

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



United Nations
Peacebuilding

PBF PROJECT DOCUMENT

Country: Sudan	
Project Title: Peacebuilding and Human Rights in Support of Durable Solutions for IDPs and Affected Communities: The Right to Adequate Housing in West 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 organizations (starting with Convening Agency), followed by type of organization (UN, CSO etc.): United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) – UN United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) – UN Rural Community Development Organization (RCDO) – CSO	
List additional implementing partners, specify the type of organization (Government, INGO, local CSO): Global Land Tenure Domain Model (GLTN) Save the Children International (SCI) Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) Rural Community Development Organization (RCDO)	
Project duration in months¹: 36 months Geographic zones (within the country) for project implementation: El Geneina, Beida, and Kreinik Localities, West Darfur State	
Does the project fall under one or more of the specific PBF priority windows below: <input type="checkbox"/> Gender promotion initiative ² <input type="checkbox"/> Youth promotion initiative ³ <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): UN-Habitat: \$ 2,200,000.00 UNHCR: \$ 1,800,000.00 RCDO: \$ 400,000.00 Total: \$ 4,000,000.00 <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): n/a	

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

² Check this box only if the project was approved under PBF's special call for proposals, the Gender Promotion Initiative

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

PBF 1st tranche (70%): UN-Habitat: \$ 1,540,000 UNHCR: \$ 1,260,000 RCDO: \$ 280,000 TOTAL: \$ 2,800,000	PBF 2nd tranche* (30%): UN-Habitat: \$ 660,000 UNHCR: \$ 540,000 RCDO: \$ 120,000 TOTAL: \$ 1,200,000	PBF 3rd tranche* (0%): UN-Habitat: \$ 0 UNHCR: \$ 0 RCDO: \$ 0 TOTAL: \$ 0
<p>Provide a brief project description (describe the main project goal; do not list outcomes and outputs):</p> <p>This project aims to contribute to existing peacebuilding efforts in West Darfur state, Sudan, through a comprehensive approach to recurrent, conflict-induced displacement in El Geneina, Kreinik, and Beida localities. The proposed interventions aim to address key issues impeding the realisation of human rights in West Darfur, including the right to adequate housing, which in turn contribute to the perpetuation of intercommunal violence and further inhibit the achievement of durable solutions. The project aims to create viable options for the voluntary and sustainable return, local integration, and/or relocation of IDPs, as well as mitigate inter-communal tensions related to their displacement in the following ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • through enhancing the ability of disputing communities to peacefully coexist in areas of return and local integration, • through comprehensively mapping potential sites for sustainable return, relocation and integration • through empowering male and female youth through small grants and capacity building for self-help housing, and • through contributing to the realisation of housing, land, and property rights at local and national levels, <p>This project comes at a time of significant transition for Sudan and Darfur, including the signing of the Juba Peace Agreement (JPA) in October 2020, the withdrawal of the United Nations-African Union Mission in Darfur (UNAMID) in December 2020, and the creation of a UN integrated mission with a mandate to support peacebuilding and durable solutions (UNITAMS). At the same time, there are still cyclical bouts of intercommunal fighting and general insecurity in Darfur which threaten to overwhelm the Sudanese transitional process. . The project is designed as a catalytic model for conflict mitigation and management in urban, peri-urban, and rural contexts.</p>		
<p>Summarize the in-country project consultation process prior to submission to PBSO, including with the PBF Steering Committee, civil society (including any women and youth organizations) and stakeholder communities (including women, youth and marginalized groups):</p> <p>During the project formulation process a series of extensive consultations were undertaken at federal, state, and locality levels, as well as with local communities. The consultations helped to identify the target locations, to gauge community expectations and preferences, and to receive feedback on the proposed interventions. State-level authorities in West Darfur (namely, the Humanitarian Aid Commission and the State Ministry of Urban Planning and Infrastructure) were particularly involved in the process of validating the project at the local level. The stakeholders engaged included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Peace Commission - National Housing Fund - Council for Physical Planning and Development - Office of the Governor, West Darfur - Office of the Secretary General, West Darfur - Nomad Commission, West Darfur - State Ministry of Urban Planning and Infrastructure, West Darfur - Native Administration / Rural Courts, West Darfur - Civil Society Organizations in West Darfur - Voluntary Return and Resettlement Commission (VRRRC), West Darfur - Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC), West Darfur - Community members from Krinding IDP Camp and Um Duwain neighbourhood, West Darfur - OCHA, West Darfur - UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) (through the Peacebuilding Support Office) 		

Project Gender Marker score⁴: 2

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

33.80% of the total project budget, which is equivalent to USD **1,352,000**, 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 ⁵:

This project will contribute to Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE) through its various interventions. Under Outcome 1, the project will aim to have substantial inclusion and active participation of women in the Community Reconciliation Committees (CRCs) and Community-Oriented Policing (COP) Committees, through which women will be involved in community dialogues and reconciliation efforts and their concerns will be considered by police. In a context where women are often excluded from community-based structures, a concerted effort will be made to ensure that this does not occur. In addition, female youth will constitute 50 percent of micro-grant recipients. Under Outcome 2, the project intends to have significant involvement of women in the process of decision-making on **return and** relocation sites, basic services and infrastructure action plans, participatory mapping and demarcation of land. Outcome 2 will advocate the Government of Sudan to adhere to the Civil Transaction Act (1984), which would enable land at sites of return, local integration, and relocation to be registered under the name of a family (both husband and wife) as well as under female-headed households, contrary to the widespread practices of registering in the name of husband only, thereby contributing to security of tenure for women in a tangible manner. Moreover, Outputs 3.1 and 3.2 engage young women to acquire skills in the domain of housing reconstruction (conventionally a male-dominant domain) through the concept of self-help housing construction. Women will also receive training and support in the management of community-based small enterprises for the ISSB self-help construction. Female-headed households are prioritized as beneficiaries of pilot housing construction, together with other vulnerable groups. Outcome 4 of this project also aims to enhance women's Housing, Land, and Property (HLP) rights through a thematic report focusing specifically on this topic, which would then feed into national, development, and humanitarian policy. Beyond the policy level, the project seeks to enhance women's awareness of and access to HLP rights and civil documentation.

Project Risk Marker score⁶: 2

Select PBF Focus Areas which best summarizes the focus of the project (*select ONLY one*)⁷:

- Conflict prevention/management

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

- **FA5** – Community Stabilization
- **FA4** – Governance, Rule of Law and Institutional Capacity Development

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

⁴ **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)

⁵ Please consult the **PBF Guidance Note on Gender Marker Calculations and Gender-responsive Peacebuilding**

⁶ **Risk marker 0** = low risk to achieving outcomes

Risk marker 1 = medium risk to achieving outcomes

Risk marker 2 = high risk to achieving outcomes

⁷ **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)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 - SDG 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable, including Target 11.1, which is to ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services, and upgrade slums - SDG5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls. 	
Type of submission: <input type="checkbox"/> New project <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project amendment	If it is a project amendment, select all changes that apply and provide a brief justification: Extension of duration: <input type="checkbox"/> Additional duration in months (number of months and new end date): Change of project outcome/ scope: <input type="checkbox"/> Change of budget allocation between outcomes or budget categories of more than 15%: <input type="checkbox"/> Additional PBF budget: <input type="checkbox"/> Additional amount by recipient organization: USD XXXXX Brief justification for amendment: RCDO, a direct recipient in the original prodoc, has become a sub-grantee to UN-Habitat. <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>

PROJECT SIGNATURES:

<p>Recipient Organization(s)⁸</p> <p><i>Name of Representative</i> <i>Mr. Gary Landes</i> [Redacted] [Redacted] <i>Signature</i> <i>Name of Agency: UN-Habitat</i> <i>Date & Seal</i> 25.03.2022</p>	<p>Recipient Organization(s)</p> <p><i>Name of Representative</i> <i>Mr. Axel Bisschop</i> [Redacted] <i>Signature</i> <i>Name of Agency UNHCR</i> <i>Date & Seal</i></p> 
<p>Representative of National Authorities</p> <p><i>Name of Government Counterpart</i> <i>Mr. Suliman Eldebailo, Peace Commissioner</i></p> <p><i>Signature</i> <i>Title</i> <i>Date & Seal</i></p>	
<p>Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General, the Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator</p> <p><i>Name of Representative: Ms. Khardiata Lo N'Diaye</i></p> <p><i>Signature</i> [Redacted] <i>Date & Seal</i></p>	<p>Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs</p> <p><i>Name of Representative: Elizabeth Spehar, Assistant Secretary-General for Peacebuilding Support</i></p> <p><i>Signature</i> [Redacted] <i>Date & Seal</i></p>

⁸ 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.

The Darfur region of Sudan has suffered from protracted conflict since 2003, resulting in the internal displacement of approximately 2.1 million individuals, the highest in the country, creating a vacuum in the provision of basic services by local authorities, and contributing to the deterioration of social cohesion. Within this context, West Darfur state has proven to be particularly volatile. In 2018, it was thought that the wider Darfur conflict had relatively eased throughout much of West Darfur, resulting in the full withdrawal of the United Nations – African Union Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) from the state in May 2019, as a part of the peacekeeping mission’s planned drawdown from Sudan. In 2021, over 300 people have been killed in the fighting, and approximately 115,000 have been displaced, in El Geneina alone.⁹ This follows bouts of intercommunal violence in both El Geneina and Beida in 2020. However, since December 2019, El Geneina, Beida, and Kreinik localities in West Darfur have re-emerged as conflict hotspots, with significant violence centered around the state capital, El Geneina town. Thus, since the withdrawal of UNAMID, West Darfur has witnessed repeated cycles of violence and displacement.

Much of present-day West Darfur falls within the boundaries of the historical Dar Masalit Sultanate, and large areas of the state, including El Geneina, are considered by many to be the historical homeland of the Masalit tribe. Despite the majority Masalit population, the tribal composition of West Darfur is diverse, with members of various Arab sub-clans and minority communities, such as the Bargo and Tama, also residing in the state or migrating through on a seasonal basis. The primary conflict cleavage in El Geneina, Beida, and Kreinik localities is between members of the predominantly farming Masalit tribe and semi-nomadic Arab communities. As in other parts of Darfur, communities in West Darfur are often classified by livelihood and ethnicity; however, such categorizations miss nuances in changing livelihood patterns and tribal affiliations. Many of those identified as ‘nomadic Arabs’, for example, are in fact settled communities engaged in farming and trade alongside pastoral activities.

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. In addition, all three animal migratory routes in the state pass through these localities, contributing to competition over land and other natural resources between farmers and pastoralists. Land contestation in El Geneina, Beida, and Kreinik has been exacerbated by a combination of climate change and economic pressures, pushing nomadic pastoralists and their livestock from northern parts of Darfur towards greener, more fertile areas in West Darfur. At the community level, this has led to disputes related to the destruction of crops by livestock, the expansion of farms and blocking of nomadic corridors by farmers, and tensions over access to water points.

The dual challenge of climate and livelihoods has also caused some nomads to settle on land near migratory routes. This pattern of ‘settled nomads’ has intensified since the start of the conflict, thereby breaking with the *hakura* system of customary land ownership in West Darfur, which prioritizes land ownership and types of usage on the basis of tribe. Under customary law, much of the land in El Geneina, Beida, and Kreinik areas are under the purview of the Masalit tribe, with other communities only granted provisional rights to grazing, farming, and short-term settlement. Thus, since rural land largely falls under customary tenure, much of the land on which nomadic communities have settled ‘belongs’ to Masalit IDPs who were displaced to El Geneina from violence in their villages of origin during the outbreak of large-scale conflict in 2003. At the same time, the customary rights of IDPs to this land do not necessarily correspond with existing statutory rights due to inconsistencies between the national and local systems of land ownership and the government’s lack of legal recognition of customary land tenure (as exemplified in the Unregistered Land Act of 1970).

As of August 2021, there are approximately 105,099 IDPs in El Geneina town¹⁰, the majority of whom were displaced from surrounding peri-urban and rural areas in 2003. While many of the IDPs moved to large informal settlements within El Geneina, including in the Krinding area, most do not hold titles to the land to which they have been displaced, and on which they have lived for two decades. This hinders the ability of most IDPs to locally integrate.

⁹ West Darfur Peacebuilding Assessment, UNDP, UNHCR, PBF Secretariat, May 2021.

¹⁰ IOM Sudan, Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), 08 July 2021.

In fact, the land upon which the three Krinding IDP camps (i.e., Krinding I, Krinding II, and Sultan House) were established was originally demarcated and allocated (i.e. sold) to residents of El Geneina, who still retain the registration papers/titles and are now demanding their land back. Due to recent bouts of violence in December 2019 and January/April 2021, many of the IDPs living in Krinding since 2003 were secondarily displaced and are now located in informal gathering sites, scattered throughout El Geneina, including municipal buildings.

Houses in Krinding, as well as most IDP areas of origin, tend to be basic constructions made of sticks, mud, and thatch. They are easily damaged or destroyed, both by conflict and the elements, especially during the rainy season. However, the gathering sites to which IDPs re-displaced in January/April 2021 are even more precarious, characterized by unsafe, unsanitary, and crowded living conditions that are vulnerable to flooding and outbreak of disease. Due to critical damage to their homes in Krinding from the violence in January 2021, including the burning of their houses to the ground many of the IDPs have nowhere to which they can safely 'return'. Though the gathering sites have become unlivable with the arrival of the rainy season, continued intercommunal tensions, limited access to shelter, and lack of basic service provision have also made the 'return' to Krinding incredibly challenging.

While Krinding was originally a haven from violence for displaced persons, it has now become a source of insecurity, in part due to tense relations between the primarily Masalit IDPs and the nearby Arab community residing in Um Duwain neighborhood, to the north of Krinding. IDPs who lived in Krinding indicate that there is significant hostility between themselves and Arabs residing in the southern part of Um Duwain, causing the IDPs to feel threatened. At the same time, Arab residents of Um Duwain indicate that they too were negatively impacted by violence in Krinding. According to anecdotal information, infrastructure in Um Duwain was damaged as well, including an unknown number of houses and one school. Arabs also state that they are frequently targeted by IDP youth, who throw rocks at their vehicles and block access to the main road leading to the centre of El Geneina town. Such encounters are prone to escalation, resulting in a hostile environment in the Krinding/Um Duwain area and contributing to unease, both amongst IDPs seeking to leave the gathering sites and Arabs who are apprehensive about the potential disruption of their neighborhood if IDPs return.

Given this context, the limbo in which IDPs from Krinding have been living since 2003 has become untenable, with many young IDPs having grown up in a state of protracted displacement. Thus, the need to find a long-term solution, both for the IDPs and non-displaced communities, is now critical. The state government of West Darfur has indicated that there are three potential options for durable solutions vis-à-vis the Krinding camps: (1) Local integration¹¹ of IDP households who hold land titles in Krinding (approximately 120 families); (2) Return and reintegration of IDPs to their areas of origin; and (3) Relocation of IDPs to alternative sites in the El Geneina area. Government counterparts are in dire need of support from UN Agencies, Funds, and Programmes (AFPs) to facilitate the above options and protect the rights of those displaced by conflict, particularly by securing their housing, land, and property (HLP) rights¹², both in Krinding and in potential areas of origin and/or relocation.

The right to adequate housing is recognized as a fundamental human right¹³ and essential toward achieving durable solutions for displaced persons. Importantly, while it can be viewed as "simply a shelter commodity,"¹⁴ there is an inherent social value in housing, including the provision of security, protection, and privacy. Without access to acceptable housing standards, individuals are not only more vulnerable to human rights violations, such as sexual- and gender-based violence (SGBV), but they are also deprived of a protective space in which social and familial

¹¹ Please note that any reference to local integration throughout this project proposal does not refer to integration into the gathering sites to which IDPs have been secondarily displaced, since this is not a durable solution. Local integration is being used to refer to the 120 IDP households who hold land titles in Krinding and could therefore remain there in the long term.

¹² Housing, Land, and Property (HLP) rights refer to (1) the right to housing, or the right to obtain and occupy a safe and secure home in which to live in peace and dignity; (2) the right to land, or entitlements to land that are recognized socially or legally; and (3) the right to property, or the right to own property and decide how it is used (See <https://emergency.unhcr.org/entry/214524/housing-land-and-property-hlp>).

¹³ According to Article 25(1) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), "Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including...housing." Article 11.1 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (1976) that States party "to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to an adequate standard of living for himself and his family, including adequate...housing, and to the continuous improvement of living conditions." Similarly, the Vancouver Declaration on Human Settlement (1976) states that "Adequate shelter and services are a basic human right which places an obligation on Governments to ensure their attainment by all people, beginning with direct assistance to the least advantaged through guided programs of self-help and community action."

¹⁴ Para 9 of Report of the Special Rapporteur on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and on the right to non-discrimination in this context, Raquel Rolnik, 20 December 2010.

relationships are formed. Land tenure¹⁵ refers to the rights, rules, and institutions that govern access to and control over land and related natural resources. Land tenure determines who can use the land, for how long, for what purpose, and under what circumstances. Security of tenure, which is an individual's ability to live in their home in security, peace, and dignity, is a key element of the right to adequate housing¹⁶ and is largely contingent on land tenure.¹⁷ The case of IDPs in Krinding is a prime example of the way in which insecurity and intercommunal tensions can become exacerbated when security of tenure is not guaranteed due to land-related uncertainties, thereby further deteriorating access to HLP rights.

Security of tenure is particularly challenging for women, especially under the customary land tenure system. While women are the major agricultural workforce in Darfur, men hold the customary tenure rights for housing and land. Women only hold customary tenure rights for kitchen gardens and small farms adjacent to their homes. Thus, under the customary system, IDP, returnee and nomadic women's access to and enjoyment of HLP rights is influenced in complex ways by their gender, displacement status and/or tribe. By contrast, under the Civil Transaction Law of 1984, families should be prioritized in the allocation of registered residential leases, thereby ensuring that most leases are held in joint ownership by a husband and wife, and courts protect this co-ownership principle, with husbands required to obtain the wife's consent prior to any sale of the family property. Under the same law, there are exceptions for individuals – such as widowed women – to acquire a registered lease. Female-headed households are also given special consideration, and can be allocated housing plots or units depending on their specific conditions. In the case of divorce, the property is registered in the wife's name together with the sons and daughters.

However, according to a study conducted by UN-Habitat in 2020, “women [still] hold a lower percentage of leases than men,”¹⁸ due to the fact that the Civil Transaction Law of 1984 has not been applied extensively. In Darfur, land continues to be registered land under the husband's name. Also, there is little data available on the extent to which IDP, returnee and nomadic women are aware of their rights under existing statutory laws governing registered residential lease, as well as under the customary land tenure system. More information is needed to better understand the legal, economic, socio-cultural, displacement-related, and practical challenges that IDP, returnee, and nomadic women face in the realization of their HLP rights under both customary and statutory systems, in West Darfur specifically, and in Darfur more broadly, as well as how these can best be addressed by the Sudanese government and humanitarian, peacebuilding, and development actors.

Issues of land tenure are also found in IDP areas of origin – which are predominantly rural – and can be a hindrance to voluntary and sustainable return and reintegration. Some of the principal disputes in which returnees are involved include the violation of forest product collection rights and disagreements over *hakura*, including with some members of their own tribes.¹⁹ The disputes can, for example, be related to demarcation of land using physical boundary markers, such as trees, stones, or rivers.²⁰ The sustainable return of IDPs to their areas of origin is therefore contingent on their security of tenure in these locations, with tenure security largely based on the customary system. In addition, there are long-standing and complex land disputes in certain locations that would require political intervention to resolve. In areas of origin, access to land for youth, including young women, can also be a major issue, since distribution of land tends to benefit adult men who are heads of households.²¹ Indeed, inheritance is often the only way that young people can obtain access to land²², which automatically disadvantages young nomadic youth whose families do not hold land titles in accordance with *hakura*.

Additional challenges, such as ongoing intercommunal tensions between potential returnees and semi-nomadic Arabs in the surrounding *damras*, low levels of trust between security actors and communities (including returnees and nomads), and lack of basic services can also prevent IDPs from returning to their areas of origin. Numerous villages from which IDPs in El Geneina originate are either empty, due to insecurity, or occupied by other communities. Moreover, over the course of their protracted displacement, some IDP families have become accustomed to residing

¹⁵ “While there is currently no explicit reference to a general human right to land under international human rights law, several international human rights instruments link land issues to the enjoyment of specific substantive human rights.” (Land and Human Rights: Standards and Applications, OHCHR, 2015, p. 3).

¹⁶ General Comment No. 4 (1991) on the right to adequate housing (Committee on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights).

¹⁷ Para 75 of the Istanbul Declaration (2015) states that “access to land and legal security of tenure are strategic prerequisites for the provision of adequate shelter for all and for the development of sustainable human settlements affecting both urban and rural areas.”

¹⁸ Darfur Land Administration Assessment: Analysis and Recommendations, UN-Habitat/GLTN, 2020.

¹⁹ Ibid.

²⁰ Ibid.

²¹ Lessons Learned: Youth and Land Tenure, IFAD, 2014.

²² Ibid.

in urban or peri-urban areas, which affords them better access to services and livelihood opportunities. It is uncertain if such families would voluntarily return to rural areas of origin. Thus, while many IDPs in El Geneina return to their villages of origin on a seasonal basis for farming purposes, this return is rarely long term.

Nevertheless, in some villages of origin, a degree of social cohesion does exist that could potentially serve as the foundation for longer term IDP return and reintegration. When Gokar village, **El Geneina** locality, was affected by violence in April 2021, for example, its Masalit residents were protected by Arab communities living in *damras* surrounding the village. In Magmerei village, Kreinik locality, there are reportedly no land disputes, enabling Masalit and neighboring Arab communities to share a school, a water point, and a health facility.²³ Moreover, due to limited land issues, Molli, Bertenio, and Allah Maraga villages, in El Geneina locality, are also areas to which some IDPs have gone back. It is therefore critical to capitalise on and strengthen such dynamics in order to contribute to a more sustainable peace.

There have also been positive initiatives contributing to social cohesion in areas of potential local integration, including amongst youth people who have grown up in El Geneina's IDP camps and faced protracted displaced for much of their lives. While these same youth are often targets for recruitment into armed groups, or accused of contributing to hostile environments in areas such as Krinding/Um Duwain,²⁴ there are many young men and women who are rejecting violence and contributing to grassroots peacebuilding. In El Geneina, for example, Arab youth are reportedly spearheading recent community initiatives that emphasise peaceful coexistence. Similarly, Masalit youth are engaging in social media campaigns encouraging the community to recover from violence in January/April 2021. Young men and women from both sides have also been involved in inclusive reconciliation conferences. Thus, youth engagement is a critical element of any community-centred initiative toward peace.

The realization of the right to adequate housing is based not only on brick-and-mortar construction, or even the security of tenure, but also on the availability of public goods and services, a safe environment, and physical security, which are criteria for the achievement of durable solutions as well. The fulfilment of HLP rights in West Darfur therefore necessitates the use of a holistic and joint peacebuilding-humanitarian-human rights approach, which also emphasizes interventions to strengthen the government's capacity for the Protection of Civilians (POC).

- b) A brief description of how the project aligns with/ supports **existing** Governmental and UN **strategic frameworks**, 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

The right to adequate housing is recognized as a fundamental human right²⁵ and essential to achieving durable solutions for displaced persons. Access to effective mechanisms to restore housing, land and property (HLP) is one of the core criteria towards durable solutions under the Inter-Agency Standing Committee Framework on Durable Solutions for Displaced Persons. The restoration of HLP rights is also strongly linked to safety and security, the enjoyment of adequate standard of living, and access to livelihoods, which are criteria for determining the achievement of durable solutions.

Interventions in this project are designed to be inclusive, representative, and participatory in order to foster national ownership at the community level. Consultations with key civil society groups and community members are already underway, including with those in areas of origin and members of the Native Administration. This project will also ensure close coordination with state-level authorities in West Darfur, such as the Office of the Governor, the Nomad Commission, and the Ministry of Urban Planning and Infrastructure, in order to ensure alignment with the existing priorities on the ground, including vis-à-vis the humanitarian situation. Government counterparts – such as the State

²³ This information was collected during protection monitoring missions and needs assessments carried out by UNHCR through the course of 2021.

²⁴ This information was collected during a focus group discussion with the host community in Um Duwain, which borders Krinding IDP camp.

²⁵ According to Article 25(1) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), "Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including...housing." Article 11.1 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (1976) that States party "to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to an adequate standard of living for himself and his family, including adequate...housing, and to the continuous improvement of living conditions." Similarly, the Vancouver Declaration on Human Settlement (1976) states that "Adequate shelter and services are a basic human right which places an obligation on Governments to ensure their attainment by all people, beginning with direct assistance to the least advantaged through guided programs of self-help and community action."

Ministry of Urban Planning and Infrastructure, the Civil Registry in West Darfur, and locality-level authorities – will benefit from the capacity building components of this project.

At the national level, this project aims to closely align with the Transitional Government of Sudan's (TGoS) priorities, serving as a pilot on holistically addressing key challenges by utilizing a peacebuilding and human rights lens. Issues of land reform; housing, land, and property (HLP) rights, including restitution and compensation; human rights; and voluntary return and reintegration figure prominently in the Sudanese Constitutional Declaration (August 2019) and the Juba Peace Agreement (JPA, October 2020), and are core goals that the TGoS seeks to achieve during the transitional period. In the Constitutional Declaration, the establishment of a Human Rights Commission was agreed upon (Articles 38 & 66), and in January 2021, Prime Minister Hamdok announced establishment of a new Sudanese Human Rights Commission, headed by the Minister of Justice. The Commission is tasked with engaging civil society organizations and seeking their inputs in the preparation of periodic reports on the human rights situation in Sudan, for submission to international and regional human rights mechanisms. It will also follow up on any observations and recommendations from such mechanisms, in cooperation with the Sudan's legislative and judicial authorities.

In addition, on 21 May 2020, the TGoS submitted its National Plan for the Protection to Civilians (NPPOC) to the UNSC. The NPPOC aims to address, *inter alia*, the following priorities: human rights/rule of law; violence against women and children, durable solutions to displacement, including through regularization of camps; early warning and conflict resolution mechanisms; supporting nomadic communities; and strengthening the security sector, among other issues. The TGoS has formed State-level Protection of Civilians Committees (PoC Committees) responsible for the NPPOC implementation in North, East, South, Central Darfur, and will soon form one in West Darfur. UNHCR is currently supporting the TGoS to establish state-level POC Committees, providing the Committees with technical, capacity building, material and secretariat support, including the coordination between state-level authorities and UN Agencies.

Key land administration actors with whom coordination will be required at the national level are the National Land Commission, the Council of Physical Planning and Development, and the General Land Registry. Unfortunately, while the JPA attempts to address HLP rights through its Protocol on IDPs and Refugees, the implementation of the Agreement has been significantly delayed, including the establishment of the National Land Commission. Thus, as of now, there will be regular engagement with the national-level Peace Commissioner, who co-chairs the PBF Joint Steering Committee and is responsible for the overseeing implementation of the JPA. In addition, the National Housing Fund (NHF) has expressed the importance of seeking durable housing solutions for IDPs, and strongly acknowledged the methodology on self-help housing construction through the use of Interlocking Stabilized Soil Blocks (ISSB). Through the UN-Habitat's engagement with the NHF, this project will feed such durable housing solutions for vulnerable populations into the formulation of the National Housing Policy.

The main objectives identified through Sudan's Eligibility Process for the Peacebuilding and Recovery Facility (PRF) were durable solutions, rule of law, and community-level peacebuilding. As per these objectives, targeted and context-specific rule of law and community-level peacebuilding interventions under this project would aim to feed into the attainment of durable solutions for IDP, returnee, nomadic and non-displaced communities.

In terms of UN frameworks, access to effective mechanisms to restore housing, land and property is one of the core criteria towards achieving durable solutions under the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Framework on Durable Solutions for Displaced Persons. In Sudan, the UN is embarking on the formulation of a new UN system-wide Cooperation Framework/Integrated Strategic Framework (CF/ISF), based on a Common Country Analysis (CCA) to guide its collective development, peacebuilding, and resilience building efforts in support of national development needs and priorities during the transition. The UN aims to complete the elaboration of the CCA in September 2021, and the CF/ISF in October 2021. Moreover, as part of an initiative for the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), UNHCR and the Durable Solutions Working Group (DSWG) in Sudan are supporting the drafting of a national Durable Solutions Strategy for the TGoS. This project will therefore aim to align with government and UN objectives outlined in this strategy. The project will also work in alignment with the HLP sub-sector, which is co-led by UN-Habitat and the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), and its recommendations on HLP reform in Sudan.²⁶

²⁶ The HLP Sub-Sector developed a "Briefing Note: HLP in the Republic of Sudan" on 24 June 2021 that highlights the key challenges and recommendations on HLP reform in Sudan. The project is informed by its recommendations, including inclusive approach, community engagement and strengthening of land management capacity.

The project will also ensure close collaboration with the UN Integrated Transition Assistance Mission in Sudan (UNITAMS), which was established by UN Security Council Resolution 2524 (2020). According to UN Security Council Resolution 2579 (2021), which renewed the UNITAMS mandate, the mission will assist Sudan's "political transition, progress towards democratic governance, in the protection and promotion of human rights, and sustainable peace," while also supporting the "the implementation of the human rights, equality, accountability and rule of law provisions of the Constitutional Document." Importantly, this also includes "Sudanese-led peacebuilding, in particular conflict prevention, mitigation, and reconciliation... consistent with international standards, 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." UNITAMS, UNHCR, Protection Sector (which includes UN-Habitat), and OCHA are drafting a One-UN Protection of Civilians Strategy, which will include support to the GoS on implementation 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.

Project name (duration)	Donor and budget	Project focus	Difference from/ complementarity to current proposal
Durable Solutions for forced displacement in West Darfur (2 years)	Donor: Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) Budget: US\$ 4,320,689.00	Durable solutions, rule of law, and local peacebuilding	This project has a different geographic focus (Jebel Moon locality) than the proposed project (El Geneina, Beida, and Kreinik localities). In terms of complementarities, this project laid the groundwork for support with civil documentation and involved some work with the West Darfur Civil Registry, upon which the proposed project will now build, including through capacity building for the Civil Registry. The project also included the establishment of reconciliation committees, which will be replicated in the proposed project, utilising the lessons learned and best practices. Finally, this project also involved utilisation of Social Tenure Domain Model (STDM) and capacity building of local authorities on STDM, which the proposed project will leverage.
Durable solutions and life-saving stabilization support for IDPs, Sudanese IDP/refugee returnees and hosting communities in Sudan (2 years)	Donor: Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) Budget: \$29,800,000.00	Protection and creation of conducive environment for durable solutions	This project has a wider geographic focus (covers all of Darfur, including West Darfur) than the proposed project, which focuses on specific localities of West Darfur (El Geneina, Beida, Kreinik). In terms of complementarities, this project laid the groundwork for support with civil documentation and involved some work with the West Darfur Civil Registry, upon which the proposed project will now build, including through capacity building for the Civil Registry. This project also contributed to provision of legal aid, but much more general protection than HLP-focused, upon which the proposed project will now build.
Supporting non-violence strategies for promoting stabilization, security and social cohesion in West Darfur	Donor: Darfur Community Peace and Stability Fund (DCPSF) Budget: US\$350,000	Peaceful co-existence through capacity building, livelihoods support, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) assistance, and	Different thematic focus (livelihoods support and Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) assistance) in promotion of peaceful co-existence in Kondabi, Saawni, Agri and Goz Siggait Localities in West Darfur. This project also supported capacity building and community reconciliation.

(18 months)		community reconciliation.	
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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).

UN-Habitat and UNHCR propose a 36-month project that will contribute to existing peacebuilding efforts in West Darfur state, Sudan, through a comprehensive approach to recurrent, conflict-induced displacement in El Geneina, Kreinik, and Beida localities. The proposed interventions aim to address key issues impeding the realisation of human rights in West Darfur, including the right to adequate housing, which in turn contribute to the perpetuation of intercommunal violence and further inhibit the achievement of durable solutions. Crucially, the project places significant emphasis on resolving conflict between IDPs and host communities in and around Krinding IDP camps, which are recognised as constituting a major conflict hotspot in Darfur. While various components of this project have previously been carried out separately and in a disjointed manner, this project aims to pilot a joint, holistic, and targeted approach to the issue of conflict and displacement, which can potentially be scaled up and replicated in other parts of Darfur.

Ensuring security and social cohesion is essential for the return of IDPs to their areas of origin or their local integration in Krinding. Therefore, as a first step, this project aims to strengthen inter-communal relations in target areas of return and/or local integration through various confidence building measures, with the purpose of enhancing peaceful coexistence, particularly amongst young men and women, who are both a part of conflict dynamics, as well as change agents contributing to peace. In support of the return, relocation and integration, the project will advocate for and gain agreement on a non-traditional approach to recognize HLP rights. The project will support the State and locality authorities in selecting relocation sites, gaining the settlement profiles of the selected relocation sites and rural return areas, and demarcation and recording of the relocation sites and rural return areas. In this process, the project intends to promote gender equality through facilitating the registration of land in the name of the family (husband and wife), thus enhancing women’s rights to HLP. For the progressive realisation of the ‘right to adequate housing’, the project will involve the self-help construction of environmentally friendly and sustainable housing for IDP returnees in target locations, using Interlocking Stabilized Soil Block (ISSB) technology. Youth from diverse communities will be trained in ISSB production and provided materials for self-help reconstruction. Finally, studies on HLP rights in Darfur that speak to existing information gaps, including specifically on women’s HLP rights, will link this project to local, state and national land institutions and international human rights bodies, as well as inform land policy at the national level.

While largely focused on the ‘right to adequate housing’, the project also advances the following fundamental human rights: the ‘right to life’, the ‘right to liberty and security of the person’, the prohibition of ‘incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence’, and the right ‘to take part in the conduct of public affairs’, per Articles 6(1), 9(1), 20(2), and 25(a) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), respectively. The process will also be guided by the United Nations Housing Rights Programme (UNHRP)²⁷, which is instrumental in contributing to the analysis of the housing rights policy through the review and documentation of national housing rights legislations.

- 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

²⁷ The United Nations Housing Rights Programme (UNHRP) is a joint initiative by UN-Habitat and Office of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR).

which approach should depend on context-specific factors. What basic assumptions about how change will occur have driven your choice of programming approach?)

Conflict in West Darfur is largely rooted in issues related to land usage, access, and ownership. An assumption is that the prolonged displacement status of IDPs in El Geneina town, exacerbated by the lack of sustainable solutions to HLP issues, is contributing to inter-communal tensions in and around Krinding IDP camps, as well as hindering sustainable return of IDPs to their areas of origin. This assumption is supported by the Peacebuilding Assessment of May/June 2021, which identified displacement in El Geneina as a significant conflict driver. Thus, this project takes a multi-pronged approach towards addressing the three durable solutions that have been identified by local authorities: (1) local integration in the areas of displacement; (2) return to areas of origin; and (3) relocation to alternative sites.

Clarifying HLP rights in the context of West Darfur requires an acceptance among key stakeholders of a non-conventional, multi-stakeholder, community-based approach to recognize various types of land tenure, which will be carried out by capturing and documenting all types of tenure, including informal tenure. Demarcation of villages and individual land plots is essential in clarifying customary HLP rights, and can facilitate access to these rights through awareness raising and sensitization. At the same time, the realization of HLP rights also necessitates HLP-related legal counselling and assistance for individuals who already possess government-issued ownership documentation for land or shelter. Given that individuals affected by conflict-induced displacement often lack identity documents, provision of civil documentation is also needed to support IDPs in recording their HLP ownership rights in public registers. However, in order to be sustainable, such HLP-focused initiatives at the local and community levels need to be complemented by policy changes at the national level. Thus, by bridging gaps in the understandings of thematic, HLP-related issues throughout Darfur, this project aims to further the awareness and capacity of land stakeholders at the national, state, and, locality levels through a series of HLP reports, which would ideally influence HLP policy.

In addition, mapping and profiling settlements is a necessary step when determining **return and** relocation sites for IDPs and preparing those sites. In order to ensure that any potential **return and** relocation would be a sustainable and durable solution, such profiling can help to identify existing public services and infrastructure in potential areas ~~of relocation~~ and supporting planning for such services and infrastructure in case of gap. Thus, supporting the mapping and preparation of **return and** relocation sites can help mitigate tensions and conflicts over land in the destinations of IDP relocation and origin/return, and enable their (re)integration into these locations.

Meanwhile, in order to contribute to the overall protective environment in areas of local integration and origin/return, which in turn will enhance the effectiveness of HLP-related interventions, this project also promotes social cohesion, dialogue, and confidence-building among IDPs, returnees, non-displaced communities, and nomadic communities in areas of origin/return, as well as in the Krinding/Um Duwain neighborhoods. Social cohesion amongst communities can also be enhanced through the provision of basic services or public facilities which can be jointly managed and utilized. Such efforts are expected to lay the groundwork for the process of clarifying HLP issues among different, and oftentimes conflicting, communities.

Finally, by building skills for and showcasing a cost-effective, environmentally-friendly self-help construction method, the project expects to enable scaling up of the self-help construction at the local level, which can encourage IDP return, relocation, and (re)integration. By supporting communities to address their housing needs, this project aims to address one of the key issues hindering the achievement of durable solutions for IDPs, who often face the brunt of intercommunal violence in West Darfur due to destruction of their homes.

- 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.

Outcome 1: Peaceful coexistence is enhanced among IDPs, returnees, nomads, and non-displaced communities in conflict affected areas, including areas of displacement and return

Output 1.1: *Dialogue and collaborative problem solving between IDPs, returnees, nomads, and non-displaced communities encouraged through community-based structures and reconciliation events. (UNHCR)*

This Output will entail the establishment of and support to Community Reconciliation Committees (CRCs) between IDPs, returnees, nomadic and non-displaced communities, and the subsequent organisation of dialogue and reconciliation events at both community and state levels. Establishment of CRCs will include the identification and convening of CRC members, with representation of Masalit IDPs/returnees, Arab nomads, and non-displaced communities; setting CRC ToRs; capacity building for CRCs on stakeholder mapping, age/gender/disability sensitive conflict analysis, and facilitated negotiation between disputing parties; and regular monitoring of CRC activities. In terms of their ToRs, a lesson learned from existing PBF programming in West Darfur has been to distinguish between the types of cases that should be handled by CRCs (i.e., non-violent disputes) versus those that should be handled via courts and penal sanctions (i.e., violence crimes). In terms of membership, the importance of ensuring that members of the Native Administration are embedded within community-based structures is another lesson learned, which can ensure the sustainability of the Committees beyond the project end date. In addition, prior to the start of implementation, a mapping of existing community-based structures in the target locations will be carried out to build upon any prevailing community reconciliation efforts.

A key area of focus will be to bring together conflict-affected communities – who often share scarce natural resources (e.g., watering points), public services and infrastructure – through ‘community-level dialogue and reconciliation events’ to discuss challenges around sharing of such resources, and to seek mutually agreeable solutions. CRCs will also aim to address other disputes that may arise between or within communities. CRC membership will include men, women, youth, older persons and persons with disabilities. To complement the community-level work of the CRCs, ‘high-level inter-communal dialogue and reconciliation events’ (i.e., conferences/workshops) will also be organized, with participation of IDP community leaders (incl. women, youth and persons with disabilities), plus State and locality level authorities, including key members of the West Darfur Protection of Civilians (POC) Committee, relevant Line Ministries, security actors (military and police), and native administration.

This Output empowers the rights-holders to claim their human rights, including the right to life (article 6.1, ICCPR) and the right “to take part in the conduct of public affairs (article 25(a), ICCPR) and to prohibit “any advocacy of national, racial or religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence prohibited by law” (article 20.2, ICCPR).

Output 1.2: Social cohesion and inter-communal tolerance promoted through youth-led community art and recreational micro-projects. (UNHCR)

To promote social cohesion between IDPs, returnees, nomads, and non-displaced communities, youth-led community art and recreational micro-projects will be implemented in return, local integration, and/or relocation areas, particularly those affected by violence in January/April 2021. This activity will entail engaging with youth – male and female – to identify, design and implement community art and recreational micro-projects that promote non-violence, dialogue, and peaceful co-existence, while discouraging spreading of rumors, stereotypes, and hate speech about others. Rather than being prescriptive about the type of the community art/recreation projects, it will be left to youth participants to identify, design, and implement the micro-projects they feel would be most relevant, useful, and accessible in their particular context. These can include: mural painting; community theatre; sporting events; etc. This Output aims to engage and empower male and female youth involved in grassroots peacebuilding in their communities, including in the Krinding/Um Duwain area, thereby reducing the influence of armed groups and contributing to greater tolerance between young people with different backgrounds. Existing youth initiatives that could be bolstered in El Geneina locality include dialogues amongst youth, as well as social media campaigns promoting peaceful co-existence (e.g., #GeneinaWeRecover).

This Output contributes to prohibit ‘incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence’, and the right ‘to take part in the conduct of public affairs’, per Articles 20(2) and 25(a) of the ICCPR.

Output 1.3:

Relations between police and local communities improved through increased engagement of community members (i.e., IDPs, returnees, nomads, and non-displaced) using community-oriented policing approach . (UNHCR)

‘Community-oriented policing’ (COP) refers to a method whereby the police and a community form a trust-based, cooperative relationship in order to make the community more secure. The COP approach requires law enforcement

authorities to: (i) consult with communities; (ii) respond to communities; and (iii) solve recurring problems. Through partnership with UNITAMS Police Unit, capacity building trainings on COP modalities will be delivered in West Darfur targeting Sudanese Police Forces personnel operating in return, local integration, and/or relocation areas. Among other topics, such training will include specific content on: reasonable use of force; arbitrary arrest and detention; S/GBV prevention and risk mitigation, and survivor-centred response; and incitement to discrimination, hostility, or violence. In addition, COP Committees – comprised of IDPs, returnees, nomads, and non-displaced communities, with inclusive representation of men, women, youth, older persons, and persons with disabilities – will be established that meet regularly with police to provide early warning information about security incidents and threats, thereby enabling early action. Given the wider context of community distrust in security forces in West Darfur, the COP Committees will serve as a forum to bring together local communities and police in order to address this trust deficit, and serving a distinct function to the CRCs established under Output 1.1, whose primary function is community-based dispute resolution via facilitated negotiation or mediation between disputing parties, without involvement of police or other State actors.

This activity will entail identification and convening of COP Committee members; setting COP Committee ToRs; capacity building for COP Committee members by UNITAMS Police Unit; and regular monitoring of COP Committee activities. Given low levels of trust in law enforcement authorities, this Output aims to ensure that citizens have a say in how policing is carried out within their communities.

This Output advances fundamental human rights, including the ‘right to life’, the ‘right to liberty and security of the person’, ‘freedom from torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment and punishment’, the prohibition of ‘incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence’, and the right ‘to take part in the conduct of public affairs’, per Articles 6(1), 9(1), 7, 20(2), and 25(a) of the ICCPR, respectively.

Outcome 2: Peaceful and sustainable relocation, return and security of tenure enhanced by access to effective mechanisms that clarify housing, land and property (HLP) rights in compliance with relevant international human rights standards.

***Output 2.1:** Guiding principles and policy on IDPs return, reintegration and resettlements developed and adopted among key stakeholders, clarifying Housing, land, and property (HLP) rights for Krinding IDP camp population (UN-Habitat)*

HLP rights are governed by a mix of statutory and customary law, but in peri-urban and rural areas, the methods of land administration and formal registration of HLP rights are much less common. Notably, the potential sites for relocation of IDPs identified by West Darfur authorities are primarily located in peri-urban and rural areas, and IDPs’ areas of origin are primarily in rural locations. As such there is a need for unconventional, more flexible and cost-effective approaches in land administration for capturing the various kinds of land tenure in informal settlements and customary areas. The project intends to gain acceptance of key stakeholders on the approach to recognize various kinds of land tenure in informal sites and rural areas of origin, through boundary surveys and community-based participatory mapping of parties, spatial units, and social tenure relationships. In particular, State and Locality level authorities in targeted areas will be trained on HLP issues and population will be sensitized on HLP rights. The project will facilitate discussions and decision-making on the three options (local integration, return and relocation) in relation to HLP issues in multi-stakeholder consultative meetings in Krinding and in potential areas of return/ relocation. The outcomes of this exercise will be translated into guiding principles on IDPs reintegration and resettlement to be discussed and adopted by the State and Locality government.

***Output 2.2:** Geo-spatial mapping of El Geneina, Krenik and Beida Localities is conducted and incorporated in the land management system and processes of the local authorities to help identify appropriate sites, in support of sustainable return, relocation and integration of IDPs (UN-Habitat)*

To support the West Darfur authorities in identifying suitable sites for sustainable relocation of displaced families who are unable or unwilling to return to their areas of origin, a comprehensive geo-spatial mapping of El Geneina, Kreinik and Beida localities will be conducted. The mapping will focus on: tribal demographics of all neighborhoods, administrative units, IDP camps/sites and areas of origin; location of existing IDP camps/sites and determination of public/private ownership and security of tenure arrangements; location of key public services (e.g. police and military installations, schools/universities, health facilities, courts, civil registry); location of public infrastructure (e.g. roads, electricity); location of markets; location of natural resources (e.g. farming areas,

watering points); identification of flood-prone areas; location of migratory routes of nomads/pastoralists (drawing from FAO data); and location of past inter-communal violence flashpoints. The information gathered and mapped will be shared with West Darfur authorities – including the Governor, HAC, Ministry of Urban Planning and Infrastructure and other relevant Line Ministries, and Locality Executive Directors – as well as humanitarian, peacebuilding and development actors, and IDP community leaders (incl. women, youth and persons with disabilities) at joint workshops on sustainable relocation planning’. The workshops will aim to: support West Darfur authorities with selection of appropriate relocation sites; mitigate risks of future inter-communal violence; promote security of tenure; and ensure equitable access of all communities to public services, markets, and natural resources. The agreed outcomes of the workshops will be captured in ‘Sustainable Relocation Action Plans’.

This output advances the ‘right to adequate housing’, per Article 11(1) of the ICESCR, with particular reference to the criteria of ‘location’, ‘accessibility’ and ‘availability of services, materials, facilities and infrastructure’ (see General Comment no. 3, 4 and 7 of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights).

Output 2.3: *Return, relocation and reintegration of IDP’s supported, through settlement profiling in agreed relocation sites in El Geneina, Krenik and Beida Localities and rural return areas, with public services and infrastructure planning (UN-Habitat)*

Once West Darfur authorities have agreed on suitable sites for sustainable **return and** relocation of displaced families, a Settlement Profiling Tool – jointly developed by UN-Habitat & UNHCR at Headquarters level – will be applied in such sites. The implementation of the Tool entails desktop review to compile data on spatial realities (regulations, codes, maps, relevant population data, demographic socio-cultural, spatial mapping) and focus group discussions to capture intensions, concerns and preferences of the populations. It will provide recommendations including the need for an alternative model for land and resource management, livelihood generation, investment in infrastructure to allow the pathways to self-reliance. The profiling takes into account IDPs intentions and plans as well as the push and pull factors that could trigger onward movement, return, or local integration. The absorption capacity of El Geneina urban and pre-urban areas will be determined in terms of the availability of conflict-free land, basic services and infrastructure. The baseline data gathered and mapped will be shared with West Darfur authorities – including the Governor, HAC, Ministry of Planning and other relevant Line Ministries, and Locality Executive Directors – as well as humanitarian, peacebuilding and development actors, and IDP community leaders (including women, youth and persons with disabilities) at ‘joint workshops on public services and infrastructure planning’. The workshops and joint dialogues are intended to: prioritize among options for improvement of site-level public services and infrastructure, taking into account budgetary constraints; promote equitable access of all site residents and host communities to public services, infrastructure, markets, and natural resources; agree on areas for medium/longer term investment for which resource mobilization efforts will need to be undertaken; and ultimately, advance regularization of such sites. The agreed outcomes of the workshops will be captured in ‘Public Services and Infrastructure Action Plans’.

This output advances the ‘right to adequate standard of living, including adequate food and housing’, per Article 11(1) of the ICESCR, with particular reference to the criteria of ‘location’, ‘accessibility’ and ‘availability of services, materials, facilities and infrastructure’ (see General Comment No. 3, 4 and 7 of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; SG’s Guidance Note on the United Nations, Land and Conflict).

Output 2.4: *Land tenure is clarified in a non-traditional method, and recognized in the demarcation of villages, sites and plots in the agreed relocation sites and rural return areas, to be recorded in a digital form in the government Land Information System (LIS) (UN-Habitat)*

In urban areas like El Geneina town, land surveying, demarcation, and subdivision is relatively evident. It is estimated that 98.5 % of West Darfur people-to-land relationship are not officially documented and fall outside the formal land administration domain as there is a gap in conventional land administration systems where customary and informal tenure cannot be handled.. Social Tenure Domain Model (STDM) as a pro-poor, gender responsive and participatory land tool, will be applied to bridge the gap between formally registered land ownership units and unregistered and unaccounted for land. The STDM captures and documents all types of tenure including informal tenure agreed on-site within local communities. The process involves the communities and other land stakeholders in identification, demarcation, and digitization of the land parcels, translating local knowledge into accurate, inexpensive, community-based participatory mapping and enabling non-traditional recognition of HLP rights. The process may entail a hearing, access to personal documents, access to legal counsel and legal aid, where needed, in clarifying the tenure status.. The result of STDM exercise is a digital database of spatial units and social tenure

relationships, actualizing non-traditional recognition of HLP rights. The digitized data will be recorded in the government Land Information System (LIS) and managed by the State Ministry of Urban Planning and Infrastructure, and will be shared with other West Darfur authorities, rural court judges, native administrations, and tribal leaders.

In the return villages, the project will promote the adequate proof of property rights by applying sketch mapping which entails delineation and demarcation of village built-up boundary and future expansion, as well as demarcation of buffer zone around the village where common property right exists for village's livelihood activities which can overlap with pastoralists migratory route as secondary and seasonal access rights to common property. The timing of these exercises will take into account the inclusion of seasonal users of land, including nomads and returnees on a seasonal basis. The process requires empowering communities to maintain simple but reliable records of individual and family holdings and transactions. Alternative dispute mechanism will be applied to solve on the spot any dispute that may arise during the demarcation of individual or family plot of land using Guiding Manual for Rural Court developed jointly by Sudan Judiciary, UNAMID and UN-Habitat which contains pre-court amicable dispute resolution procedure as well as court proceeding if need be. However, in case inter-communal/ethnic or group (farmer and pastoralists) disputes arise over land rights, Community Reconciliation Committee (CRC) will be engaged. The project will advocate for the registration of land in the name of the family (husband and wife), contrary to wide-spread practice of registering in the name of husband only, thus enhancing the women's rights to HLP.

This output advances the 'right to adequate standard of living, including adequate food and housing', per Article 11(1) of the ICESCR, particularly with respect to legal security of tenure (see General Comment 4 and 7 of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Peasants and Other People Working in Rural Areas, 2018).

Output 2.5: HLP rights practices in Krinding contributed to the national HLP frameworks (UN-Habitat)

Applying the guiding principles for IDPs, spatial profiling, and STDM to secure land rights in IDP return villages in the past, including PBF project in Darfur, is well functioning with the ownership of the governments in over 60 IDP return villages in Darfur. However, there has been no attempt to the comprehensive solution on IDP reintegration, resettlement and return that will contribute and provide a guidance to national HLP frameworks. Practical and realistic solutions on securing HLP rights for peaceful IDP reintegration, resettlement and return in Krinding will be showcased as a critical pilot case and addressed to the national land reform processes and HLP policies.

Outcome 3: Self-reliance of IDPs, returnees, nomads, and non-displaced communities, particularly male and female youth, enhanced through capacity development on self-help reconstruction using ISSB, which will inform the national and state housing policy framework

Output 3.1: IDP, returnee, nomadic, and non-displaced male and female youth acquired skills for Interlocking Stabilized Soil Block (ISSB) production and construction technique for the self-help housing (re)construction (UN-Habitat)

ISSB is manufactured by compressing mud/soil, mixed with a stabiliser such as cement. It requires over 40 percent less water than fire bricks, produces less CO₂ for not being baked, and is stronger than typical construction materials used in rural areas of Sudan. ISSB is a cost-effective, sustainable and environmentally-friendly construction material, used in Darfur and other countries in UN-Habitat projects. The project intends to model a sustainable self-help housing (re)construction through ISSB skills building of male and female youth as key actors of stability and peacebuilding. For the capacity building for the ISSB production and construction, including roofing and casting of ferro-cement channel to complete a housing structure, trainees will be selected amongst youth (males and females) of the target communities, based on a selection criteria developed in consultation with community leaders and key government counterparts. At least 40 percent of the trainees will be young females. Selected trainees will learn about ISSB technology, and receive hands-on training on ISSB technology and production, as well as ISSB production equipment, which will ultimately be transferred to either government authorities or CSO's during and after the project.

This output advances the ‘right to adequate housing’, per Article 11(1) of the ICESCR, with particular reference to the criteria of ‘availability of services, materials, facilities and infrastructure’, ‘affordability’ and ‘cultural adequacy’ (see General Comment no. 4, 1991 of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights)

Output 3.2: *Trained male and female youth engaged in (re)construction of self-help housing - using ISSB technology - for the most vulnerable IDP, returnee, nomadic and non-displaced households (UN-Habitat)*

With the technical supervision of UN-Habitat, trained youth will produce ISSB and (re)construct self-help housing for the most vulnerable IDP, returnee, nomadic, and non-displaced households as pilot housing (re)construction. The purpose of this construction is to showcase the ISSB self-help housing construction, rather than providing housing to affected populations per sé. Nevertheless, targeting criteria will be established to prioritize female- and child-headed households, and families with multiple dependents (young children, older persons, persons with disabilities or chronic illnesses), and the design will follow the existing Sudanese housing standard. Youth who is earlier trained on ISSB will receive additional training materials, tool kits and hands-on coaching to (re)construct self-help housing. Trained youth can continue (re)construction of self-help housing in their communities, using the distributed ISSB production equipment, which will be retained by government authorities or CSO’s. The youth will also receive training on the management of small enterprises and cooperatives and support in starting up small scale community-based enterprises.

This output advances the ‘right to adequate housing’, per Article 11(1) of the ICESCR, with particular reference to the criteria of ‘availability of services, materials, facilities and infrastructure’, ‘affordability’ and ‘cultural adequacy’ (see General Comment 4, 1991 of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights).

Output 3.3: *Diverse community members (IDPs, returnees, nomads, and non-displaced communities) in target areas of return and/or local integration brought together through the identification and construction of shared public facilities (UNHCR)*

Affected communities in target locations will be consulted to identify public facilities to be constructed, which will be shared by all community members, thereby strengthening social cohesion through joint use of such facilities/spaces. This can include schools, police posts, multi-purpose community centres, or other similar facilities. Construction will entail the use of ISSB technology and production equipment, or other types of locally sourced materials, based on the assessment of structural and safety requirements. Constructed facilities will be handed over to the community for public use. In order to avoid duplication of efforts, a mapping of existing and ongoing UN/NGO supported public facilities construction projects will be undertaken.

This output advances the ‘right to adequate housing’, per Article 11(1) of the ICESCR, particularly with respect to the criteria of ‘availability of services, materials, facilities and infrastructure’ (see ICESCR General Comment 4, 1991).

Output 3.4: *Self-help housing construction by ISSB practices reflected to the national housing frameworks (UN-Habitat)*

Drawing from experience of this project, UN-Habitat will advocate with the National Housing Fund (NHF) to reflect the use of ISSB for self-help housing (re)construction in the National Housing Policy presently under development, particularly as a durable housing solution in the context of displacement, and to upscale its use across Sudan. Similar housing policy engagements to advance the wider use of ISSB will be undertaken by UN-Habitat with State-level authorities.

Outcome 4: Durable solutions for IDPs, returnees, nomads, and non-displaced communities in West Darfur advanced through enhancement of Housing, Land, and Property (HLP) rights and improved access to civil documentation.

Output 4.1: *National, humanitarian, and development policies on Housing, Land, and Property (HLP) rights in Darfur enhanced through thematic studies and policy roundtables on HLP restitution and compensation; regularisation of IDP camps/sites; and women’s HLP rights. (UNHCR/UN Habitat)*

To support the work of the Sudanese Human Rights Commission, the Mechanism for the Implementation of the NPPOC, the State-level POC Committees, and various land administration actors (i.e. National Assembly, Legislative Council on Land; yet-to-be formed National Land Commission; Council for Physical Planning & Development; and General Land Register), the project will commission a series of reports on HLP themes, specifically focusing on: (i) HLP Restitution and Compensation in Darfur; (ii) Regularisation of IDP camps/sites in Darfur; and (iii) Women's HLP Rights in Darfur. These topics were chosen based on identified policy gaps that could impact the implementation of TGoS priorities. HLP restitution and compensation, for example, is a critical issue addressed by the JPA, but could result in further outbreak of violence if carried out without an evidence base. Regularisation of IDP camps/sites is universally viewed as a favorable policy option in protracted displacement settings and is increasingly considered a viable one in Darfur. The unique socio-economic, legal and cultural barriers faced by women, including displaced women, in securing their HLP rights must be studied in order to inform gender-inclusive policy options. The briefs would build on an existing publication by UN-Habitat (2020) on land issues in Darfur which, for instance, highlights the need for more in depth study on women's HLP rights.²⁸ Data collection for each qualitative report will comprise a desk review, key informant interviews, and focus group discussions. The reports will include policy recommendations directed to relevant government authorities, humanitarian, peacebuilding, and development actors. The publication of each study will serve as an occasion for a Darfur-level roundtable discussion with the aforementioned stakeholders, as well as IDP and returnee community leaders, on the themes covered, with the aim of influencing legal, regulatory and policy reform. **Depending on further identified research gaps, additional thematic briefs could be similarly commissioned under this project.**

UNHCR leads the Global Protection Cluster, and, in Sudan, UNHCR leads the Protection Sector, while UN-Habitat co-leads the HLP Sub-Sector with the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC). UN-Habitat will contribute with its technical expertise on HLP to this Output. The Global Protection Cluster has established a 'Human Rights Engagement Task Team', which provides capacity building support to field-based Protection Clusters and UNHCR operations in internal displacement contexts on how to engage with UN human rights mechanisms, such as the Human Rights Council (HRC), Special Procedures Mandate Holders, Universal Period Review (UPR), and Treaty Bodies. Thus, on behalf of the project, UNHCR will share the aforementioned HLP reports with relevant UN human rights mechanisms – in particular with the Special Rapporteur on the Right to Adequate Housing, and the Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of IDPs – and identify avenues for further engagement with such mechanisms on HLP and displacement issues in Sudan. The HLP reports may be submitted to the UPR process and shared with UN Treaty Body mechanisms, such as the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, in relation to the right to adequate housing and other rights elaborated in this proposal. The proposed project can therefore serve as an opportunity to commence 'human rights engagement' that is currently not being carried out by either the Protection Sector or HLP Sub-Sector in Sudan.

Output 4.2: *Realisation of individual HLP rights, as well as provision of civil documentation, supported through information, counselling, and legal assistance (UNHCR)*

In the Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) conducted by Reach Initiative in 2020 in Sudan, 22% of IDP households reported having members who were missing at least one type of civil documentation, such as national ID or birth certificate. During protection monitoring in West Darfur, significant numbers of recently displaced families reported missing civil documents, which are essential to exercise civil, political, economic, and social rights, including birth registration, freedom of movement, access to education, health care, livelihood opportunities in the formal sector, certain forms of humanitarian assistance (e.g. cash assistance), voting in the 2022 general elections, and most relevantly to this project, entering into HLP agreements to ensure security of tenure. As a starting point, the Civil Registry in West Darfur will benefit from capacity building under this project, via training and ongoing technical support. Thereafter, the project will partner with the Civil Registry to conduct awareness raising sessions on the importance of securing civil documents. Following which, some individuals will receive counselling/advice – tailored to their specific circumstances - on how to obtain civil documents, while others will receive legal assistance to secure documentation. Legal assistance includes representation in courts for complex cases (e.g., where social relationships such as births, marriages, divorces, or deaths have not been registered).

West Darfur authorities have identified local integration of IDP households who hold land titles in Krinding (approximately 120 families) as one of three potential options for durable solutions. This sub-set of the IDP population in West Darfur will benefit from HLP-specific counselling and legal assistance, while all IDP, returnee, nomadic and non-displaced communities will benefit from awareness raising on HLP. By facilitating the resolution

²⁸ Darfur Land Administration Assessment: Analysis and Recommendations, UN-Habitat/GLTN, 2020.

of HLP disputes, this Output aims to reduce tensions in relation to HLP issues that could otherwise become exacerbated. Through provision of identity documents, this intervention enables individuals to access basic services that they would otherwise have been excluded from, thus reducing their marginalisation.

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

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

El Geneina town in West Darfur is the site of recent intercommunal violence and large-scale secondary displacement, with the Krinding IDP camps known to be a conflict hotspot. Based on a recent Peacebuilding Assessment of West Darfur drafted in May/June 2021 on the basis of community consultations, displacement in El Geneina is a significant conflict driver, and the Krinding/Um Duwain area would benefit from activities aimed toward improving social cohesion and community confidence. The potential areas of return being targeted under this project are: (1) Molli, Bertenio, and Allah Maraga villages in El Geneina locality; (2) Gokar village in **El Geneina** locality; (3) Magmarei village in Kreinik locality; and (4) Habila Kanary village in Kreinik locality. These locations were prioritised based on the following criteria: (i) diversity; (ii) substantive number of returns; and (iii) limited land issues. While the villages themselves are primarily composed of Masalit, the neighbouring *damras*, or nomadic settlements, have significant Arab populations who will also be targeted under the interventions. Given the fluctuating political and security situation in West Darfur, UN Agencies, implementing partners, and PBF have to be prepared for possible changes to the target locations once implementation commences.

For the youth-led micro-projects under Outcome 1, the project would target 12-20 male and female youth from opposing communities as direct beneficiaries, but many more as indirect beneficiaries (since the projects are intended to have community-wide impact, and some will be implemented in collaboration with youth-led civil society organizations). Fifty percent of the grant recipients will be women. For the trainings under Outcomes 1 and 4 (e.g., Community-Oriented Policing and civil documentation), an average of 15-20 participants should participate per training due to ongoing COVID-19 restrictions and considerations, with at least one third of participants being women. Thus, an estimated 105-140 individuals would benefit from the trainings under Outcomes 1 and 4. Given the context in West Darfur, and limited women's participation in the public sphere, pushing for one third of participants to be women in forums discussing community-oriented policing and conflict resolution is a significant step forward. One way in which to further address this issue would be to conduct 'break-out' sessions, where relevant, so as to encourage 'women-only' spaces where women can freely express themselves.

In regard to Output 3.3, which focuses on construction of shared public facilities, the project will aim to indirectly benefit an average of 10,000 individuals with each facility constructed/established. The Training of Trainers (ToT) on ISSB production and construction techniques under Outcome 3 will aim to benefit 600 youth, of which 40 percent will be women.. The entirety of the project will prioritise beneficiaries in line with Age, Gender, and Diversity (AGD) considerations, including women, youth, and persons with disabilities. It will also aim to include adequate tribal representation, including that of minority communities.

III. Project management and coordination (4 pages max)

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

UN-Habitat will act as the Convening Organisation in this project in close coordination with **UNHCR**.

On 17 October 2019, UN-Habitat, UNDP, and FAO signed a 'Memorandum on key leading agencies working on land issues in Sudan', through which they are leading UN support on issues of land reform and governance, land rights, and land-based resource management. Under this Memorandum, and in accordance with the UN Secretary

General's Guidance Note on 'The United Nations and Land and Conflict'²⁹, UN-Habitat is mandated to support land reform aimed towards securing housing, land, and property (HLP) rights; urban and regional planning and land legislation; and spatial profiling in support of the return, resettlement and reintegration of IDP's and returnees in host communities. As it is tasked to advise on Housing, Land and Property (HLP) issues in the Memorandum, UN-Habitat initiated the process of establishing the Housing, Land and Property Rights (HLP) Sub-Sector in Sudan, which it co-chairs with the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) in close cooperation with the Protection Sector. In addition, UN-Habitat is co-chairing the UNCT's Programme Management Team (PMT) and, in this capacity, is also leading the formulation of the CCA and CF/ISF in Sudan.

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. With five Darfur Offices, in addition to emergency responses in other locations, UNHCR has one of the largest UN operational footprints in Darfur, and specifically in West Darfur. Its strong presence across the cluster system, and leadership of the Protection Sector, enables integrated, holistic programming. In addition, UNHCR co-chairs the Durable Solutions Working Groups (DSWG), along with UNDP, and is currently supporting the TGoS in the elaboration of a nationwide Durable Solutions strategy to facilitate the sustainable return, (re)integration, and relocation of IDPs and Sudanese refugees. 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).

~~RCDO has been implementing humanitarian, rehabilitation and development projects in West Darfur since 2007. The organization has significant experience working with UN Agencies in supporting non-violent community processes and promotion of social cohesion for durable solution and peacebuilding in the region.~~

The recipient UN agencies will coordinate their implementation modalities to the extent possible, and develop integrated partnerships with their implementing partners and government entities, for which a key priority will be to develop institutional capacities for sustainability and long-term systemic change. The project will also seek the technical advice of OHCHR Sudan to ensure that human rights are mainstreamed throughout the interventions, and that a human rights lens is being effectively utilised.

Information on the results and impact of activities under the four Outcomes will be shared with the UNHCR-led West Darfur Protection Working Group, the UNHCR-led Protection Sector at Khartoum level, the UN-Habitat and NRC co-led HLP Sub-Sector at Khartoum level, the Area-Humanitarian Country Team (A-HCT) and Area-Inter-Sectoral Coordination Group (A-ISCG) at West Darfur level, the UN/HCT and UNITAMS at Khartoum level, government-led West Darfur Protection of Civilians (POC) Committee, the National Mechanism for Implementation of the NPPOC in Khartoum, the UNITAMS-led Peacebuilding Working Group at Khartoum level, and the Peace Commission in Khartoum, the National Housing Fund (NHF) in Khartoum, the Sudanese Human Rights Commission in Khartoum, various land administration actors (i.e. National Assembly, Legislative Council on Land; yet-to-be formed National Land Commission; Council for Physical Planning & Development; and General Land Register), OHCHR in Darfur and Khartoum, and relevant UN human rights mechanisms.

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: UN-Habitat	US\$6,726,113	The Government of Norway/The Government of	Khartoum (Khartoum)/ El Fasher (North	35 staff of which 5 in West Darfur,	HLP expert /Urban and Housing Planning expert/

²⁹ The Guidance Note of the Secretary General on 'The United Nations and Land and Conflict' provides a framework for the UN to be better able to address land issues as root cause of conflict in a more coordinated and effective way. As Darfur is emerging from conflict, there are a number of key stakeholders – such as government institutions, UN and non-UN actors - involved in the different aspects of humanitarian, recovery and development interventions that have land-related aspects. For this, there is a need to ensure coherence and coordination at the state level across the UN pillars of peace & security and human rights when engaging in land-related conflict issues, taking into consideration the entities' different entry points, mandates, and programming approaches.

Implementing partners: Rural Community Development Organization (RCDO)		Japan/ UN (SLF)/UN (PBF)/ SIDA (HQ project)/EU (HQ project)/Alwaleed Foundation (Regional project)	Darfur)/ El Geniena (West Darfur)/ Zalengi (Central Darfur)/ Nyala/ Ed Daein (East Darfur)/Al Damazine (Blue Nile), Kosti(White Nile)	15 staff in Khartoum (Additional 10 staff in Darfur)	GIS expert/ Architect/ Civil Engineer/ SSB expert
Recipient Organization: UNHCR	Sudan Annual Budget (2020) - US\$274.7 million	The Governments of: Norway; Sweden; the Netherlands; Denmark; and the United States of America	1 Country Office in Khartoum; 7 Offices in Darfur (including Sub-Office in El Fasher, North Darfur for management of Darfur Operation); overall more than 12 offices across Sudan.	541 staff in Sudan, with 31 based in El Geneina, West Darfur	-Senior Protection Officer (based in El Fasher, North Darfur); -Protection Officer (based in El Geneina, West Darfur); -Community-Based Protection Officer (based in El Geneina, West Darfur); -Associate Protection Officer (based in El Geneina, West Darfur); -Associate Shelter Cluster Coordinator (based in El Fasher, North Darfur, with expertise on ISSB); -Associate Shelter Cluster Coordinator (based in El Geneina, West Darfur); -Civil Engineer (based in El Geneina, West Darfur); -Durable Solutions Officer (based in Khartoum); -PBF Field Coordinator (based in El Geneina, West Darfur, with specialisation in peacebuilding).
Implementing partners: Save the Children (SCI)					
Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)					
Implementing partners:					

- 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 **UN-Habitat and UNHCR**.

The UN-Habitat team to be funded by the project will be composed of the following staff who will be cost-shared with other UN-Habitat projects, aside from a full-time project manager/coordinator for PBF programming to ensure coordination between the focal point staff of recipient organisations, and the PBF Secretariat (see the table below).

UNHCR will recruit an Associate Durable Solutions Officer (P2) to support the implementation of this project, as well as to conduct project monitoring, reporting, and coordination (including with the PBF Secretariat, local authorities, and local communities). In addition, for the HLP-specific provisions under Outcome 4, UNHCR will recruit a Legal Officer (NOA). The project will be managed by the P3 Protection Officer based in El Geneina and supported by existing Protection and Shelter staff.

~~RCDO team will be comprised of the following staff to be cost shared with other projects.~~

Organisation	Title/level	Funding from PBF	Position base	% of time dedicated to the Project
UN-Habitat	Programme Manager/Coordinator (NOC)	50%	El Geneina, West Darfur	100%
	National M&E officer (SB4)	25%	Khartoum	25%
	Gender Officer (SB3)	100%	El Geneina, West Darfur	100%
	Low-cost housing construction engineer (SB4)	35%	El Geneina, West Darfur	70%
	GIS/Settlement Planner (SB4)	50%	El Geneina, West Darfur/ El Fasher	50%
	SSB Trainer	70%	El Geneina, West Darfur	70%
UNHCR	Associate Durable Solutions Officer (P2)	100%	El Geneina, West Darfur	100%
	Legal Officer (NOA)	100%	El Geneina, West Darfur	100%

- 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.

There is continued risk of intercommunal conflicts. Operationalization of community reconciliation committees and Community Oriented Policing Committees in target locations will be used to mitigate this risk. In the context of the political transition, UN-Habitat and UNHCR can advocate for the operationalization of the Juba Peace Agreement provisions on land issues in Darfur, which is one of the root causes of conflict. In addition, UNHCR and protection partners continue to advocate for high-level intercommunal mediation efforts to address the drivers and root causes of the recurring cycle of violence

The overall risk level of the project is deemed to be high, based on the potential for the deterioration in the security situation, in particular, inter-communal conflict and political uncertainty. The PBF Programme Coordinator will work continuously to monitor, update, and mitigate risks identified in the following main categories:

Project specific risk	Risk level (low, medium, high)	Mitigation strategy (including Do No Harm considerations)

Lack of political and community consensus on relocation sites	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued advocacy with state-level authorities for durable solutions to displacement in El Geneina. Promoting clear communication with communities, and advocate for their buy-in. Support government authorities and IDPs by identifying adequate areas for potential long-term relocation (i.e., through Outcome 2).
Shifting government priorities at the State level	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued engagement and close coordination with State-level authorities, including participation in weekly meetings with humanitarian partners and biweekly or monthly meetings specifically for this project.
Outbreak of intercommunal violence in target locations, impacting access to project sites or delaying implementation	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Outbreak of intercommunal violence in target locations resulting in re-displacement of target beneficiaries (i.e., returnees)	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Perception of UN Agencies and/or Implementing Partners as conflict actors	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adopting a conflict-sensitive approach, based on local conflict analysis and in coordination with human rights and political arms of the UN system Sensitization of all relevant communities with details of project, with regular stakeholder engagement and community consultations for their feedback on project progress and impact. Ensuring the representation of all communities (i.e., IDPs, nomads, etc.) in community-based structures and in project beneficiaries. Engagement with both IDP and nomad representatives in El Geneina. Conducting conflict sensitivity and peacebuilding workshops with the project staff and IP staff ahead of project commencement.
Violence targeting project sites	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build in back-up plans for flexibility should COVID or other restrictions limit in-person or face-to-face

and gatherings within the state (thereby delaying activities)		interactions (including alternate sequencing of activities; limiting group sizes; and investing in telecommunications/online communication where possible).
Political instability weakening relevant government institutions (thereby impacting engagement with the authorities or leading to a temporary halt in project implementation)	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 an independent final evaluation towards the end of the project. A total of USD 241,640.24 (i.e. 6.04% of the project budget) will be allocated to M&E activities.

Project M&E			
Agency	Activity	Timeline	Cost (5-7% of project budget)
UN-Habitat / UNHCR (Consultant)	Preliminary assessments (Baseline survey, including perception surveys)	1-4 months	\$20,539.42 (8.5% of M&E budget)
All Agencies	Project monitoring	2-35 months	\$72,492.07 (30% of M&E budget)
All Agencies	End-line survey	27- 28 months	\$20,539.42 (8.5% of M&E Budget)
Final Evaluation (Consultant)	Final evaluation	33-36 months	\$112,845.99 (46.7% of M&E budget)
Total State Project M&E Cost			\$226,416.90 (93.7% of M&E budget, not including overhead costs)

- Activity Monitoring:** Each RUNO will be accountable for monitoring of their project activities. In accordance with the Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) framework, community-based monitoring structures will be established in each target location, through which service users (i.e., community members) will assess the effectiveness, quality, accessibility, and impact of the services and programs being provided via complaint and feedback mechanisms put in place. Community-based monitoring will be particularly relevant for the shared public facilities being established under Output 3.3. Regular monitoring visits by the project team, including focus group discussions with communities, will enable project accountability and address any concerns that arise throughout the duration of the project. In addition, pre- and post-tests (adapted to the literacy of the participants) will be applied to beneficiaries of any trainings, while activity-specific focus group discussions and key informant interviews will be carried out before and after other interventions, such as the community dialogues.
- Baseline Survey and End Line Survey:** A baseline survey will be undertaken at the inception of the project to collect qualitative and quantitative baseline data, disaggregated by age, gender, ethnicity, and location. This data will be utilised to set some of the project targets, and to further inform activity design and implementation. An

end line survey, using the same data collection tools and methodologies, will subsequently be carried out to help measure the progress of the project against the baseline. Both the baseline and end line data collection will utilise perception surveys before and after the implementation of project activities.

- **Independent Evaluation:** An independent evaluation team will be contracted to review and evaluate the Outcomes of this project following its completion. The evaluation team will be comprised of national and/or international experts with proven experience in evaluation, peacebuilding and human rights programming. All members of the team will be external, with no connections to the design, formulation, or implementation of this project. The evaluation will be facilitated by the Convening Organisation and may include a desk study, a review of programme documentation and outputs, and key informant interviews.
- 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.

This project aims to prioritise locally led processes and structures, and promote local ownership and buy-in, in order to encourage project sustainability and maximum impact. Given that this project looks at various options of durable solutions for IDPs (return, relocation, and integration), it is imperative that any decisions made by IDPs are done so voluntarily in order to maintain the integrity and sustainability of the interventions. Importantly, the project will work closely with locality, state, and national government counterparts in order to ensure alignment with government priorities, as long as they are in full compliance with protection standards and ‘Do No Harm’. It will also promote government ownership through regular engagement with government authorities at the locality and state-levels, as well as at the national level,, including the Peace Commission.

To enable effective handover of activities at its exit, the project will emphasize capacity building of partners, communities, and other local stakeholders. For example, young men and women will acquire skills in new cost-effective construction technology based on local materials and communities will retain the equipment and tools (assets) used for construction. This will help to extend access to adequate housing beyond the project timeframe. Moreover, mainstreaming of the geo-spatial and spatial mapping techniques into the systems and procedures utilised by local authorities can help to bring long-term, systemic change in the planning practices of the local government.

The committees established under this project (e.g., Community Reconciliation Committees and Community-Oriented Policing Committees) are intended to promote citizen engagement in peacebuilding, policing, etc. They will impart knowledge and skills that are readily transferrable and can be used by participants in any community or public service roles as Sudan transitions toward a more democratic, peaceful, and prosperous future. Increasingly, as part of various government-led JPA mechanisms (e.g., Ceasefire Monitoring), authorities will seek the participation of IDPs, returnees, refugee-returnees. Thus, the established committees give aspiring community leaders an opportunity to learn community organising skills that will serve the public interest in the long run.

The project will also advocate for the continued involvement and support by the government, civil society, UN, and community actors to further the project outcomes, even beyond the project end date. This will include advocacy on the implementation of plans developed under this project, and scaling-up of self-help housing construction.

Any exit and sustainability strategy may face challenges due to high staff turnover among local partners, thus negatively impacting project continuity. The personnel who are initially targeted to assume responsibility of project activities may not be present at its end. The project will ensure that project-related information is adequately documented and shared so that the impact of staff turnover will be minimized.

If implemented successfully, UNHCR and UN-Habitat will pro-actively solicit diverse donor funding to scale up and replicate the project’s rights-based approach in other parts of Darfur.

IV. 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.).

The budget has been allocated between **the receiving agencies, UN-Habitat and UNHCR**. The project has been designed to maximize delivery capacity, building on existing operational structures and staff already present in Darfur states. A dedicated monitoring and evaluation expert and funds reserved for an independent evaluation will ensure quality control through regular monitoring allowing the project to learn and adapt as well as thorough documentation of lessons learned. As Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE) is a significant objective of this project, and at least 30 percent of the budget for all activities is dedicated to GEWE. A detailed budget is attached in Annex D.

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	<u>Outcome 1</u> – Identification of an IP is ongoing (timeline TBD). <u>Outcome 3.3</u> – UNHCR has partnered with Save the Children (SCI) in West Darfur to implement construction projects. <u>Outcome 4</u> – UNHCR plans to partner with the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) for implementation of HLP and civil documentation activities.
2. Have TORs for key project staff been finalized and ready to advertise? Please attach to the submission		X	TORs being developed (timeline TBD).
3. Have project sites been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline	X		While the main target locations have been identified (areas of origin/return and integration), the government's plans for the relocation of IDPs will determine where some of programming takes place. In addition, ongoing consultations with local communities and authorities could result in the modification of some of these target areas.
4. Have local communities and government offices been consulted/ sensitized on the existence of the project? Please state when this was done or when it will be done.	X		Sensitization of government offices has been an ongoing process since the concept note stage and was accelerated in July/August 2021 with the proposal development. Sensitisation of local communities has not yet occurred due to the political sensitivities around the issue of IDP return, integration, and relocation, though informal consultations have taken place. The project team is in the process of formulating a strategy through which to approach communities in order to keep them informed about this project, to guarantee their more formal involvement in the project elaboration process, and to ensure their buy-in.
5. Has any preliminary analysis/ identification of lessons learned/ existing activities been done? If not, what analysis remains to be done to enable implementation and proposed timeline?	X		A preliminary analysis of existing activities in the target locations has been carried out, however, a more concrete analysis needs to take place to take place, especially to determine the specific public facilities that should be implemented. A conflict analysis of the Krinding/Um

			Duwait area has been conducted, but further details are needed regarding the target areas of origin/return.
6. Have beneficiary criteria been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline.	X		Beneficiary criteria have been identified for each activity (i.e., IDPs, returnees, nomads, and non-displaced; youth; women; local authorities). More targeted identification of beneficiaries (e.g., identification of youth groups, etc.) will take place as project development continues, and ahead of implementation. Beneficiaries for certain activities may be adjusted by stakeholder inputs during the project implementation.
7. Have any agreements been made with the relevant Government counterparts relating to project implementation sites, approaches, Government contribution?	X		Preliminary discussion has been done with the State Ministry of Urban Planning and Infrastructure and with the Peace Commission.
8. Have clear arrangements been made on project implementing approach between project recipient organizations?		X	
9. What other preparatory activities need to be undertaken before actual project implementation can begin and how long will this take?		N/A	Preparatory activities are embedded in the project design (i.e., community consultations and sensitization; engagement with the authorities; baseline survey)
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		Feedback from PBF Gender Focal Point was provided after initial submission of this project proposal to the PBF Secretariat
11. Did consultations with women and/or youth organizations inform the design of the project?	X		While youth organisations were consulted in the design of the project (thus contributing to Output 1.2), women were not consulted. However, planned consultations with both women and youth are embedded within the design of the activities (e.g., identification of shared public facilities under Output 3.3).
12. Are the indicators and targets in the results framework disaggregated by sex and age?		X	More work needs to be done on GEWE mainstreaming throughout this project proposal, including disaggregation of indicators and targets in the results framework by sex and age.
13. Does the budget annex include allocations towards GEWE for all activities and clear justifications for GEWE allocations?		X	Needs to be further elaborated.

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		Given the limited budget size, UNHCR will implement activities over a 24-month period, though it will remain involved in the coordination of the project. While the targets for construction activities (ISSB housing) are proportionate to the budget, tangible construction activities are smaller than what was requested by West Darfur authorities and the Peace Commissioner in Khartoum. This activity is meant as a prototype to showcase, rather than providing housing per sé..
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		An international staff member is needed for the purpose of project reporting and monitoring and evaluation (M&E), which require strong English-language drafting skills.
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	The project will use vehicles belonging to the organisations.
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		Provides in-kind support in terms of ISSB manual machines, supporting staff, and logistical support

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

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

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

AA Functions

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

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

Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient United Nations Organizations

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

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

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

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

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

Financial reporting and timeline

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

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

31 July	Voluntary Q2 expenses (January to June)
31 October	Voluntary Q3 expenses (January to September)

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

Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

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

Public Disclosure

The PBSO and Administrative Agent will ensure that operations of the PBF are publicly disclosed on the PBF website (www.un.org/peacebuilding/fund) and the Administrative Agent's website (www.mptf.undp.org).

Annex B.2: Project Administrative arrangements for Non-UN Recipient Organizations

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Reporting:

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

Type of report	Due when	Submitted by
Bi-annual project progress report	15 June	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual project progress report	15 November	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
End of project report covering entire project duration	Within three months from the operational project closure (it can be submitted instead of an annual report if timing coincides)	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual strategic peacebuilding and PBF 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 organization projects

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

Special Provisions regarding Financing of Terrorism

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

Non-UN recipient organization (NUNO) eligibility:

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

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

- Has previously received funding from the UN, the PBF, or any of the contributors to the PBF, in the country of project implementation.
- Has a current valid registration as a non-profit, tax exempt organization with a social based mission in both the country where headquarter is located and in country of project implementation for the duration of the proposed grant. (**NOTE:** If registration is done on an annual basis in the country, the organization must have the current registration and obtain renewals for the duration of the project, in order to receive subsequent funding tranches).
- Produces an annual report that includes the proposed country for the grant.
- Commissions audited financial statements, available for the last two years, including the auditor opinion letter. The financial statements should include the legal organization that will sign the agreement (and oversee the country of implementation, if applicable) as well as the activities of the country of implementation. (**NOTE:** If these are not available for the country of proposed project implementation, the CSO will also need to provide the latest two audit reports for a program or project-based audit in country.) The letter from the auditor should also state whether the auditor firm is part of the nationally qualified audit firms.
- Demonstrates an annual budget in the country of proposed project implementation for the previous two calendar years, which is at least twice the annualized budget sought from PBF for the project.³⁰
- 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.

³⁰ Annualized PBF project budget is obtained by dividing the PBF project budget by the number of project duration months and multiplying by 12.

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

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification/ frequency of collection	Indicator milestones
Outcome 1: Peaceful coexistence is enhanced among IDPs, returnees, nomads, and non-displaced communities in conflict affected areas, including areas of displacement and return,.		% of women (disaggregated by age and tribe) in target areas who report increased participation in community-based structures contributing to peaceful coexistence Baseline: TBD after baseline survey Target: TBD after baseline survey	Perception surveys (conducted through baseline and end line data collection) Key informant interviews to supplement the surveys Protection monitoring reports	TBD
		Outcome Indicator 1b % of community members (disaggregated by age, gender, and tribe) in target areas who report positive interactions with individuals from disputing communities Baseline: TBD after baseline survey Target: TBD after baseline survey	Perception surveys (conducted through baseline and end line data collection) Key informant interviews to supplement the surveys Protection monitoring reports	TBD
		Outcome Indicator 1c % of community members (disaggregated by age, gender, and tribe) in target areas who report positive engagement with police Baseline: TBD after baseline survey Target: TBD after baseline survey	Perception surveys (conducted through baseline and end line data collection) Key informant interviews to supplement the surveys Protection monitoring reports	TBD
	Output 1.1 (UNHCR) Dialogue and collaborative problem solving between IDPs, returnees, nomads, and non-displaced communities enhanced through community-based structures and reconciliation events. List of Activities under this Output: <u>Activity 1.1.1</u> Establish Age, Gender, and Diversity (AGD) inclusive	Output Indicator 1.1.1 # of inclusive CRCs, including with representation of women and youth, established and supported Baseline: 0 Target: 5	Focus group discussions Project monitoring reports List of members (TBD) --	TBD
		Output Indicator 1.1.2 # of disputes resolved by CRCs Baseline: 0 Target: TBD	Dispute tracking sheet	TBD
		Output Indicator 1.1.3	Project monitoring reports	TBD

	Community Reconciliation Committees (CRCs), with representation from IDP, returnee, nomadic, and non-displaced communities, and support the operationalisation of the structures through the elaboration of Terms of References and capacity building.	# of community-level dialogue and reconciliation events implemented, including with the involvement of women and youth Baseline: 0 Target: 10	Focus group discussions (before and after each event) Key informant interviews (before and after each event)	
	<u>Activity 1.1.2</u> Support CRCs to conduct community-level dialogue and reconciliation events to discuss challenges around sharing of natural resources, public services, and infrastructure, and seek mutually agreeable solutions between disputing parties.	Output Indicator 1.1.4 # of high-level intercommunal dialogue and reconciliation events implemented, including with the involvement of women and youth Baseline: 0 Target: 10	Project monitoring reports Focus Group Discussions (before and after each event) Key informant interviews (before and after each event)	TBD
	<u>Activity 1.1.3</u> Support CRCs to conduct high-level inter-communal dialogue and reconciliation events with participation of IDP and nomadic community leaders (including women, youth, and persons with disabilities), plus state and locality level authorities (including key members of the West Darfur Protection of Civilians Committee, relevant Line Ministries, security actors, and native administration).			
	Output 1.2 (UNHCR) Social cohesion and inter-communal tolerance promoted through youth-led community art and recreational micro-projects. List of Activities under this Output:	Output Indicator 1.2.1 # of youth-led consultations with target communities, including with the active leadership and participation of young women Baseline: 0 Target: 5	Project monitoring reports Focus Group Discussions (before and after each event) Key informant interviews (before and after each event)	TBD
	<u>Activity 1.2.1</u> Facilitate youth-led consultations with target communities on key	Output Indicator 1.2.2	Project monitoring reports	TBD

	<p>conflict drivers, and how to best address these through nonviolent means.</p> <p><u>Activity 1.2.2</u> On basis of consultations (Activity 1.2.1), provide select young men and women (as members of youth-led civil society organisations) with technical assistance and small grants to identify, design, and implement community art and recreational microprojects (e.g., mural painting; community theater; sporting events; etc.).</p>	<p># of youth-led community art and/or recreational micro-projects implemented</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 8 (out of which 4 are led by young women or young women's organisations)</p>	<p>Key informant interviews (with selected youth or members of youth-led civil society organisations)</p>	
	<p>Output 1.3 (UNHCR)</p> <p>Relations between police and local communities improved through increased engagement of community members (i.e., IDPs, returnees, nomads, and non-displaced) using community-oriented policing approach.</p> <p>List of Activities under this Output:</p> <p><u>Activity 1.3.1</u> Deliver capacity building trainings on principles and modalities of Community-Oriented Policing (COP), targeting Sudanese Police Forces operating in return, local integration, and/or relocation areas.</p> <p><u>Activity 1.3.2</u> Establish Age, Gender, and Diversity (AGD) inclusive COP committees, and facilitate regular meetings with police forces to encourage communication and strengthen early warning.</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.3.1</p> <p># of gender-sensitive capacity building trainings on Community-Oriented Policing (COP) delivered</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 5</p>	<p>Protection monitoring reports</p> <p>Course modules</p> <p>Pre- and post-tests before and after each training</p> <p>Key informant interviews (before and after each event)</p>	TBD
		<p>Output Indicator 1.3.2</p> <p># of COP committees, including with representation of women and youth, established and supported</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 5</p>	<p>Focus group discussions</p> <p>Protection monitoring reports</p> <p>List of members (TBD)</p>	TBD
	Outcome 2:	Outcome Indicator 2a		

<p>Peaceful and sustainable relocation, return and security of tenure, enhanced by access to effective mechanisms that clarify housing, land and property (HLP) rights in compliance with relevant international human rights standards. SDG11: target 11.1 ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services, and upgrade slums</p> <p>UPR 2016 mid-term report: Continue to make concerted efforts to find a permanent and peaceful solution to the conflict in Darfur</p> <p>Continue to engage the United Nations with a view to fully benefit from the United Nations Technical Cooperation Programme in the field of human rights</p>		<p>% of returnees and IDPs (disaggregated by gender and age) with secured tenure who have confidence for the prospect of return or peaceful integration.</p> <p>Baseline:0 Target: TBD after the baseline</p>	<p>Sample perception survey (conducted through baseline and end line data collection)</p> <p>Monitoring Report</p>	
		<p>Outcome Indicator 2b</p> <p>Percentage (%) of IDP's, returnees, non-displaced communities and nomads (disaggregated by gender and age) with positive perceptions of the way the use and access to the land has been clarified, as well as the appropriateness of the selected sites for relocation.</p> <p>Baseline:0 Target:TBD after the baseline</p>	<p>Sample perception survey (conducted through baseline and end line data collection)</p> <p>Monitoring report</p>	
	<p>Output 2.1 (UN-Habitat)</p> <p>Guiding principles and policy on IDPs return, reintegration and resettlements developed and adopted among key stakeholders, clarifying Housing, Land, and Property (HLP) rights for Krinding IDP camp population</p> <p>List of Activities under this Output:</p> <p><u>Activity 2.1.1</u> Facilitate the discussions and decision-making on the three options (local integration,</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.1.1</p> <p>Guiding principles and policy on IDPs reintegration and resettlement developed and adopted by the State and Locality government</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target:1</p>	<p>Workshop report</p> <p>Monitoring report</p>	
		<p>Output Indicator 2.1.2</p> <p># State and Locality authorities personnel trained on HLP issues</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 40</p>	<p>Monitoring report</p> <p>Training evaluations</p>	

	<p>relocation and return and reintegration) in relation to HLP issues in multistakeholder consultative meetings in Krinding and in potential areas of return/relocation.</p> <p><u>Activity 2.1.2</u> Undertake HLP and related capacity building and sensitization of stakeholders and affected populations</p> <p><u>Activity 2.1.3</u> Develop in collaboration of government concerned parties, human right based guiding principles and policy on IDPs return, relocation and local integration</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.1.3</p> <p>% of IDP's, returnees, non-displaced communities and nomads (disaggregated by gender and age) who report improved understandings on HLP rights</p> <p>Baseline: TBD Target: TBD.</p>	<p>Sample perception survey (through the baseline and endline survey)</p>	
	<p><u>Output 2.2 (UN-Habitat)</u></p> <p>Geo-spatial mapping of El Geneina, Krenik and Beida Localities is conducted and incorporated in the land management system and processes of the local authorities to help identify appropriate sites, in support of sustainable return, relocation and integration of IDPs (UN-Habitat)</p> <p>List of Activities under this Output:</p> <p><u>Activity 2.2.1</u> Prepare comprehensive geo-spatial mapping for El Geneina, Kreinik and Beida localities which include, among others, locations and size of land free of conflict and</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.2.1</p> <p># of Locality-level geo-spatial mappings done.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 4</p>	<p>Settlement document</p> <p>Monitoring report</p> <p>Focus group reports</p>	
		<p>Output Indicator 2.2.2</p> <p># of sustainable relocation action plans developed with relocation sites selected</p> <p>Baseline:0 Target: 3 action plans</p>	<p>Action plan documents</p>	
		<p>Output Indicator 2.2.3</p> <p># of land and urban planning stakeholders trained on spatial mapping techniques</p> <p>Baseline: Target: 30</p>	<p>Settlement documents</p> <p>Monitoring report</p>	

	tenure status, potential and appropriate sites for relocation			
	<u>Activity 2.2.2</u> Conduct joint consultative workshops with land stakeholders including host communities, tribal leaders, nomads and farmers and target beneficiaries (IDPs, Returnees) to support West Darfur authorities to take collective actions on selection of appropriate relocation sites based on the geo-spatial mapping	Output Indicator 2.2.4 # of local authorities with the geo-spatial mapping incorporated in the planning system and procedures Baseline:0 Target: 4	Focus group reports	
	<u>Activity 2.2.3</u> Prepare relocation action plans, based on the collective site selection, in collaboration with local authorities, Ministry of Urban Planning, representatives of IDPs, tribal leaders			
	<u>Activity 2.2.4</u> Conduct capacity building of land and urban planning stakeholders on geo-spatial mapping techniques and incorporate the geo-spatial mapping in the system and procedure of local authorities and Ministry of Urban Planning			
	<u>Output 2.3 (UN-Habitat)</u> Return, relocation and reintegration of IDP's supported, through settlement profiling in agreed relocation sites in El Geneina, Kreinik and Beida Localities and rural return areas, with public services and infrastructure planning (UN-Habitat)	Output Indicator 2.3.1 # of settlement profiles completed and validated. Baseline:0 Target: 3	Sketch maps Monitoring report	
		Output Indicator 2.3.2 # of community action plans for public services and infrastructure developed and validated	Digital record of STD Monitoring report	

	<p>List of Activities under this Output:</p> <p><u>Activity 2.3.1</u> Develop settlement profiles for the three localities: El Geneina, Krenik and Beida including assessment of spatial realities and focus group discussion with IDP's and host communities to capture settlement intentions, preferences and concerns for relocation and return sites</p> <p><u>Activity 2.3.2</u> Conduct a consultative workshop for the validation of the settlement profiles for the selected relocation sites and return village based on perspectives of IDPs, nomads, host community and government</p> <p><u>Activity 2.3.3</u> Identify "clusters" (areas of concentration) of return villages to define priority and cost-efficient investments in infrastructure and socio-economic activities to be included in community action plans</p> <p><u>Activity 2.3.4</u> Prepare community action plan for public services and infrastructure and conduct consultative workshops for the validation of community action plans</p>	<p>Baseline:0 Target:3</p>		
	<p><u>Output 2.4: (UN-Habitat)</u></p> <p>Land tenure is clarified in a non-traditional method, and recognized in the demarcation of villages, sites and plots in the agreed relocation sites and rural return</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.4.1</p> <p># of sites and villages where STDM is applied</p> <p>Baseline:0 Target: 5</p>	Monitoring report	

	<p>areas, to be recorded in a digital form in the government Land Information System (LIS) (UN-Habitat)</p> <p>List of Activities under this Output:</p> <p><u>Activity 2.4.1</u> Provide training on spatial data collection, sketch mapping and application of STDM, installing SDTM software</p> <p><u>Activity 2.4.2</u> Conduct demarcation of targeted relocation sites selected, return village boundary, buffer zone, and individual/family plots, followed by digitization and recordation at locality level and Ministry of Urban Planning and Infrastructure (Survey, land and planning departments)</p> <p><u>Activity 2.4.3</u> Advocate for the registration of land parcel demarcated and allocated in the name of the family as per the Civil Transaction Act – 1984.</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.4.2</p> <p># of sketch mapping and plot demarcation digitized and documented in Land Information System</p> <p>Baseline:0 Target: 5</p>	Monitoring report	
		<p>Output Indicator 2.4.3</p> <p># of personnel trained on the application of STDM, sketch mapping, and spatial data collection techniques with software installed for further use.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 30</p>	Monitoring report	
	<p>Output 2.5 (UN-Habitat)</p> <p>HLP rights practices in Krinding contributed to the national HLP frameworks</p> <p>List of Activities under this Output:</p> <p><u>Activity 2.5.1</u> Document the experience of securing HLP rights for peaceful IDP reintegration, resettlement and return in Krinding as a pilot case and extract lessons learned to</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.5.1</p> <p>HLP practices of Krinding documented and shared with relevant stakeholders</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 1</p>	Report on lessons learned	

	guide the national HLP frameworks			
<p>Outcome 3:</p> <p>Self-reliance of IDPs, returnees, nomads, and non-displaced communities, particularly male and female youth, enhanced through capacity development on self-help reconstruction using ISSB, which will inform the national and state housing policy framework.</p> <p>(Any SDG Target that this Outcome contributes to) SDG11: target 11.1 ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services, and upgrade slums (Any Universal Periodic Review of Human Rights (UPR) recommendation that this Outcome helps to implement and if so, year of UPR) UPR 2016 mid-term report: Continue to make concerted efforts to find a permanent and peaceful solution to the conflict in Darfur</p> <p>Continue to engage the United Nations with a view to fully benefit from the United Nations Technical Cooperation Programme in the field of human rights</p>		<p>Outcome Indicator 3a</p> <p>% of IDPs, returnees, nomads, and non-displaced households considering ISSB self-help construction as a viable option for their housing</p> <p>Baseline:0 Target:TBD</p>	<p>Sample perception survey</p> <p>Monitoring report</p>	
		<p>Outcome Indicator 3b</p> <p># of trained IDPs, returnees, nomads, and non-displaced youth (male and female) who put in practice the acquired ISSB skills in the construction of pilot housing and other structures</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 400</p>	Monitoring report	
		<p>Outcome Indicator 3c</p> <p>% of targeted community members (disaggregated by age, gender, and tribe) who indicate improved social cohesion due to utilization of shared public facilities by different communities.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: TBD</p>	<p>Perception surveys (conducted through baseline and end line data collection)</p> <p>Focus group discussions</p>	
	<p>Output 3.1 (UN-Habitat)</p> <p>IDP, returnee, nomadic, and non-displaced male and female youth acquired skills for Interlocking Stabilized Soil Block (ISSB) production and construction technique for the self-help housing (re)construction</p>	<p>Output Indicator 3.1.1</p> <p># of IDPs, returnees, nomads, and non-displaced youth (disaggregated by gender and age) trained as trainers of ISSB production techniques</p> <p>Baseline:0 Target:308 individuals (40% young women)</p>	Monitoring report	
		Output Indicator 3.1.2	Monitoring report	

	<p>List of Activities under this Output:</p> <p><u>Activity 3.1.1</u> Conduct trainings of trainers for youth on SSB production and construction techniques, including roofing and casting of ferro-cement channel</p> <p><u>Activity 3.1.2</u> Support trainers (TOT alumni) in providing training to broader groups of male and female youth on ISSB production and construction techniques, including roofing and casting of ferro-cement channel.</p>	<p># of IDPs, returnees, nomads, and non-displaced youth (disaggregated by gender and age) trained as trainers on ISSB construction techniques including ferro-cement channel for roofing</p> <p>Baseline:0 Target:154 individuals (40% young women)</p>		
		<p>Output Indicator 3.1.3</p> <p># of IDPs, returnees, nomads, and non-displaced youth (disaggregated by gender and age) trained on ISSB production and construction techniques and ferro-cement channel for roofing</p> <p>Baseline:0 Target:: 600 individuals (40% young women)</p>	Monitoring report	
	<p>Output 3.2 (UN-Habitat)</p> <p>Trained male and female youth engaged in (re)construction of self-help housing - using ISSB technology - for the most vulnerable IDP, returnee, nomadic and non-displaced households</p> <p>List of Activities under this Output:</p> <p><u>Activity 3.2.1</u> Support to piloting of 45 units self help housing construction for the most vulnerable returnee and IDPs in the selected return villages and other potential areas</p> <p><u>Activity 3.2.2</u> Provide business-oriented training on small enterprises/ cooperatives management, to support the production of SSB on a commercial basis</p> <p><u>Activity 3.2.3</u></p>	<p>Output Indicator 3.2.1</p> <p># of self-help pilot housing units (re)constructed and handed over to most vulnerable households (beneficiaries disaggregated by gender, age, and vulnerability factors (female-headed households, disability, etc)</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target:45 units as pilot</p>	<p>Monitoring report</p> <p>Site visits</p>	
		<p>Output Indicator 3.2.2</p> <p>Small scale community-based enterprise for ISSB production and construction established</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 5</p>	<p>Monitoring report</p> <p>Site visits</p>	

	<p>Prepare awareness materials and conduct awareness campaigns for dissemination of ISSB technology among communities in target areas in West Darfur</p> <p><u>Activity 3.2.4</u> Support the establishment of small scale community-based enterprises for ISSB production and construction, with a mechanism for lending the ISSB machines</p>			
	<p><u>Output 3.3 (UNHCR)</u></p> <p>Diverse community members (IDPs, returnees, nomads, and non-displaced communities) in target areas of return and/or local integration brought together through the identification and construction of shared public facilities.</p> <p>List of Activities under this Output:</p> <p><u>Activity 3.3.1</u> In consultation with local communities, construct shared, public facilities based on community priorities and in accordance with Age, Gender, and Diversity (AGD) considerations.</p>	<p>Output Indicator 3.3.1</p> <p># of shared, public facilities identified and constructed</p> <p>Baseline:0 Target: 5</p>	<p>Project monitoring reports</p> <p>Key informant interviews (before and after construction of facilities)</p> <p>Site visits</p>	
	<p><u>Output 3.4 (UN-Habitat)</u></p> <p>Self-help housing construction by ISSB practices reflected to the national housing frameworks (UN-Habitat)</p> <p><u>Activity 3.4.1</u></p>	<p>Output Indicator 3.4.1</p> <p>Lessons learned from the ISSB self-help housing construction documented and shared with relevant stakeholders</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 1</p>	<p>Document on lessons learned</p>	

	Document the methodology of and lessons learned from the self-help housing construction by ISSB practices, to feed into the the national housing frameworks			
Outcome 4: Durable solutions for IDPs, returnees, nomads, and non-displaced communities in West Darfur advanced through enhancement of Housing, Land, and Property (HLP) rights and improved access to civil documentation.		Outcome Indicator 4a % of national, humanitarian, and development actors (disaggregated by gender, sector, and organisation) who indicate improved awareness and understanding of Housing, Land, and Property (HLP) issues in Darfur Baseline: TBD Target: TBD	Perception surveys (conducted through baseline and end line data collection) Key informant interviews to supplement the surveys	TBD
		Outcome Indicator 4b % of community members (disaggregated by age, gender, and tribe) in target areas who report improved awareness of HLP rights and/or civil documentation Baseline: TBD after baseline survey Target: TBD after baseline survey	Perception surveys (conducted through baseline and end line data collection) Key informant interviews to supplement the surveys	TBD
		Outcome Indicator 4c % of community members (disaggregated by age, gender, and tribe) in target areas who report improved access to HLP and/or civil documentation Baseline: TBD after baseline survey Target: TBD after baseline survey	Perception surveys (conducted through baseline and end line data collection) Key informant interviews to supplement the surveys	TBD
	Output 4.1 (UNHCR) National, humanitarian, and development policies on Housing, Land, and Property (HLP) rights in Darfur enhanced through thematic studies and policy roundtables on HLP restitution and compensation;	Output Indicator 4.1.1 # of HLP-related reports published and disseminated Baseline: 0 Target: 3	Publications Email distribution lists and feedback on dissemination (TBD)	TBD
		Output Indicator 4.1.2	Participant lists	TBD

	<p>regularisation of IDP camps/sites; and women's HLP rights.</p> <p>List of Activities under this Output:</p> <p><u>Activity 4.1.1</u> Commission a series of thematic reports on HLP rights – with a focus on: (i) HLP Restitution and Compensation in Darfur; (ii) Regularisation of IDP camps/sites in Darfur; and (iii) Women's HLP Rights in Darfur.</p> <p><u>Activity 4.1.2</u> On the basis of the thematic reports, organise a series of corresponding roundtable discussions at the Darfur level, with representation from community leaders, civil society groups, policy makers, and practitioners.</p>	<p># of HLP-related roundtable discussions held, including with participation of women and youth</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 3</p>	Roundtable minutes	
	<p>Output 4.2 (UNHCR)</p> <p>Realisation of individual HLP rights, as well as provision of civil documentation, supported through information, counselling, and legal assistance.</p> <p>List of Activities under this Output:</p> <p><u>Activity 4.2.1</u> Deliver capacity building trainings for the West Darfur Civil Registry on the preparation and provision of civil documentation.</p> <p><u>Activity 4.2.2</u> In partnership with the Civil Registry, conduct awareness raising sessions for communities in the target locations on the</p>	<p>Output Indicator 4.2.1</p> <p># of trainings for the West Darfur Civil Registry</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 2</p>	<p>Project monitoring reports</p> <p>Course modules</p> <p>Pre- and post-tests before and after each training</p> <p>Key informant interviews (before and after each event)</p>	TBD
		<p>Output Indicator 4.2.2</p> <p># of awareness-raising sessions on civil documentation</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 5</p>	<p>Project monitoring reports</p> <p>Focus group discussions</p> <p>Key informant interviews</p>	TBD
		<p>Output Indicator 4.2.3</p>	<p>Beneficiary List</p> <p>Project monitoring reports</p>	TBD

	importance of securing civil documents.	# of individuals, disaggregated by age and gender, who receive counselling and legal assistance on civil documentation Baseline: 0 Target: 1200 (50% men; 50% women)		
	<u>Activity 4.2.3</u> Provide counselling and legal assistance to individuals in the target locations on securing civil documentation.	Output Indicator 4.2.4 # of awareness-raising sessions on HLP Baseline: 0 Target: 5	Project monitoring reports Focus group discussions Key informant interviews	TBD
	<u>Activity 4.2.4</u> Conduct awareness raising sessions for all communities in the target locations on HLP rights.	Output Indicator 4.2.5 # of individuals, disaggregated by age and gender, who receive counselling and legal assistance on HLP Baseline: 0 Target: 1200 (60% men; 40% women)	Beneficiary List Project monitoring reports	TBD
	<u>Activity 4.2.5</u> Provide HLP-specific counselling and legal assistance to IDPs to facilitate their return and local integration.			

Annex D - PBF Project Budget

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

Outcome/ Output number	Description (Text)	Recipient Organization 1 UN-Habitat	Recipient Organization 2 UNHCR	Recipient Organization 3	Total	% of budget per activity allocated to Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE) (if any):	Current level of expenditure/ commitment (To be completed at time of project progress reporting)	GEWE justification (e.g. training includes session on gender equality, specific efforts made to ensure equal representation of women and men etc.)	Any other remarks (e.g. on types of inputs provided or budget justification, esp. for TA or travel costs)
OUTCOME 1:	Peaceful coexistence is enhanced among IDPs, returnees, nomads, and non-displaced communities in conflict affected areas, including areas of displacement and return.								
Output 1.1:	Dialogue and collaborative problem solving between IDPs, returnees, nomads, and non-displaced communities enhanced through community-based structures and reconciliation events. (UNHCR)								
Activity 1.1.1:	Establish Age, Gender, and Diversity (AGD) inclusive Community Reconciliation Committees (CRCs), with representation from IDP, returnee, nomadic, and non-displaced communities, and support the operationalisation of the structures through the elaboration of Terms of References and capacity building.		\$ 15,000.00		\$ 15,000.00	30%		Special measures will be taken to ensure that one third of committee members are women, and to ensure that they have active decision making role within these committees, including advocacy amongst the target communities. In addition, Age, Gender, and Diversity (AGD) will be	Direct and indirect support cost of the implementing partner
Activity 1.1.2:	Support CRCs to conduct community-level dialogue and reconciliation events to discuss challenges around sharing of natural resources, public services, and infrastructure, and seek mutually agreeable solutions between disputing parties.		\$ 40,000.00		\$ 40,000.00	30%		Special outreach will be conducted to ensure women's active participation in the dialogue and reconciliation events. Events should also ensure that at least one third of participants are women.	Direct and indirect support cost of the implementing partner
Activity 1.1.3:	Support CRCs to conduct high-level inter-communal dialogue and reconciliation events with participation of IDP and nomadic community leaders (including women, youth, and persons with disabilities), plus state and locality level authorities (including key members of the West Darfur Protection of Civilians Committee, relevant Line Ministries, security actors, and native administration).		\$ 60,000.00		\$ 60,000.00	30%		Special outreach will be conducted to ensure women's active participation in the dialogue and reconciliation events. Events should also ensure that at least one third of participants are women.	Direct and indirect support cost of the implementing partner
Activity 1.1.4					\$ -				
Activity 1.1.5					\$ -				
Activity 1.1.6					\$ -				
Activity 1.1.7					\$ -				
Activity 1.1.8					\$ -				
	Output Total	\$ -	\$ 115,000.00		\$ 115,000.00	\$ 34,500.00	\$ -		
Output 1.2:	Social cohesion and inter-communal tolerance promoted through youth-led community art and recreational micro-projects. (UNHCR)								
Activity 1.2.1	Facilitate youth-led consultations with target communities on key conflict drivers, and how to best address these through nonviolent means.		\$ 25,000.00		\$ 25,000.00	50%		At least 50% of the youth leaders facilitating the consultations will be young women. Youth will be encouraged to raise the issue of women's empowerment during their consultations, as well as consider the gender-specific impact of conflict.	Direct and indirect support cost of the implementing partner
Activity 1.2.2	On basis of consultations (Activity 1.2.1), provide select young men and women (as members of youth-led civil society organisations) with technical assistance and small grants to identify, design, and implement community art and recreational microprojects (e.g., mural painting; community theater; sporting events; etc.).		\$ 120,000.00		\$ 120,000.00	50%		50% of the youth selected for the small grants will be young women, and a women-led CSO will be consulted to support this initiative. Youth will be encouraged to design and implement projects that will be accessible for both women and men.	Direct and indirect support cost of the implementing partner
Activity 1.2.3					\$ -				
Activity 1.2.4					\$ -				
Activity 1.2.5					\$ -				
Activity 1.2.6					\$ -				
Activity 1.2.7					\$ -				

Activity 1.2.8					\$ -				
	Output Total	\$ -	\$ 145,000.00		\$ 145,000.00	\$ 72,500.00	\$ -		
Output 1.3:	Relations between police and local communities improved through increased positive engagement of community members (i.e., IDPs, returnees, nomads, and non-displaced communities) by police. (UNHCR)								
Activity 1.3.1	Deliver capacity building trainings on principles and modalities of Community-Oriented Policing (COP), targeting Sudanese Police Forces operating in return, local integration, and/or relocation areas.		\$ 25,000.00		\$ 25,000.00	30%		Due consideration will be given to the concerns of women, men, girls, and boys, as well as other Age, Gender, and Diversity (AGD) criteria. Training will include modules S/GBV prevention and risk mitigation, and survivor-centred response; efforts will also be made to train female police.	Direct and indirect support cost of the implementing partner
Activity 1.3.2	Establish Age, Gender, and Diversity (AGD) inclusive COP committees, and facilitate regular meetings with police forces to encourage communication and strengthen early warning.		\$ 15,000.00		\$ 15,000.00	30%		Efforts will be made to ensure that one third of committee members are women, and that the concerns of women, men, girls, and boys are raised, especially in terms of early warning. Special measures, such as women-only breakout sessions, will be	Direct and indirect support cost of the implementing partner
Activity 1.3.3					\$ -				
Activity 1.3.4					\$ -				
Activity 1.3.5					\$ -				
Activity 1.3.6					\$ -				
Activity 1.3.7					\$ -				
Activity 1.3.8					\$ -				
	Output Total	\$ -	\$ 40,000.00		\$ 40,000.00	\$ 12,000.00	\$ -		
OUTCOME 2:	Peaceful and sustainable relocation, return and security of tenure, enhanced by access to effective mechanisms that clarify housing, land and property (HLP) rights in compliance with relevant international human rights standards								
Outcome 2.1	Guiding principles and policy on IDPs return, reintegration and resettlements developed and adopted among key stakeholders, clarifying Housing, Land, and Property (HLP) rights for Krinding IDP camp population (UN-Habitat)								
Activity 2.1.1	Facilitate the discussions and decision-making on the three options (local integration, relocation and return and reintegration) in relation to HLP issues in multistakeholder consultative meetings in Krinding and in potential areas of return/ relocation.	\$ 30,000.00			\$ 30,000.00	30%			
Activity 2.1.2	Undertake HLP and related capacity building and sensitization of stakeholders and affected populations	\$ 60,000.00			\$ 60,000.00	30%			
Activity 2.1.3	Develop in collaboration of government concerned parties, human right based guiding principles and policy on IDPs return, relocation and local integration	\$ 20,000.00			\$ 20,000.00	30%			
Activity 2.1.4					\$ -				
Activity 2.1.5					\$ -				
Activity 2.1.6					\$ -				
Activity 2.1.7					\$ -				
Activity 2.1.8					\$ -				
	Output Total	\$ 110,000.00	\$ -		\$ 110,000.00	\$ 33,000.00	\$ -		
Output 2.2	Geo-spatial mapping of El Geneina, Kreinik and Beida Localities is conducted and incorporated in the land management system and processes of the local authorities to help identify appropriate sites, in support of sustainable return, relocation and integration of IDPs (UN-Habitat)								
Activity 2.2.1	Prepare comprehensive geo-spatial mapping for El Geneina, Kreinik and Beida localities which include, among others, locations and size of land free of conflict and tenure status, potential and appropriate sites for relocation	\$ 80,000.00			\$ 80,000.00	30%			
Activity 2.2.2	Conduct joint consultative workshops with land stakeholders including host communities, tribal leaders, nomads and farmers and target beneficiaries (IDPs, Returnees) to support West Darfur authorities to take collective actions on selection of appropriate relocation sites based on the geo-spatial mapping	\$ 30,000.00			\$ 30,000.00	30%			

Activity 2.2.3	Prepare relocation action plans, based on the collective site selection, in collaboration with local authorities, Ministry of Urban Planning, representatives of IDPs, tribal leaders	\$ 20,000.00			\$ 20,000.00	30%			
Activity 2.2.4	Conduct capacity building of land and urban planning stakeholders on geo-spatial mapping techniques and incorporate the geo-spatial mapping in the system and procedure of local authorities and Ministry of Urban Planning	\$ 30,000.00			\$ 30,000.00	30%			
Activity 2.2.5					\$ -				
Activity 2.2.6					\$ -				
Activity 2.2.7					\$ -				
Activity 2.2.8					\$ -				
	Output Total	\$ 160,000.00	\$ -		\$ 160,000.00	\$ 48,000.00	\$ -		
Output 2.3	Return, relocation and reintegration of IDP's supported, through settlement profiling in agreed relocation sites in El Geneina, Kreinik and Beida Localities and rural return areas, with public services and infrastructure planning (UN-Habitat)								
Activity 2.3.1	Develop settlement profiles for the three localities: El Geneina, Kreinik and Beida including assessment of spatial realities and focus group discussion with IDP's and host communities to capture settlement intentions, preferences and concerns for relocation and return sites	\$ 200,000.00			\$ 200,000.00	30%			
Activity 2.3.2	Conduct a consultative workshop for the validation of the settlement profiles for the selected relocation sites and return village based on perspectives of IDPs, nomads, host community and government	\$ 30,000.00			\$ 30,000.00	30%			
Activity 2.3.3	Identify "clusters" (areas of concentration) of return villages to define priority and cost-efficient investments in infrastructure and socio-economic activities to be included in community action plans	\$ 35,000.00			\$ 35,000.00	30%			
Activity 2.3.4	Prepare community action plan for public services and infrastructure and conduct consultative workshops for the validation of community action plans	\$ 40,000.00			\$ 40,000.00	30%			
Activity 2.3.5					\$ -				
Activity 2.3.6					\$ -				
Activity 2.3.7					\$ -				
Activity 2.3.8					\$ -				
	Output Total	\$ 305,000.00	\$ -		\$ 305,000.00	\$ 91,500.00	\$ -		
Output 2.4	Output 2.4 Land tenure is clarified in a non-traditional method, and recognized in the demarcation of villages, sites and plots in the agreed relocation sites and rural return areas, to be recorded in a digital form in the government Land Information System (LIS). Output 2.5 HLP rights practices in Krinding contributed to the national HLP frameworks (UN-Habitat)								
Activity 2.4.1	Provide training on spatial data collection, sketch mapping and application of STDm, installing SDTM software	\$ 65,000.00			\$ 65,000.00	30%			
Activity 2.4.2	Conduct demarcation of targeted relocation sites selected, return village boundary, buffer zone, and individual/family plots, followed by digitization and recordation at locality level and Ministry of Urban Planning and Infrastructure (Survey, land and planning departments)	\$ 200,000.00			\$ 200,000.00	30%			
Activity 2.4.3	Advocate for the registration of land parcel demarcated and allocated in the name of the family as per the Civil Transaction Act – 1984.	\$ 30,000.00			\$ 30,000.00	50%			
Activity 2.5.1	Document the experience of securing HLP rights for peaceful IDP reintegration, resettlement and return in Krinding as a pilot case and extract lessons learned to guide the national HLP frameworks	\$ 35,000.00			\$ 35,000.00	30%			
Activity 2.4.6					\$ -				
Activity 2.4.7					\$ -				
Activity 2.4.8					\$ -				
	Output Total	\$ 330,000.00	\$ -		\$ 330,000.00	\$ 105,000.00	\$ -		
OUTCOME 3:	Self-reliance of IDPs, returnees, nomads, and non-displaced communities, particularly male and female youth, enhanced through capacity development on self-help reconstruction using ISSB, which will inform the national and state housing policy framework								
Output 3.1	IDP, returnee, nomadic, and non-displaced male and female youth acquired skills for Interlocking Stabilized Soil Block (ISSB) production and construction technique for the self-help housing (re)construction. (UN-Habitat/RCDO)								
Activity 3.1.1	Conduct trainings of trainers for youth on SSB production and construction techniques, including roofing and casting of ferro-cement channel	\$ 90,000.00			\$ 90,000.00	40%			

Activity 4.1.1	Commission a series of thematic reports on HLP rights – with a focus on: (i) HLP Restitution and Compensation in Darfur; (ii) Regularisation of IDP camps/sites in Darfur; and (iii) Women's HLP Rights in Darfur.	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 150,000.00		\$ 200,000.00	30%		While gender issues will be given due consideration in all three of the thematic reports, one will be wholly dedicated to women's HLP rights in Darfur, with the aim of improving gender equality within HLP-related policy and practice.	Direct and indirect support cost of the implementing partner
Activity 4.1.2	On the basis of the thematic reports, organise a series of corresponding roundtable discussions at the Darfur level, with representation from community leaders, civil society groups, policy makers, and practitioners.	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 36,000.00		\$ 86,000.00	30%		One out of the three roundtable discussions will be held on the report on women's HLP rights in Darfur, for which at least half the participants should be women. At least one third of participants of the other two roundtables will be women. Participants will also include members of women's civil society organisations, and special outreach will be conducted to ensure their participation (invitations, etc.).	Direct and indirect support cost of the implementing partner
Activity 4.1.3					\$ -				
Activity 4.1.4					\$ -				
Activity 4.1.5					\$ -				
Activity 4.1.6					\$ -				
Activity 4.1.7					\$ -				
Activity 4.1.8					\$ -				
Output Total		\$ 100,000.00	\$ 186,000.00		\$ 286,000.00	\$ 85,800.00	\$ -		
Output 4.2	Realisation of individual HLP rights, as well as sustainable provision of civil documentation, supported through information, counselling, and legal assistance.								
Activity 4.2.1	Deliver capacity building trainings for the West Darfur Civil Registry on the preparation and provision of civil documentation.		\$ 10,000.00		\$ 10,000.00	25%		Training will include a module on the preparation and provision of civil documentation for women, men, girls, and boys. Efforts will be made to ensure that female staff from the West Darfur Civil Registry are being trained. Age, Gender, and Diversity (AGD) considerations will be mainstreamed through the training.	Direct and indirect support cost of the implementing partner
Activity 4.2.2	In partnership with the Civil Registry, conduct awareness raising sessions for communities in the target locations on the importance of securing civil documents.		\$ 5,000.00		\$ 5,000.00	40%		Awareness raising will target both men and women in the target locations, including through advocacy materials. Special efforts will also be made to encourage women to secure their civil documentation, taking into account their different needs in terms of access to the Civil Registry.	Direct and indirect support cost of the implementing partner
Activity 4.2.3	Provide counselling and legal assistance to individuals in the target locations on securing civil documentation.		\$ 35,000.00		\$ 35,000.00	50%		50% of individuals who receive counselling and legal assistance on securing their civil documentation will be women, which will then enable them to access basic	Direct and indirect support cost of the implementing partner
Activity 4.2.4	Conduct awareness raising sessions for all communities in the target locations on HLP rights.		\$ 5,000.00		\$ 5,000.00	40%		Awareness raising will target both men and women in the target locations, including through advocacy materials. Awareness will also be raised on women's HLP rights in Sudan.	Direct and indirect support cost of the implementing partner

Activity 4.2.5	Provide HLP-specific counselling and legal assistance to IDPs to facilitate their return and local integration.		\$ 35,000.00		\$ 35,000.00	40%		Concerted effort will be made to ensure that 40% of individuals who receive counselling and legal assistance on HLP will be women, including through	Direct and indirect support cost of the implementing partner
Activity 4.2.6					\$ -				
Activity 4.2.7					\$ -				
Activity 4.2.8					\$ -				
Output Total		\$ -	\$ 90,000.00		\$ 90,000.00	\$ 38,000.00	\$ -		

Additional personnel costs			\$ 351,250.00		\$ 351,250.00				Cost of two staff dedicated to project management, monitoring, and reporting (UNHCR)
Additional operational costs		\$ 2,242.77	\$ 154,993.00		\$ 157,235.77				Includes travel costs (UNHCR)
Monitoring budget		\$ 65,832.00	\$ 50,000.00		\$ 115,832.00	50%		Any monitoring tools developed will aim to ensure that data is disaggregated by gender and age, to the extent possible. The conduct of baseline and endline surveys will aim to ensure that women and men are both represented. Community-based monitoring structures will aim to include equitable participation of both women and men. (UNHCR)	Cost for establishment of community-based monitoring structures & development of monitoring tools, as well as partial cost of baseline and endline surveys (UNHCR)
Budget for independent final evaluation		\$ 60,000.00	\$ 50,000.00		\$ 110,000.00	40%		The final evaluation will aim to ensure that data is disaggregated by gender and age, to the extent possible. The evaluation will also assess the gender impact of the project, as well as any lessons learned or best practices in relation to GEWE.	Partial cost of contracting an independent evaluator (UNHCR)
Total Additional Costs		\$ 128,074.77	\$ 606,243.00		\$ 734,317.77	\$ 101,916.00	\$ -		

Totals				
	Recipient Organization 1 UN-Habitat	Recipient Organization 2 UNHCR		Total
Sub-Total Project Budget	\$ 2,056,074.77	\$ 1,682,243.00		\$ 3,738,317.77
Indirect support costs (7%):	\$ 143,925.23	\$ 117,757.01		\$ 261,682.24
Total	\$ 2,200,000.00	\$ 1,800,000.01		\$ 4,000,000.01

Performance-Based Tranche Breakdown					
	Recipient Organization 1 UN-Habitat	Recipient Organization 2 UNHCR		Total	Tranche %

	GEWE	OWNER			
First Tranche:	\$ 1,540,000.00	\$ 1,260,000.01		\$ 2,800,000.01	70%
Second Tranche:	\$ 660,000.00	\$ 540,000.00		\$ 1,200,000.00	30%
Third Tranche	\$ -	\$ -		\$ -	
Total:	\$ 2,200,000.00	\$ 1,800,000.01		\$ 4,000,000.01	100%

\$ Towards GEWE (includes indirect costs)	\$ 1,350,795.82
% Towards GEWE	33.77%
\$ Towards M&E (includes indirect costs)	\$ 241,640.24
% Towards M&E	6.04%
Note: PBF does not accept projects with less than 5% towards M&E and less than 15% towards GEWE. These figures will show as red if this minimum threshold is not met.	

Total Expenditure	\$ -
Delivery Rate:	

For MPTFO Use

Totals				
	Recipient Organization 1 UN-Habitat	Recipient Organization 2 UNHCR	Recipient Organization 3	Totals
1. Staff and other personnel	\$ 424,290.00	\$ 351,250.00	\$ -	\$ 775,540.00
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	\$ 80,622.77	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 80,622.77
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	\$ 89,080.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 89,080.00
4. Contractual services	\$ 609,460.00	\$ 50,000.00	\$ -	\$ 659,460.00
5. Travel	\$ 198,362.00	\$ 120,000.00	\$ -	\$ 318,362.00
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	\$ 545,900.00	\$ 1,076,000.00	\$ -	\$ 1,621,900.00
7. General Operating and other Costs	\$ 108,360.00	\$ 84,993.00	\$ -	\$ 193,353.00
Sub-Total	\$ 2,056,074.77	\$ 1,682,243.00	\$ -	\$ 3,738,317.77
7% Indirect Costs	\$ 143,925.23	\$ 117,757.01	\$ -	\$ 261,682.24
Total	\$ 2,200,000.00	\$ 1,800,000.01	\$ -	\$ 4,000,000.01

Performance-Based Tranche Breakdown					
	Recipient Organization 1 UN-Habitat	Recipient Organization 2 UNHCR	Recipient Organization 3	TOTAL	Tranche %
First Tranche:	\$ 1,540,000.00	\$ 1,260,000.01	\$ -	\$ 2,800,000.01	70%
Second Tranche:	\$ 660,000.00	\$ 540,000.00	\$ -	\$ 1,200,000.00	30%
Third Tranche:	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	0%
TOTAL	\$ 2,200,000.00	\$ 1,800,000.01	\$ -	\$ 4,000,000.01	