in Chad through internal agreement with UNHCR Chad. The statistics office in Chad will collect the data with support from UNHCR Sudan and Chad. Social Inquiry will lead statistical analysis and reporting on profiling data in consultation with IOM and UNHCR and will work with UNHCR counterparts to merge Sudan and Chad datasets to incorporate refugee findings.

As mentioned earlier, this data component comes from specific requests from Sudanese stakeholders for fuller geographic coverage, more population disaggregation (gender, age, and tribe), and more specific social cohesion and peacebuilding indicators beyond that in the durable solutions framework, particularly in relation to return, to better guide their efforts toward national and localized durable solutions strategies or projects per the JPA. The previous PBF work had a smaller geographic scope, focused more specifically on integration, and lacked depth on peacebuilding factors and conflict roots. The data component under this proposed project will fill these critical gaps. Furthermore, the data here will provide guidance for the interventions to be implemented under Outcome 2 of this project.

Table 3. Sample indicators

<i>On social cohesion, social participation, peaceful co-existence</i>
Trust in other groups or tribes in the area
Views on family tensions in home rising
Views on people in the area not getting along with each other
Views on people in the area willing to help their neighbours
Views on living in a close-knit area
Views on need for reconciliation between groups / tribes in the area
Views on need for reconciliation between the community and the state
Main grievances held
Preferred way to resolve grievances (+ outcomes needed)
Participation in civic activities in past year
Expressed grievances or demands in public / on social media in past year
Views on the return of the displaced to the area
Feelings of collective blame or judgement
Comfortable with population composition of the area

<p>Feelings of belonging to the area Knowledge of any peaceful dispute resolution mechanisms</p>
<p><i>On governance and rule of law</i> Views on formal institutions responding to needs / best interests of residents Views on informal institutions responding to needs / best interests of residents Views on their community / tribe is adequately represented in local public sector or government Feelings of marginalization or neglect by authorities Views on the functioning / accessibility of the legal system Feelings of discrimination in accessing rights (housing, services, employment, civil documentation, formal land purchase, law enforcement) Preferred actor to go to in case of crime or dispute Views on the local police being the primary law enforcement actor in the area Views on impunity for wrongdoing, violence, and/or corruption Able to express critical views on the state of affairs without fear of violence against them Facing land occupation or disputes</p>
<p><i>On safety and security</i> Comfortable moving around area day and night Personal safety ensured Concerns about the level of crime in area Concerns about the presence / proliferation of weapons among civilians Views on security actors unfairly targeting certain groups or areas Views on protection received from security actors Threats perceived in the area (Security) incidents observed in the area</p>
<p><i>On displacement and return</i> Preferred place to live (in origin, in displacement, other location) Priority conditions for respondent in any place they choose to live in Prevented from returning by authorities, tribes, etc.</p>

Based on the data collected, the **second component** of this project, will facilitate the design and dissemination of return and (re)integration related information to displaced populations through Communication with Communities (CwC) messaging. Data analysis results will be visualised and presented to displacement-affected communities, local authorities, and civil society to facilitate participatory dialogue with a view to ensuring IDPs and refugees understand their rights, settlement options, and prevailing conditions in their area of origin or preferred area of return. Additionally, messaging to nomadic communities and non-displaced in the areas of return and (re)integration will also take place, including a focus of peacebuilding messaging in order to enhance the conduciveness of return and (re)integration in key areas. Such messaging will aim to support absorption and (re)integration of returnees, while at the same time encouraging peaceful coexistence with non-displaced communities and nomads. Community support projects will be designed to have a quick impact and benefit all populations and will be prioritised based on Outcome 1 recommendations.

The second part of this outcome will focus on the development of Community Action Plans for return areas, which will be developed by local community members, IDPs, nomads and potential returnees. Community Action Plans will identify priorities to address through community-based projects in selected areas of return to ensure that basic services are established, security and protection concerns are addressed, and access to livelihoods is improved. Activities detailed within at least four Action Plans will be implemented immediately under this project, depending on budget availability and feasibility. The Action Plans, in their entirety, will be presented to partner and Government entities to generate interest and funding to complement and continue building on the work carried out under this project. This will contribute to a longer-term process through which the needs and concerns of displaced and displacement-affected communities can continue to be addressed.

- 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.

(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?)

This project assumes that more geographically and demographically representative profiling data, focused especially on social cohesion, identity (tribe, gender, age, etc.), rule of law, and peace and security dynamics, and taking into account conditions in locations of origin/(re)integration and perceptions of conflict- and displacement-affected communities, will enable better targeted national and local durable solutions projects in the longer-term. At the same time, the project assumes that, in the immediate term, such data will improve engagement with local authorities and conflict- and displacement-affected populations and facilitate the development and implementation of community-focused projects to enhance social cohesion and trust toward durable solutions efforts. It further assumes that direct, community-focused interventions to improve physical and social conditions in target locations can positively work towards the willingness and likelihood of further safe and sustainable returns. Moreover, the project assumes that, through the availability of conclusive evidence following the statistical and thematic analyses, the data collected under the first phase will be effectively utilized towards disseminating information in support of return and (re)integration, messaging to advance peaceful coexistence, and designing and implementing community support projects, which are key components of the second phase. Given the data gaps outlined previously, and the changing political dynamics in the country, it is difficult to anticipate the findings of the first phase to specifically inform the second phase at this time. The second phase of the project will be approached based on the statistical and thematic analyses of the first phase to ensure efforts are evidence-based and grounded in the realities faced by affected communities.

As such, the project’s theory of change is as follows:

IF key stakeholders have better and more targeted geographically and demographically representative data and analysis on conditions and perceptions on locations of origin and (re)integration **AND IF** this information is used to prioritize conducive areas and advocate for targeted, gender- and conflict-sensitive development programs to improve conditions in these locations and is shared with displaced and displacement-affected communities for their decision-making,

THEN the likelihood of safe, voluntary, informed, and peaceful return and (re)integration increases as a viable and sustainable option for displaced and displacement-affected communities, including women and youth, in line with the JPA’s specific protocols for refugees and IDPs,

BECAUSE systematically and robustly identifying and addressing current obstacles to return and (re)integration, that range from poor living conditions to the persistence of community grievances, in a context relevant and conflict- and gender-sensitive manner, while also providing this relevant information to displaced and displacement-affected communities, will better enable durable solutions for current and future returnees in a way that does not enhance existing conflict drivers or trigger new ones.

- 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.

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

The project will have the following phased interventions to achieve the proposed outcomes, starting with a set of activities to generate evidence, dialogue and information on durable solutions and peacebuilding (Outcome 1). This will then inform and guide the development of activities related to Communication with Communities (CwC) as well as community support projects in targeted areas of origin that are deemed conducive for returns (Outcome 2). Overall, this will support the implementation of the JPA in Sudan and facilitate the eventual sustainable, safe, and voluntary return and (re)integration of IDPs and Sudanese refugees. The focus of activities remains in West, Central, and North Darfur.

OUTCOME 1: Sudanese authorities and stakeholders have greater access to comprehensive data and analysis on the profile of Sudanese refugees, IDPs, returnees, and non-displaced communities, as well as on the material, legal, security, and social factors in target locations that make it conducive for safe residence, and use this data and analysis to develop policies and interventions in support of the peace process that ensure the voluntary, safe, sustainable and peaceful return and (re)integration of displaced-affected populations.

Output 1.1: An integrated profiling analysis report of conflict- and displacement-affected communities by areas of origin, combining data from Sudanese refugees in Chad and IDPs, returnees, and non-displaced communities in Darfur, as well as thematic summary briefs on the most significant obstacles to return and (re)integration, are produced.

IOM and UNHCR will generate comprehensive dataset in each locality in West, Central, and North Darfur. Specifically, IOM and UNHCR will carry out a community-based profiling of dynamics and attitudes towards returns and peacebuilding with population groups separated by displacement and conflict, including refugees, IDPs, returnees, nomads, and non-displaced communities. This profiling will target these groups through a household perceptions survey that will inquire about their communities of origin in terms of living conditions and about their needs and expectations in relation to social conditions.

The initial step for this output involves generating and agreeing upon an indicators framework, which will be done within the first 3 months of the project. As detailed in Section IIa, the survey will identify individual respondents' perceptions or experiences of their places of origin related to the need for community reconciliation and legal remedies, potential issues with armed groups, concerns over insecurity, gender-specific protection issues and inequality, tribal or inter-community tensions, land disputes or occupation, exposure to violence, and views of peaceful co-existence. Four rounds of consultations with stakeholders are planned within the project duration of define and validate the specific indicators that will be used for developing the tools for this profiling exercise as noted. The stakeholders will include the Central Bureau of Statistics and state authorities, as well as IDPs, refugees, nomads, and non-displaced communities. The development of the indicators framework will also entail working with stakeholders to ensure that government inputs into the process speak to needs and concerns raised by community members and constituents. Concerted effort will be made to ensure that the consultations include 50 percent men and 50 percent women, including through advocacy with local authorities and community leaders. To further ensure and enable women's participation in these consultations, logistical support will be provided for their attendance and sessions will be held in accordance with their availability so as not to interrupt critical domestic and farming responsibilities. Since the survey will be conducted at the level of individuals within these communities, the indicators framework allows for an overall understanding of individual, community, and structural obstacles and potential impacts of return on the communities, as well as the ability to generate geographic and sectoral targeting of programmatic and policy interventions in support of the JPA and related durable solutions efforts.

The following step will involve data collection during the next 9 months of the project in each of the identified 31 localities in West, North and Central Darfur and it is estimated to involve between 8,000 and 10,000 individual surveys among adult individuals. In addition, a complementary profiling with 3,000 respondents will be conducted on Sudanese refugees in Chad who are originally from these 3 states of Darfur in order to gather a complete picture of displacement-affected communities in this part of Darfur. IOM Sudan will undertake the data collection on IDPs, returnees, and non-displaced populations in West, North, and Central Darfur states. UNHCR Sudan will have an internal agreement in place with UNHCR Chad that will provide the needed resources and technical guidance for UNHCR Chad to implement this data collection among Sudanese refugees in Chad. Total data collection for this Output thus involves a total sample size of between 11,000 and 13,000 surveys.

As specified in section IIa, the profiling will ensure individual respondents are sampled systematically by gender, age, and tribal identification, as attitudes and experiences vary not only by displacement status but by other identity characteristics as well. In each locality, the sample will be equally segmented between female/male respondents, younger/older respondents, and respondents from the key tribal groups present there. Thus, for gender specifically, the sampling frame will aim for a balance in terms of gender representation for individual respondents (50 percent men and 50 percent women, which equals 5,500 to 6,500 surveys each group). In practice, this would entail gaining trust and buy-in from community leaders and households during the consultation process in order to convey the importance of directly including women's views in the profiling. In addition, the project will aim to use both male and female enumerators, where possible and appropriate, to provide respondents with gender-sensitive options for administering the surveys. For youth, there will be a quota for respondents younger than 35 years old to ensure enough representativeness for statistical purposes. In addition, preliminary work with field teams will aim to identify the key tribal groups present in each locality (including nomadic tribes) to include their representation in the locality sampling design so that results can be analysed through that layer too. This will generate multiple layers of

representativeness for the results, allowing to analyse and compare indicators by each of these cleavages at locality or state level.²³ IOM's Mobility Tracking baseline data will serve as a sampling frame to distribute household surveys across villages and towns in each locality. Qualitative data collection, including key informant interviews, may be conducted where relevant and to explore specific findings in more detail. Specific topics to explore will depend on the data collected. This potential qualitative component may involve delving deeper into issues related to community reconciliation or land occupation, for instance, as there is limited data on this already and may require more explication. Furthermore, this qualitative data collection may be particularly useful if planned gender or youth quotas are not met via survey data collection and would allow for more appropriate representation. Again, the exact detail, scope, and need for this supplemental data collection will be determined once survey data collection is completed.

Following the data collection activity, Sudan and Chad datasets will be integrated and advanced and comprehensive statistical analysis will be conducted for all population groups. This analysis will also include prioritization of localities based on their conduciveness for return and (re)integration, and the types of interventions to support return and (re)integration in coordination with government stakeholders. Finalization of a report and dissemination of findings will then take place to support the utilization of the data towards state and/or locality strategic planning. A dedicated visual dashboard and online portal will be prepared to host and display the dataset and key findings.

All data will be collected, analysed, reported on, shared, and stored with the principles of data protection in mind especially consent, confidentiality, access and transparency and data security when it come to the persons being interviewed. The participants will at minimum be informed about the intended purpose(s) for the data collection exercises and use of that information by IOM and UNHCR. Data collection focal points will be trained on and be expected to obtain the consent of the participants and ensure that their information is collected and used for the intended purpose, while considering potential vulnerabilities and legal capacity (i.e., mental capacity and literacy levels of the participants) to make informed decisions, consent, and understand the questions being asked of them. Any data that can reveal the identities of the respondents will be anonymized to preserve confidentiality, securely stored, and with agreements drafted on rights and usage of data by third parties. The data collection focal points will also ensure that any complaint received during the process will be addressed and reduce the potential for the breach of the rights and interests of the data subjects. In the course of collecting the data, protection support will be provided to participants in need of services and referral to services providers (i.e., participants who may need urgent humanitarian assistance or those suffering from trauma such as Gender Based Violence) through the established pathways.

In addition to an integrated report, three deeper thematic analyses and briefs with programmatic and policy recommendations in relation to key obstacles to sustainable returns will be produced. Potential topics for these briefs may include land disputes, reconciliation needs, security issues, and perceptions on inter-community co-existence, as well as specific gender analysis related to women's livelihoods, participation, access to information, or perceptions, among others. These outputs will be oriented toward authorities and stakeholders on what matters for people to live in a post-conflict location, how to address obstacles, and where to geographically focus.

The outputs from this exercise will also serve as one of the key inputs for the targeted interventions under Outcome 2.

OUTCOME 2: Peaceful return and (re)integration processes of Sudanese refugees and IDPs enhanced by increased awareness and access to information and improved basic services.

Output 2.1: Sudanese refugees, IDPs, and non-displaced populations have increased awareness and access to information on conditions of return and understanding of IDP and refugee rights through dissemination of comprehensive data and analysis.

Based on the perception survey and profiling carried out under Outcome 1, the project will facilitate the design and dissemination of return and (re)integration-related information to displaced populations, helping them to understand their rights, settlement options, and prevailing conditions in their areas of origin. These activities will focus on areas of displacement (in Chad and Darfur) so that refugees/IDPs can make informed decisions on whether/when to return. Emphasis will be placed on displaced women, and youth, based on the gender and age disaggregated data and understanding how these segments of the community access information. UNHCR will conduct workshops using a participatory, community-based approach. Key actors representing from diverse segments of affected communities—including youth, women, the elderly and persons with disabilities, among others—will work together to develop key messages and a unified design for Communication with Communities (CwC) materials. Concerted effort will be

²³ In order to generate aggregate representative results, data will be weighted to match the actual proportion of each segment among the total population. This will be done in the analysis phase after completion of data collection.

made to ensure the equal participation of women and men, including through provision of logistical support and advocacy for women's inclusion.

Participants will work together to take photographs and make videos, creating content whilst also building and promoting community cohesion across the Age, Gender and Diversity spectrum. The methodology of the resultant CwC materials will be to target different segments of the community using a rights-based approach wherein individuals are informed they have the right to return and/or remain. The CwC content will be configured to address the consequences of both decisions as related to the legal rights and obligations of refugees and IDPs (making the distinction between each group under International and International Humanitarian Law) and what humanitarian services may be available in areas of origin and continued areas of displacement. By disseminating such information, the project will aim to encourage informed decision-making by displaced populations on whether or not to return, and whether this return will be to their area of origin or elsewhere.

Nomadic and non-displaced communities in these areas of origin/return, including nomadic women and youth, will also be targeted through peace messaging and advocacy on refugee and IDP rights. In addition to peace messaging and advocacy, consultative sessions will be held with nomads and host community members where they will be invited to share their perspectives and concern on the return of IDPs and refugees to specific areas. These sessions will be structured utilising a Focus Group Discussion methodology focused on promotion of social cohesion, addressing issues that are already identified as of concern to nomads and host communities: including how to address scarcity of resources, including water, food, shelter and livelihoods, and what suggestions communities have for humanitarian and development actors to loosen pressure on communal usage of resources. Answers from communities can be used to develop further projects related to development, durable solutions, and infrastructure, including sharing with State-level Protection Working Groups and Durable Solutions Working Groups and advocacy targeting both State and Federal-level authorities to ensure the voices of non-displaced communities are also heard. Thus, a communications and advocacy strategy tailored to each local context's nuances would be utilised to set the foundations for peaceful coexistence. These strategies would also be gender and age sensitive, emphasising the inclusive (re)integration of female returnees.

In Sudan, workshops will be implemented in localities where intercommunal incidents regularly occur and will be identified from the data. Numbers of nomads and host community members targeted for each location will be configured in conjunction with the Executive Director of the Locality, the Native Administration, representatives of the State-level Nomad Network, the State-level Protection Working Group, and the IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix team, in order to ensure that the workshops are fully representative and inclusive.

In a similar manner, UNHCR Sudan will work with UNHCR Chad to design and tailor the messages and CwC outputs for Sudanese refugees, which can build on existing peaceful coexistence messaging and sensitization through the joint UNHCR-WFP PBF project in Ennedi Est and Wadi Fira regions of Chad.

Output 2.2: Social cohesion in target area of origin, return, and/or (re)integration enhanced through improved access to basic social services for all communities.

Based upon the locally relevant findings generated under Outcome 1, the project will also implement community support projects (CSPs) under the Community Action Plans to address immediate gaps in access to basic services in locations where the collected data suggests are areas of high return or high demand for return. The objective of the CSPs will be to improve access to resources and to ease pressure on scarce resources, thereby benefiting all communities in targeted areas and mitigating conflict drivers. This Output will be divided into two main sets of activities: the first will be based on the organization of at least four community workshops, through which community members, including women and youth, will develop the Community Action Plans; the second, will entail the implementation of the CSPs as detailed in the plans. The action planning can include all the community projects needed in a locality and through a prioritisation exercise, this project will implement five CSPs and the community and local authorities can be supported to fundraise for the remaining projects.

The CSPs (of which there will be at least four) will be small-scale, community-based, and community-led projects aimed at benefitting all communities and fostering peaceful coexistence in the targeted locations. The project locations will be targeted based upon data collected under Outcome 1, with the exact activity decided through a consultative process with non-displaced communities, nomads, IDPs, returnees, and local authorities in the selected location, ensuring ownership and increased sustainability of the activity. As such, and to enable true community leadership of the activities, interventions may be across various sectors, including education; Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH); rule of law; energy, and the environment. While the exact activities will be defined by communities during the programme, similar interventions in Darfur have led to the establishment of water points, the construction and refurbishment of schools, and the renovation of health centres.

Through the CSPs, the project will enable peaceful coexistence, prepare the ground for the implementation of further durable solutions, and generate a level of trust in the returns process among targeted displaced, non-displaced, and nomadic communities that can be catalytic to future returns.

- 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.

With respect to Outcome 1, the geographic zones targeted by both data collection exercises (in Sudan and in Chad) will cover 31 localities in West, North, and Central Darfur in order to have information that is generalizable for the whole displacement-affected population in/from these parts of Darfur. The list of localities is provided in the table in section IIa. This geographical coverage also includes extending data collection to refugees in Chad originally from these states. Data collection will target 8,000 to 10,000 individuals across the three states as well as 3,000 Sudanese individuals in Chad with sampling stratified by displacement status, tribal grouping, and gender, with a male/female respondents balance and a quota for respondents younger than 35 years old to guarantee statistical representation. All respondents will be 18 year of age and older and will allow for disaggregation of data by age group. In addition, there will be inclusion of and outreach to the nomad communities as part of the non-displaced communities' sample.

Appropriate gender balance and tribal diversity of enumeration teams is critical for ensuring the sampling described in this proposal. In this regard, every effort will be made to employ female enumerators in proportion to male counterparts where possible and safe, and bearing in mind from previous PBF data collection that the socio-political and security context may not fully allow for this. Similarly, appropriate tribal representation will be sought among enumeration teams in the targeted localities to ensure a conflict sensitive approach to data collection.

The targeting in Outcome 2 will be based on Outcome 1 and localities to be targeted will be prioritized based on the needs and data collected. Localities to pilot the Community Action Plans and Community Support Project will be selected through the following criteria: i) areas in which return is safe and the security situation allows it (no violent conflict outbreaks reported in the last 24 months); ii) areas in which voluntary return has already began and individuals have expressed their willingness to return to; iii) areas in which there is an urgent need of support as returns have begun; iv) areas in which there are the conditions to ensure the sustainability of the services). It is estimated that a total of 10,000 community members can be supported under this Outcome, however, as Outcome 2 is dependent on the result of Outcome 1, further details and updates are to be provided to the PBF at the project implementation stage.

II. Project management and coordination (4 pages max)

UNHCR will act as the Convening Organization for this project. UNHCR Sudan has significant experience implementing projects to support peacebuilding and durable solutions in Darfur and is currently the Lead Agency for the PBF project in West Darfur, for which it has the primary coordination role. UNHCR has one of the largest UN operational footprints in Darfur, and specifically in North, West and Central Darfur. Its strong presence across the cluster system, and leadership of the Protection Sector, enables integrated, holistic programming. In coordination with UNITAMS, UNHCR is also mandated to support the TGoS with the Protection of Civilians (POC) in Darfur, which includes regular advocacy and engagement, as well as technical support towards the implementation of the National Plan for the Protection to Civilians (NPPOC). UNHCR is one of the co-chairs of the Durable Solutions Working Groups (DSWG), supporting the TGoS in elaborating a nationwide Durable Solutions Strategy to facilitate the sustainable return (re)integration and relocation of IDPs and Sudanese refugees. The Draft Durable Solutions Strategy was elaborated within the framework of the IGAD-led regional initiative, which was established in October 2020 with the leadership of the Republic of the Sudan and Republic of South Sudan, and the support of UNHCR and the European Union.

IOM will be a recipient organization on this project, and has an extensive existing operational network in Darfur, its history of successful project implementation across the respective localities, and its experience in collaborating with partners in Darfur – including large UN agencies such as UNHCR, UNDP, and UNICEF, Sudanese governmental organisations such as the Humanitarian Aid Commission, as well as smaller elements of civil society elements such as community leaders. In 2020, DTM Sudan undertook several key activities relating to the existing PBF projects in Darfur, of which durable solutions data collection was a key component. This included comprehensively profiling returnees and IDPs, among other vulnerable population groups, in all displacement sites across the five states of Darfur on criteria relating to supporting the rule of law, sustainable peacebuilding, and addressing issues relating to

protracted displacement. DTM Sudan’s work has resulted in the release of timely and practical information products to support evidenced-based response planning and design on durable solutions among the wider humanitarian community in Sudan.

IOM has a strong operational presence in Darfur, with fully operational teams on the ground and active members in humanitarian, refugee working groups and coordination mechanisms. IOM is also an active partner of the UNCT and regularly participates in working groups under the Humanitarian Development Peace Nexus (HDPN) – using its operational presence and knowledge to bridge the humanitarian/development gap. The project will rely on the full involvement of and collaboration with the targeted beneficiaries, local partners, civil society and local authorities. For the implementation of the planned interventions, IOM will coordinate with the Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC), the Commission of Refugees (COR), and line Ministries.

UNHCR and IOM co-chair the Data and Evidence sub-working group (DEWG) under the Durable Solutions Working Group (DSWG). The DEWG aims to be a catalyst for statistically sound, government-owned, people-centred, and accessible analysis informing durable solutions policy and programming. The DEWG has started to work with the Central Bureau of Statistics on improving disaggregation by displacement in their nation wise surveys that they are leading and greater collaboration on any additional data collection that supports improved understanding of durable solutions. The group is also working on a common durable solutions framework, agreed upon with displacement data stakeholders, including definitions, methodology approach and indicators for measuring & monitoring durable solutions.

- a) **Recipient organisations and implementing partners** – list all direct recipient organisations 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.

Agency	Total budget in previous calendar year	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: UNHCR	US\$274.7 million	The Governments of: Norway; Sweden; the Netherlands; Denmark; and the United States of America	1 Country Office in Khartoum; 5 Offices in Darfur (including Sub-Office in El Fasher, North Darfur for management of Darfur Operation); overall more than 12 offices across Sudan.	650 total: North Darfur (64); West Darfur (35); Central Darfur (19).	-Senior Protection Officer (with focus on refugee protection, based in North Darfur); -Repatriation Officer (focused on voluntary repatriation of refugees, based in North Darfur); -Durable Solutions Officer (based in Khartoum); -Protection Sector Coordination Officer (with expertise on Communication with Communities, based in North Darfur); -Senior Information Management Officer Information Management (based in Khartoum); -Associate Operational Data Management (ODM) Officer (based in North Darfur) -Protection Officers (based in North, West and Central Darfur); -PBF Field Coordinator (based in West Darfur, with
Implementing partners: African Humanitarian Action (AHA) - INGO Save the Children International - INGO World Relief Sudan (WRS) CSO					

					specialization in peacebuilding).
Recipient Organisation: IOM	USD 38,998,000	USAID ECHO CERF EU PRM UNTFHS Government of Japan, Germany, Canada, Switzerland	Khartoum, El Geneina, Nyala, El Fasher, El Fula, Kadugli, Abyei, Kassala, Gedaref, including hubs in Ed Dein and Ed Damazine.	355 total staff of which 20 across the field offices	1 Humanitarian and Response Coordinator, 1 security and conflict expert, 1 DTM Coordinator (project manager), 5 national staff with relevant experience; DTM and technical staff in Khartoum and within each of the field offices. 4 Senior national technical staff at Khartoum. 3 Management staff. Field technical coordinators at state level
Implementing partners: Social Inquiry					

- b) **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 project will be jointly implemented by UNHCR and IOM.

UNHCR will recruit a Durable Solutions Analyst to support coordination and implementation of this project, including coordination with the IOM, UNHCR Chad, Ips, local authorities, and local communities. The project will be managed by a Senior Protection Officer and Associate Operational Data Management (ODM) Officer, based in El Fasher. They will work closely with Protection Officers in North, West, and Central Darfur and a Durable Solutions Officer (based in Khartoum). The PBF Secretariat has seconded a PBF Field Coordinator (IUNV) to UNHCR, based in El Geneina, to support UNHCR with overall peacebuilding oversight.

Within IOM, this project will be under the overall responsibility of the Head of Programmes and will be coordinated by the Humanitarian Response and Transition Coordinator. The DTM coordinator and Transition and Recovery officers will be responsible for overseeing the implementation of the activities (based in Khartoum) and within each of the field office a project focal point will be appointed to follow the implementation of the activities on the ground and coordinate with UNHCR. Furthermore, the Regional Coordinator based in El Fasher will ensure to oversee the operations on the ground and will actively engage with the UNHCR counterpart based in El Fasher to ensure that the activities are coordinated effectively. In Khartoum, a peacebuilding consultant will be providing technical support to the team.

Organization	Title/Level	% of Funding from PBF	Location	% of Time Dedicated to Project
UNHCR	Durable Solutions Analyst (IUNV)	100%	El Fasher, North Darfur	100%
	Protection Sector Coordination Officer (P3)	0%	El Fasher, North Darfur	10%
	Associate Operational Data Management Officer (ODM)	0%	El Fasher, North Darfur	40%
	Senior Protection Officer (P4)	0%	El Fasher, North Darfur	20%

	Durable Solutions Officer (P3)	0%	Khartoum	20%
IOM	Transition and Recovery Programme Manager	9%	North, West and Central Darfur	20%
	HRT Coordinator	2%	North, West and Central Darfur	5%
	National Programme Officer (Basic services)	7%	North, West and Central Darfur	15%
	DTM Project Manager	10%	North, West and Central Darfur	15%

- c) **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 (low, medium, high)	Mitigation strategy (including Do No Harm considerations)
Confidentiality of sensitive data concerning vulnerable and conflict-affected individuals and populations	Medium	Voluntary, informed, anonymous, and confidential participation in profiling exercise. Participants do not have to answer every question and can stop survey at any time. No identifying information (e.g., name or phone number) will be collected or stored in database. Furthermore, the profiling exercise will ask about participants' perceptions of conditions, but not about specific actors or individuals by name. Indicators will be validated and agreed upon by government and community members during initial consultation process. Data will be collected using tablets, with data uploaded to a secure server and deleted from tablets each day. No data will be stored on tablets. The server and database will be password protected.
Eruption of armed/civil conflict in target states/locations	Low to medium	Monitoring the security situation to adjust implementation plans, as necessary, to avoid delays in implementation. Regular engagement and advocacy with both national- and State-level authorities, including during periods of transition, in order to ensure business continuity

Floods and heavy rains	Low to medium	Regular coordination with the local and federal authorities (e.g. floods task force), UN agencies and other partners to focus implementation outside the rainy season
Outbreak of intercommunal violence in target locations, impacting access to project sites or delaying implementation	High	Regular engagement and advocacy by Protection Sector, UN/HCT & UNITAMS with West Darfur and national authorities on protection of civilians, humanitarian access, peacebuilding, and durable solutions to violence and displacement, in line with the NPPOC and through the State-level POC Committee and related national mechanisms. Provision of technical and material support to authorities to achieve these outcomes.
The COVID-19 pandemic and ongoing limits on movement and gatherings within the state (thereby delaying activities)	Medium	Build in back-up plans for flexibility should COVID or other restrictions limit in-person or face-to-face interactions (including alternate sequencing of activities; limiting group sizes; and investing in telecommunications/online communication where possible).
Despite new positive development where on 21 November 2021, the ousted PM was reinstated, there will be a period where the political arena will continue to be clouded with uncertainty (thereby impacting engagement with the authorities or leading to a temporary halt in project implementation)	High	Monitoring the political situation to adjust implementation plans, as necessary, to avoid delays in implementation. Regular engagement and advocacy with both national- and State-level authorities, including during periods of transition, in order to ensure business continuity.

- d) **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 for this project aims to improve the quality and integrity of project delivery, ensure that activities are responsive to the needs of affected populations, and meet donor requirements and standards of accountability. As per PBF requirements, the project will carry out joint monitoring and reporting, as well as conduct a joint evaluation towards the end of the project. A total of 5.02% the project budget, will be allocated to M&E activities (i.e., if indirect costs are not included).

At the Inception Phase of the project, a joint M&E plan will be developed by UNHCR and IOM, in coordination with the implementing partners. M&E focal points at UNHCR and IOM will support and advise on the process, including the development of M&E tools. In addition, the PBF Secretariat will support with technical assistance, as needed. Regular monitoring visits by the project team, including discussions with authorities and communities, will enable project accountability and address any concerns that arise throughout the duration of the project.

Outcome 1 of the project is a comprehensive data and analysis process which will inform planning and interventions in key target areas in West, Central, and North Darfur. Therefore, in addition to monitoring the achievement of data collection milestones in terms of areas covered and people targeted, the outcome evaluation will include monitoring the involvement on key national and international actors in the design of the data component as well as tracking public program and policy documents that rely on findings from the data component, including action plans on targeted regions. For instance, the data will also be utilized to set some of the project targets in Outcome 2 and to inform activity design and implementation.

Whatever data is needed to establish the baseline for the indicators under Outcome 2 will be factored into the data collection under Outcome 1 so as not to duplicate efforts and to avoid revisiting the same communities and households multiple times. An end line survey, using the same methodologies, will subsequently be carried out at the final stages of activities in Outcome 2 to help measure the progress of the project against the baseline. Both the baseline and end line data collection will utilize perception surveys before and after the implementation of project activities.

During the final month of implementation, an external evaluation will be conducted to assess the overall impact of the interventions, document lessons learned, and ascertain the potential replication and scaling-up of this project in other locations of Darfur and/or Sudan.

Project M&E Budget Breakdown			
Agency	Activity	Timeline	Cost
UNHCR & IOM	Project Monitoring	4-23 months	\$40,000 (42.6% of M&E budget)
IOM	End Line Survey (including perception survey)	21-24 months	\$27,000 (28.7% of M&E budget)
UNHCR	Final Evaluation	23-24 months	\$27,000 (28.7% of M&E budget)
Total Project M&E Cost (not including indirect support costs)			\$100,580.00

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

The project design ensures the sustainability of the project’s outcomes based on the following key elements:

- Outcome 1 places government ownership into the project design, and UNHCR and IOM will work with Sudan’s Central Bureau of Statistics at all stages in the design and implementation to ensure that the data feeds into national systems and can be used for local and federal level planning. This robust capacity sharing approach will support the CBS to be better positioned and capacitated to collect data on displacement and solutions. Outcome 1 also aims to produce usable and impactful data and analysis, including information products that go beyond informing project stakeholders in designing community projects for Outcome 2. Public dissemination of the data and related outputs (reports, dashboards) is integral in the project’s development. Findings from this project will be directly shared and discussed with the national, state, and locality-level authorities and other key stakeholders through locality planning workshops. Written and visual outputs will be accessible through online portals used by UNHCR, IOM DTM, and Data & Evidence Working Group.

The sustainability of results from Outcome 1 is also enhanced by the fact that the research and analysis design make it possible to carry out additional rounds of data collection for both the location- and household-level analysis after the end of this PBF project by applying the same methodology. This would allow to track

any improvements or deterioration over time and help evaluate the implementation of programmatic and policy interventions., this research element in Outcome 1 thus may not only serve as the basis for guiding support to communities in need and to measure the impact of such support over time in relation to both durable solutions and peace.

- Regarding Outcome 2 sustainability, to ensure the sustainability of CwC activities, UNHCR will establish a network of Community Outreach Volunteers (COVs) from the refugee/IDP/nomads and non-displaced populations to ensure some knowledge/skills transfer. Regarding the sustainability of the community support projects, IOM and UNHCR will prioritize the interventions with communities, and train and support the management of the facilities through existing community structures as they are being implemented. In addition, it would be important to ensure to advocate for handover of longer-term projects local authorities and communities, depending on the type of project.

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 budget 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	Yes	No	Comment
Planning			
1. Have all implementing partners been identified? If not, what steps remain and proposed timeline		X	For the community support projects, UNHCR has already identified implementing partners in each state. For the CwC component, UNHCR is presently launching a Call for Expression of Interest for Protection and Peacebuilding implementing partners for 2022, covering all Darfur States.
2. Have TORs for key project staff been finalised and ready to advertise? Please attach to the submission		X	
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/sensitised on the existence of the project? Please state when this was done or when it will be done.		X	Consultations have taken place mainly at the federal level. For outcome 1, additional consultations will take place, including with the local authorities and communities in order to agree on the indicators.
5. Has any preliminary analysis/ identification of lessons learned/ existing activities been done? If not, what analysis remain to be done to enable implementation and proposed timeline?		X	There are learned lessons from the current ongoing PBF project on the most relevant durable solutions and peacebuilding indicators. Through the DEWG, there is work ongoing to agree on a set of durable solutions indicators with the federal government and partners.
6. Have beneficiary criteria been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline.		X	Beneficiaries under Outcome 2 will be identified following the data collection and analysis under Outcome 1.
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 organisations?		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		Review was carried out by Gender focal point at PBF Secretariat.
11. Did consultations with women and/or youth organisations inform the design of the project?		X	Women and youth will be a part of the consultations planned under Outcome 1.
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, so as to explain how the project ensures value for money?	X		
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		
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		
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		
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		

Annex B.1: Project Administrative arrangements for UN Recipient Organisations

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

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

AA Functions

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

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

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

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

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

Type of report	Due when	Submitted by
Semi-annual project progress report	15 June	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organisations 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 organisations 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 organisations 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 organisations 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 Organisations

(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 organisations 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 organisations 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 organisations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual strategic peacebuilding and PBF progress report (for PRF allocations only), which may contain a request for additional PBF allocation if the context requires it	1 December	PBF Secretariat on behalf of the PBF Steering Committee, where it exists or Head of UN Country Team where it does not.

Financial reports and timeline

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 organisation projects

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

Special Provisions regarding Financing of Terrorism

Consistent with UN Security Council Resolutions relating to terrorism, including UN Security Council Resolution 1373 (2001) and 1267 (1999) and related resolutions, the Participants are firmly committed to the international fight against terrorism, and in particular, against the financing of terrorism. Similarly, all Recipient Organisations recognise their obligation to comply with any applicable sanctions imposed by the UN Security Council. Each of the Recipient Organisations 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 organisation (NUNO) eligibility :

In order to be declared eligible to receive PBF funds directly, NUNOs must be assessed as technically, financially and legally sound by the PBF and its agent, the Multi Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTFO). Prior to submitting a finalised 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 organisation 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 organisation must have the current registration and obtain renewals for the duration of the project, in order to receive subsequent funding tranches).
- Produces an annual report that includes the proposed country for the grant.
- Commissions audited financial statements, available for the last two years, including the auditor opinion letter. The financial statements should include the legal organisation 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 annualised budget sought from PBF for the project.²⁴
- 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.

²⁴ 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	Indicator	Means of Verification/ frequency of collection	Indicator milestones
<p>Outcome 1: Sudanese authorities and stakeholders have greater access to comprehensive data and analysis on the profile of Sudanese refugees, IDPs, returnees, and non-displaced communities, as well as on the material, legal, security, and social factors in target locations that make it conducive for safe residence, and use this data and analysis to develop policies and interventions in support of the peace process that ensure the voluntary, safe, sustainable and peaceful return and (re)integration of displaced-affected populations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contributes to SDG 16 (Peace, justice, and strong institutions) 		<p>Outcome Indicator 1a</p> <p>Number of key policy and locality/state planning strategies using the integrated profiling analysis reports to support the design of tangible Durable Solutions projects, and incorporating a strong gender focus.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: TBD</p>	<p>Meetings and workshops held with key stakeholders on data and usage of findings (including meeting and workshop minutes)</p> <p>Review of documents and statements by local stakeholders in relation to their planning strategies</p> <p>Final Evaluation</p>	<p>Year 1: TBD</p> <p>Year 2: TBD</p>
		<p>Outcome Indicator 1b</p> <p>Number of joint action plans developed based on the data and designed to be durable solutions resource mobilization tool.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: TBD</p>	<p>Meetings and workshops held with key stakeholders on data and usage of findings (including meeting and workshop minutes)</p> <p>Review of documents and statements by local stakeholders in relation to joint action plans</p>	<p>Year 1: TBD</p> <p>Year 2: TBD</p>
	<p>Output 1.1 (IOM/UNHCR)</p> <p>An integrated profiling analysis report of conflict- and displacement-affected</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.1.1</p> <p>Number of consultations conducted with local communities (IDP, refugee, nomads, and non-displaced), and across</p>	<p>Project monitoring reports</p>	<p>Year 1: TBD</p> <p>Year 2: TBD</p>

	<p>communities by areas of origin, combining data from Sudanese refugees in Chad and IDPs, returnees, and non-displaced communities in Darfur, as well as thematic summary briefs on the most significant obstacles to return and (re)integration, are produced.</p> <p>List of Activities under this Output:</p> <p>Activity 1.1.1 (IOM/UNHCR) Design of the profiling tools and methodologies, including in collaboration with the Central Bureau of Statistics and in consultations with state-level line ministers, local communities, and international and national partners. Tool development in Chad to include consultations with national and local authorities and refugee communities within in Chad.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2 (IOM/UNHCR)</p>	<p>the Age, Gender, and Diversity spectrum on development of the indicators framework.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 4 rounds of consultations</p>		
	<p>Output Indicator 1.1.2</p> <p>Number of consultations with State-level authorities and community leaders on the profiling tools.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 0</p>	<p>Cleaned, completed final dataset</p>	<p>Year 1: TBD Year 2: TBD</p>	
	<p>Output Indicator 1.1.3</p> <p>Integrated profiling analysis report and products produced and disseminated.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 4 (1 integrated report and 3 thematic analysis briefs)</p>	<p>Dissemination lists and events</p>	<p>Year 1: TBD Year 2: TBD</p>	
	<p>Output Indicator 1.1.4</p> <p>Joint planning workshops conducted with participation from government authorities and local communities to disseminate analysis towards durable solutions planning.</p>	<p>Dissemination lists and events</p>	<p>Year 1: TBD Year 2: TBD</p>	

	<p>Train enumerators and conduct data collection in North, West, and Central Darfur and in Chad.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.3 (UNHCR/IOM) Conduct joint analysis workshops on the data with stakeholders in Chad and Darfur, including cross border discussions.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.4 (IOM) Produce 1 integrated report and 3 thematic analysis briefs consolidating main findings from integrated analysis of Chad and Darfur.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.5 (UNHCR) Conduct state-level planning workshops with all stakeholders to use data to prioritize programming.</p>	<p>Baseline: 0 Target: 3 planning workshops (one per state), including 25-50 participants from each locality (disaggregated by sex, age, and community)</p>		
<p>Outcome 2: Peaceful return and (re)integration processes of Sudanese refugees and IDPs enhanced by increased awareness and access to information and improved basic services.</p>		<p>Outcome Indicator 2a</p> <p>% of community members (disaggregated by sex, age, and community) in target areas who state that CwC materials have supported their decision to return or remain</p> <p>Baseline: TBD</p>	<p>Perceptions surveys (conducted through baseline and end line data collection)</p> <p>Key informant interviews to supplement the surveys</p>	<p>Year 1: TBD</p> <p>Year 2: TBD</p>

		Target: TBD		
		Outcome Indicator 2b % of community members (disaggregated by sex, age, and community) reporting improved access to basic services in target locations Baseline Target: TBD	Perceptions surveys (conducted through baseline and end line data collection) Key informant interviews to supplement the surveys	Year 1: TBD Year 2: TBD
	Output 2.1 (UNHCR) Sudanese refugees, IDPs, and non-displaced populations have increased awareness and access to information on conditions of return and understanding of IDP and refugee rights through dissemination of comprehensive data and analysis.	Outcome Indicator 2.1.1 # of IDPs, refugees, returnees, nomads, and non-displaced engaged in participatory message design workshops Baseline: 0 Target: 200 individuals, of which 50% are women (disaggregated by sex, age, and community)	Events and attendance lists	Year 1: 0 Year 2: TBD
	List of Activities under this Output: Activity 2.1.1 (UNHCR) Based on the findings from Outcome 1, develop targeted, grassroots Communication with Communities (CwC) strategy tailored to the needs of	Output Indicator 2.1.2 % of IDPs, refugees, returnees, nomads, and non-displaced (disaggregated by sex, age, and community) who received IEC materials and express satisfaction with return and (re)integration information and peacebuilding messaging contained in the IEC materials	Radio listening records TV viewing Records for community meetings Focus group discussions (after distribution of IEC materials) Project monitoring report	Year 1: 0 Year 2: TBD

	<p>women, youth, nomads, IDPs and non-displaced.</p> <p>Activity 2.1.2 (UNHCR) Conduct workshop on designing participatory messages and IEC materials in areas of return and displacement, including visualisation and presentation of data analysis results to communities, local authorities, and civil society to generate participatory dialogue.</p> <p>Activity 2.1.3 (UNHCR) Engage and train community volunteers to disseminate IEC materials to all stakeholders.</p> <p>Activity 2.1.4 (UNHCR) Disseminate return-related information to IDP and refugee populations, helping them to understand their rights, settlement options, and prevailing conditions in their areas of origin or preferred area of return and (re)integration.</p>	<p>Baseline: 0 Target: TBD</p>		
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	<p>Output 2.2 (IOM/UNHCR) Social cohesion in target area of origin, return, and/or (re)integration enhanced through improved access to basic social services for all communities.</p> <p>List of Activities under this Output:</p> <p>Activity 2.2.1 (IOM/UNHCR) Design and implement community support projects aimed at benefiting all populations in the target areas.</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.2.1</p> <p>Number of inclusive planning workshops held to design gender-sensitive community support projects and action plans</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 5</p>	<p>Sex and age disaggregated attendance sheets</p> <p>Meeting report with recommendations</p>	<p>Year 1: 0</p> <p>Year 2: TBD</p>
		<p>Output Indicator 2.2.2</p> <p>Number of community support projects implemented in target locations and benefitting all communities.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 5</p>	<p>Joint monitoring visits</p>	<p>Year 1: 0</p> <p>Year 2: 5</p>
		<p>Output Indicator 2.2.3</p> <p>% of community members (disaggregated by sex, age, and community) in the target locations reporting improved access to services and social cohesion as a result of the community support projects</p> <p>Baseline: TBD Target: TBD</p>	<p>Baseline and end line surveys</p> <p>Monitoring reports</p> <p>Focus group discussions</p>	<p>Year 1: TBD</p> <p>Year 2: TBD</p>