

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



United Nations  
Peacebuilding

**PBF PROJECT DOCUMENT**

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| <b>Country: Sudan</b>   |  |
| <b>Project Title:</b> Peacebuilding and Human Rights in Support of Durable Solutions for IDPs and Affected Communities: The Right to Adequate Housing in West Darfur  |  |
| <b>Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway (if existing project):</b> 00131661   |  |
| <b>PBF project modality:</b><br><input type="checkbox"/> IRF<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRF   | <b>If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund (instead of into individual recipient agency accounts):</b><br><input type="checkbox"/> Country Trust Fund<br><input type="checkbox"/> Regional Trust Fund<br><b>Name of Recipient Fund:</b> |
| <b>List all direct project recipient organizations (starting with Convening Agency), followed by type of organization (UN, CSO etc.):</b><br>United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) – UN<br>United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) – UN   |  |
| <b>List additional implementing partners, specify the type of organization (Government, INGO, local CSO):</b><br>Global Land Tenure Domain Model (GLTN)<br>Save the Children International (SCI)<br>Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)<br>Rural Community Development Organization (RCDO)<br><b>JASMAR Human Security Organisation</b>   |  |
| <b>Project duration in months<sup>1</sup>:</b> 36 months<br><b>Geographic zones (within the country) for project implementation:</b> El Geneina, Beida, and Kreinik Localities, West Darfur State.<br><br><b>Project Amendment</b><br>Port Sudan, Red Sea State.  |  |
| <b>Does the project fall under one or more of the specific PBF priority windows below:</b><br><input type="checkbox"/> Gender promotion initiative <sup>2</sup><br><input type="checkbox"/> Youth promotion initiative <sup>3</sup><br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions.<br><input type="checkbox"/> Cross-border or regional project  |  |
| <b>Total PBF approved project budget* (by recipient organization):</b><br><b>UN-Habitat:</b> \$ 2,200,000.00<br><b>UNHCR:</b> \$ 1,800,000.00<br>Total: \$ 4,000,000.00<br><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> |  |
| <b>Any other existing funding for the project (amount and source):</b> n/a  |  |

<sup>1</sup> Maximum project duration for IRF projects is 18 months, for PRF projects – 36 months.

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

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

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| <b>PBF 1<sup>st</sup> tranche (70%):</b><br>UN-Habitat: \$ 1,540,000<br>UNHCR: \$ 1,260,000<br><br><b>TOTAL: \$ 2,800,000</b> | <b>PBF 2<sup>nd</sup> tranche* (30%):</b><br>UN-Habitat: \$ 660,000<br>UNHCR: \$ 540,000<br><br><b>TOTAL: \$ 1,200,000</b> | <b>PBF 3<sup>rd</sup> tranche* (0%):</b><br>UN-Habitat: \$ 0<br>UNHCR: \$ 0<br><br><b>TOTAL: \$ 0</b> |
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**Provide a brief project description (describe the main project goal; do not list outcomes and outputs):**

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:

- 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,

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.

**Project Amendment**

The overarching goal of the peacebuilding project is to reduce tension and foster peaceful co-existence among diverse communities in the Red Sea State, Sudan. Specifically, it aims to enhance social cohesion by bridging gaps between different groups, including Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and vulnerable urban host communities. Additionally, it aims to strengthen relationships within host communities across various tribal backgrounds.

**Key Components of the Project:**

**-Community Needs Analysis and Prioritization:**

Enhancing the abilities of communities to analyze and prioritize their needs within urban neighborhoods. These neighborhoods often face capacity challenges due to the significant influx of IDPs. By understanding local requirements, the interventions are tailored effectively, and community ownership is ensured. This will be realized through capacity building sessions for communities and local authorities focus on utilizing the Rapid Urban Sectoral Profiling Tool for Sustainability (RUSPS). This tool captures local knowledge and ensures diverse perspectives are considered. The information gathered helps create a holistic profile of vulnerable neighborhoods, enabling us to prioritize community needs and develop targeted action plans.

**-Community-Based Action Planning:**

Our approach emphasizes participatory community action planning. Through engagement of selected communities in data collection, mapping, planning their neighborhoods, and prioritizing the needed Community Support Projects (CSPs).

**-Community Monitoring and Management of CSPs:**

Building the capacity of communities to monitor and manage the selected Community Support Projects (CSP) effectively. This ensures that community initiatives contribute to social cohesion and address priority needs.

**-Implementing Community Support Projects:**

The community support projects are identified and implemented by communities through implementing partners and are based on the action planning. UN-Habitat will utilize hybrid modality through directly implementing

some support projects that focus on capacity building, awareness raising, and addressing housing and land property issues, and implementing through implementing partners for some projects to ensure reaching communities effectively. UNHCR will implement through implementing partner as well. Through this community based, multi-stakeholder approach, the project strives to create lasting positive change, strengthen social bonds, and contribute to a more harmonious and resilient Red Sea State.

**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):**

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:

- 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)

**Amendment Update**

- State Ministry of Urban Planning and Infrastructure, Red Sea State.
- Locality Authorities, Port Sudan.
- Technical Line Ministries.
- Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC), Red Sea State.
- Native Administration/Neighbourhoods/ Port Sudan.
- Key representatives of Women and Youth.
- Operating UN agencies mainly OCHA, UNDP, and UNICEF.

**Project Gender Marker score<sup>4</sup>: 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**

<sup>4</sup> **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)

**women's empowerment**<sup>5</sup>:

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.

**Amendment Update**

The project will ensure at least 35% representation of women in capacity building and participatory planning processes, with special attention to the needs and priorities of women and youth.

**Project Risk Marker score**<sup>6</sup>: **2**

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

- 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:

- **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:**

New project

**Project amendment**

**If it is a project amendment, select all changes that apply and provide a brief justification:**

**Extension of duration:**  **Additional duration in months (number of months**

<sup>5</sup> Please consult the **PBF Guidance Note on Gender Marker Calculations and Gender-responsive Peacebuilding**.

<sup>6</sup> **Risk marker 0** = low risk to achieving outcomes

**Risk marker 1** = medium risk to achieving outcomes

**Risk marker 2** = high risk to achieving outcomes

<sup>7</sup> **PBF Focus Areas** are:

(1.1) SSR, (1.2) Rule of Law; (1.3) DDR; (1.4) Political Dialogue.

(2.1) National reconciliation; (2.2) Democratic Governance; (2.3) Conflict prevention/management.

(3.1) Employment; (3.2) Equitable access to social services

(4.1) Strengthening of essential national state capacity; (4.2) extension of state authority/local administration; (4.3) Governance of peacebuilding resources (including PBF Secretariats)

and new end date): 36 months + 2 months = new end date of 28 June 2025

**Change of project outcome/ scope:**

**Change of budget allocation between outcomes or budget categories of more than 15%:**

**Additional PBF budget:**  Additional amount by recipient organization: USD XXXXX

**Brief justification for amendment:**

*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.*

**2024 Project Amendment Update:**

This project originally planned and partially implemented in West Darfur aimed to facilitate housing access for internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugee returnees. The primary objectives were to reduce social tensions, promote social cohesion, and contribute to peacebuilding within and between communities. Unfortunately, the ongoing conflict in Sudan has interrupted the project, rendering its continuation in the original area improbable.

Since the onset of the conflict in Sudan, which erupted between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) on April 15, 2023, and subsequently spread to the Darfur region, the project has been suspended pending the conflict's resolution and stability of security situation. As the conflict enters its thirteenth month with no immediate prospects for resolution, continuing the project in its original implementation area is unfeasible as the minimum stability required to implement the project currently does not exist. Moreover, the local dynamics related to durable solutions for displaced persons and HLP issues have changed significantly and will require a renewed impact analysis.

The complex context of West Darfur presents immense challenges for both UN agencies and implementing partners, including security threats, and access limitations.

-The conflict had severe impacts on the project's target population, many of them fled to other States or crossed the border to Chad with no foreseen return plan, as the fighting in El Geneina intensified along tribal lines. Ongoing conflict and rising tensions pose significant security risks. Indiscriminate attacks and sexual violence against civilians hinder aid delivery.

-Many of the project sites have been severely affected, with Krinding camp, Gokar and Mulli, as well as all gathering points in Geneina reportedly attacked and burned down. This has led to a substantial loss of life, injury, and large waves of displacement. Other affected areas include Beida and Forobaranga localities. The assassination of the West Darfur State Governor in June 2023 was a major incident, accordingly UNDSS announced the evacuation of national and international staff. OCHA has reported that 589,000 refugees have crossed into Chad as of May 2024, with a large portion of those likely from El Geneina. There are also reports of new gathering sites for IDPs that have emerged in safer parts of the town.

-In March 2024, tensions once again escalated across the northern corridor of West Darfur resulting more displacement and onwards to Chad. Native Administration

leaders intervened to mediate a solution that would avert conflict; however, those efforts did not appear to have yielded a resolution. (Protection of Civilians' Note SAF/RSF Conflict in Darfur: Key Protection Impacts, April 2024).

In parallel to the fighting between parties to the conflict, intercommunal tensions were also an ongoing cause for concern in West Darfur, recent incidents were reported between Arab and Zaghawa at Kosa market in Kulbus locality. To prevent further escalation, the Peaceful Coexistence Committee made the decision to shut down the market temporarily.

Additionally, logistical obstacles and political interference limit the scale-up of implementation. Parties to the conflict impose stringent constraints, including visa denials for staff and restrictions on transporting aid supplies. Limited operating capacities, including poor network and phone connectivity affect communication and coordination, lack of cash and limited technical and humanitarian staff further challenge the implementation of remaining activities.

### **Project Achieved interventions/Status Per Outcomes and Outputs.**

Before the outbreak of war, the project outcomes were partially implemented, and achieved significant initial results, below are brief key achievements:

- Locations for the programming were selected based on their displacement profiles and the potential opportunities for supporting social cohesion, returns and/or integration of IDPs.

- Community engagement and monitoring exercises were conducted to verify the current conditions in the initially suggested locations and ensure alignment with project goals and community needs.

- Community reconciliation committees were established in 4 locations, Majemarei, Mulli, Gokar and Mornei, with the 5<sup>th</sup> location put on hold as a precautionary measure due to a government-led relocation initiative of IDPs from the El Geneina gathering sites to Krinding that was ongoing at the time. The formation of the committees consisted of multiple day visits in which the communities were sensitized to the purpose and terms of reference, and went through a selection process, including considerations of age, gender and diversity.

- The capacity building of the selected Committee members included key pillars of conflict and dispute resolution, dialogue, social cohesion, and utilized interactive techniques and approaches from the Alternatives to Violence Program.

- Community, youth, and high-level dialogues were also held in each of the selected locations to continue to support broader efforts at improving social cohesion and overall community trust, while also aiming to inform later project outcomes such as the shared public facilities. High-level dialogues were attended by local government representatives such as Locality Executive Directors, HAC, and various line Ministries, to ensure continued local government buy-in and overall sustainability of programming.

- Information, counselling, and legal assistance program was implemented in both El Geneina and Kerenik, which included the hiring and capacity development of a program team, and initial engagements with local authorities, including the civil registry and the ministry of Urban Planning and Infrastructure. They were also able to complete one (1) training for the civil registry, one (1) awareness session for community members, and had commenced individual Information Counselling and Legal Assistance (ICLA) counselling and support. Following the outbreak of



the conflict, all activities have been put on hold due to both UNHCR and NRC's security and program criticality restrictions.

- Urban observatory center has been established in El Geneina, and equipped to serve as a hub for managing urban data, monitoring against urban indicators, land use mapping, and related activities.

- Capacity building and training to the technical staff of the State Ministry of Urban Planning and Infrastructure and Land Registration Authority on Fit for Purpose Land Administration tools and approaches, principles of durable solutions for IDPs return, and survey equipment.

-Pilot spatial mapping of El Geneina old city cadastral maps was conducted as part of training results to the technical staff.

- 16 survey monuments and geodetic control points were geo referenced, these points will significantly improve the accurateness of spatial mapping and survey works in the City of El Geneina.

-1 settlement Profile is developed to support decision-makers to take informed decisions on return, local integration, or relocation. The profile is developed by 15 capacitated technical staff members from the ministry and 16 voluntary youth (both male and female) from the specified localities.

- A total of 104 youth of IDPs, nomads, women, and host communities were trained on production and construction of soil-stabilized blocks (cost-effective, Environmentally Friendly building material) and self built housing, advocacy visibility materials were disseminated during the Community- led Exhibition on SSB Technologies. Also developed draft curriculum West Darfur High Technical School Administration on SSB technology in collaboration with Ministry of Urban Planning and Infrastructure, National Housing Fund, and the Construction Contractors Union.

### **Project Status**

-For outcome 1, outputs 1.1, 1.2 a significant portion is implemented, on enhancement of dialogue between IDPs, returnees, nomads and non-displaced communities, social cohesion and inter-communal tolerance promoted through youth-led community art and recreational micro-projects. The remaining funds will be redirected to output 2.4 on Community Support Projects.

-For output 1.3, the activities are partially implemented, the remaining funds will be redirected to output 2.4 on Community Support Projects.

-For outcome 2, outputs 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4 were partially implemented, the project team will suspend all remaining activities and redirect the implementation of similar slightly modified reprogrammed 6 activities under 2.2 on Rapid City Profiling (RCP), 4 activities under 2.3 on Neighborhood Profiling and Community Action Planning, and 4 added reprogrammed activities on implementation and monitoring of Community Support Projects, to Port Sudan.

- Output 2.5 was not started and was subsequently canceled. The reason behind this decision is the challenging development of the HLP (Humanitarian Learning Program) national framework. The instability of institutional settings posed difficulties in adopting and approving the results. As a result, the allocated funds will be redirected to activities related to outcome 2.

- Outputs 3.1, 3.2 (training and construction of SSB self-built housing) have seen a significant portion implemented. However, it was subsequently canceled due to the loss of 50 SSB machines that were originally contributed to the project in West Darfur. The conflict situation makes it unfeasible to procure machinery within the tight duration of the project. As a result, the allocated funds for this output will be redirected to activities related to outcome 2.

- For output 3.3, was not implemented, and canceled, the fund will be redirected to activities in outcome 2.

-For outputs 3.4, was not started, and was subsequently canceled, it could not be implemented as the development of SSB Self-help housing practices reflected housing national framework. The instability of institutional settings posed difficulties in adopting and approving the results of such framework, subsequently the fund will be redirected to activities in outcome 2.

-For Outcome 4, outputs 4.1, 4.2, were partially implemented, the HLP related research that was planned to be implemented by NRC was also put on hold due to the uncertainty around the current environment in West Darfur, which will not allow for field work and will inevitably result in important changes to the HLP landscape over the immediate to medium term in West Darfur. The fund will be redirected to activities in outcome 2, mainly output 2.4.

### **Re-programming to Red Sea State**

UN-Habitat and UNHCR are jointly proposing to reprogram the existing project and extend the project duration by 2 months to facilitate the timely completion of outputs. This amended project aims to address social tensions between internally displaced persons (IDPs) and host communities in Port Sudan, Red Sea State. These tensions arise from limited resources and overstretched urban services.

Given the instability and conflict in Sudan, there is a heightened risk of further intercommunal conflict also in Port Sudan.

To mitigate this risk and respond to the urgent needs of recently displaced people and the host communities, UN-Habitat and UNHCR intend to redirect the project's unspent funds toward supporting coexistence and social cohesion of these vulnerable populations in Port Sudan.

The selection of Port Sudan, Red Sea State is based on project team's assumption that it is expected not to experience active conflict between the warring parties in months to come due to its geographic location far relatively from hotspots, and the existence/strong hold of federal government. The selection is also due to the high influx of IDPs in Red Sea state, exacerbated by the clashes in Al Jazirah state in December 2023.

As part of the amendment, UN-Habitat aims to maximize the remaining funds by bolstering communities' capacity to analyse and prioritize their needs. This focus is particularly crucial in urban neighbourhoods strained by the substantial influx of IDPs. The overarching objective is to empower communities to plan and execute priority actions that foster social cohesion and address critical needs.

At city level, the proposed approach involves the development of Rapid City Profiles (RCPs), leveraging Geographic Information System (GIS)-based tools and participatory methodologies. These profiles will dynamically respond to the swift changes anticipated in Port Sudan's urban landscape due to displacement trends and conflict dynamics across the country. Additionally, they will be updated



biannually during project period utilizing updated satellite imagery and accompanied by updated data collection utilizing mobile data collection tools from the ground. The RCPs are implemented through local authorities, community Administration and local communities, technically supported and capacitated on utilizing RCP tool by UN-Habitat.


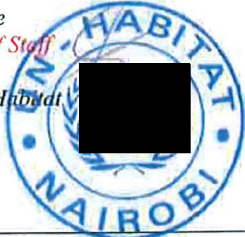

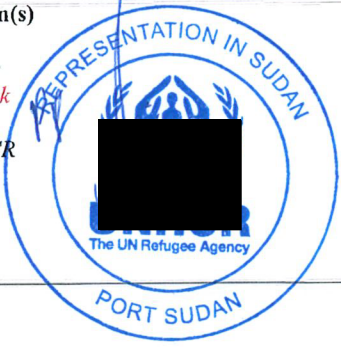


Furthermore, specific attention will be given to neighbourhoods vulnerable to potential intercommunal conflict. By creating Rapid City Profiles for these areas, we establish a foundation for identifying the targeted neighbourhoods to conduct community action planning. The targeted neighbourhoods' communities will be capacitated to utilize the Rapid Urban Sectoral Profiling Tool for Sustainability (RUSPS) tool to conduct community action plans.

At neighbourhood level, the RUSPS tool serves as a data-driven framework that enables cities to identify targeted neighbourhoods that face challenges due to overstretched resources caused by an influx of IDPs. The tool is then placed in the hands of the targeted communities. Through capacity-building efforts, community members learn to utilize RUSPS effectively to conduct community action plans based on data insights, addressing priority needs and promoting social cohesion.

As a result, a series of community support projects (CSPs) will be implemented and managed by the targeted communities, effectively bridging peacebuilding gaps, and promoting harmonious coexistence. UNHCR will utilize all remaining unspent funds to support the implementation of these CSPs. The CSPs will be small-scale, community-based, and community-led projects aimed at benefitting communities at neighbourhood level including IDPs, and host communities and fostering peaceful co-existence in the targeted locations which will be prioritized according to needs identified using a community-based planning approach, discussions with local authorities in Red Sea State, and joint feasibility assessments.

The projects will act as pilots for the implementation of an area-based, community approach designed to improve social cohesion between the host and displaced populations, and between different displaced populations. They will improve equitable access to services and livelihoods for all groups in the chosen project locations taking age, gender, and diversity into consideration. As such, and to enable true community ownership of the activities, interventions may be across various sectors but generally address gaps in basic needs identified by the concerned communities such as access to education; Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH); or livelihood opportunities.

**PROJECT SIGNATURES:**

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| <p><b>Recipient Organization(s)<sup>8</sup></b></p> <p><i>Name of Representative</i><br/> <i>Mr. Erfan Ali, Chief of Staff</i></p> <p><i>Signature</i><br/> </p> <p><i>Name of Agency: UN-Habitat</i></p> <p><i>Date &amp; Seal</i></p> <p>25 June 2024</p>  | <p><b>Recipient Organization(s)</b></p> <p><i>Name of Representative</i><br/> <i>Ms. Kristine Hambrouck</i></p> <p><i>Signature</i><br/> </p> <p><i>Name of Agency UNHCR</i></p> <p><i>Date &amp; Seal</i></p>  |
| <p><b>Representative of National Authorities</b></p> <p><i>Name of Government Counterpart</i><br/> <i>Mr. Suliman Eldebailo, Peace Commissioner</i></p> <p><i>Signature</i><br/> <i>Title</i><br/> <i>Date &amp; Seal</i></p>  |  |
| <p><b>Head of UN Country Team</b></p> <p><i>Name of Representative:</i><br/> <i>Ms. Clementine Nkweta-Salami</i></p> <p><i>Signature:</i><br/> </p> <p><i>Title: UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator</i></p> <p><i>Date &amp; Seal</i> 23 July 2024</p>  | <p><b>Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs</b></p> <p><i>Name of Representative:</i> Elizabeth Spehar, Assistant Secretary-General for Peacebuilding Support</p> <p><i>Signature</i> </p> <p><i>Date &amp; Seal</i></p>   |

<sup>8</sup> 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.<sup>9</sup> 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 town<sup>10</sup>, 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.

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<sup>9</sup> West Darfur Peacebuilding Assessment, UNDP, UNHCR, PBF Secretariat, May 2021.

<sup>10</sup> 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 integration<sup>11</sup> 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) rights<sup>12</sup>, both in Krinding and in potential areas of origin and/or relocation.

The right to adequate housing is recognized as a fundamental human right<sup>13</sup> and essential toward achieving durable solutions for displaced persons. Importantly, while it can be viewed as "simply a shelter commodity,"<sup>14</sup> 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-

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<sup>11</sup> 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.

<sup>12</sup> 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>).

<sup>13</sup> 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."

<sup>14</sup> 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.

and gender-based violence (SGBV), but they are also deprived of a protective space in which social and familial relationships are formed. Land tenure<sup>15</sup> 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 housing<sup>16</sup> and is largely contingent on land tenure.<sup>17</sup> 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,”<sup>18</sup> 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.<sup>19</sup> The disputes can, for example, be related to demarcation of land using physical boundary markers, such as trees, stones, or rivers.<sup>20</sup> 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.<sup>21</sup> Indeed, inheritance is often the only way that young people can obtain access to land<sup>22</sup>, which automatically disadvantages young nomadic youth whose families do not hold land titles in accordance with *hakura*.

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<sup>15</sup> “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).

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

<sup>17</sup> 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.”

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

<sup>19</sup> Ibid.

<sup>20</sup> Ibid.

<sup>21</sup> Lessons Learned: Youth and Land Tenure, IFAD, 2014.

<sup>22</sup> Ibid.

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 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.<sup>23</sup> 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 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,<sup>24</sup> 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).

### **Update Amendment**

On 15 April 2023, the conflict between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) which began in Khartoum spread across the country, causing death, injuries, displacement, and destruction. According to the Sudan Humanitarian Needs Response Plan 2024, 24.8 million people – or every second person in Sudan – are expected to need humanitarian assistance in 2024, with a notable increase in the “catastrophic” severity of needs compared to the pre-war period.

The conflict has displaced over 7,817,116 million people, including over 6,069,193 million people displaced within Sudan and over 1,552,412 million to neighbouring countries. (UNHCR, Jan 2024). The nature of the displacement is urban especially in the East and the North, while key cities have faced severe destruction, smaller cities (in terms of population) have been transformed into hosting areas for IDPs. 62% of IDP are displaced to urban areas, among which, this sudden and large influx of IDPs is putting significant strain on existing urban services and infrastructure, such as water, electricity, health services and solid waste management, which were already scarce, or depleted before the conflict. As the displacement becomes protracted, significant pressure on the urban basic services and infrastructure is increasingly a source of emerging tension between host communities and IDPs. These tensions often manifest in the form of abusive practices such as movement restriction for IDPs and threat for eviction. Stabilization and social cohesion in cities hosting IDPs are becoming one of the priority concerns.

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

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

Red Sea State has not experience active conflict and is expected not to experience active conflict between the warring parties in months to come. However, the clashes in Al Jazirah state in December 2023 sparked increased arrivals of IDPs to Red Sea. The Al Jazirah State Authority announced a state of emergency on the 25 December 2023 in response to the escalating security concerns.

Red Sea State is populated by 1.6 million as of March 2023, hosting 247,012 IDPs as of March 2024, especially in urban areas of the City of Port Sudan (95%). It is estimated that 51% of IDPs in Red Sea State are accommodated in host communities or rental accommodations, and 15% in gathering sites and informal settlements.

Key informant interviews in Red Sea State show that only 2% would consider returning to their place of origin with 78% intending to remain in the state. IDPs struggle to access basic goods and services due to rising costs, including food and water. Similar to neighbouring states, field teams noted rising reported cases of cholera, particularly in Port Sudan locality and neighbouring Sawakin locality.

According to a key informant interview with OCHA national humanitarian coordinator in Port Sudan, IDPs currently reside in over 70% of schools. This situation has raised concerns among parents who believe it is negatively affecting their children’s education and triggered tensions among IDPs and host communities. Additionally, the HAC commissioner in the Red Sea region reported that some IDPs are living on the streets in their cars, leading to street congestion. Furthermore, this displacement has had adverse effects on sanitation, contributing to open defecation and environmental issues. The State water management advisor informed on the anticipated water shortage crisis, which might exacerbate existing tensions over limited resources due the gap between production and actual demand in Port Sudan. Given the above, there is a clear need for area-based stabilization and for building social cohesion.

In addition to tensions arising from the influx of IDPs and competition for limited resources and services, Port Sudan has been experiencing its own inter-tribal conflict at the baseline, as seen in many inter-tribal clashes, notably the fighting between Nuba, Beni Amer and Hadandawa in August 2020. Potential for inter-tribal clashes is very high in Port Sudan (Red Sea State Profile, OCHA 2023). Given the above, there is a clear need for area-based stabilization and for building social cohesion.

- 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 right<sup>25</sup> 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 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.

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<sup>25</sup> 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.”



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.<sup>26</sup>

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

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<sup>26</sup> 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.

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.

#### Update Amendment 2024

The project is in line with UN Sudan Common Approach and Strategies 2024 as it supports its priority 1: basic services, community stabilization and resilience, as well as priority 3: Conflict prevention, social cohesion, and peace building. Due to the current political context, the project will largely work with communities, local administrations, civil society organizations and other stakeholders to ensure national ownership.

It is also aligned to Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan (HNRP) 2024 that prioritises addressing the specific needs of the vulnerable population. Additionally, it is in alignment with the priority area *Conflict prevention, peacemaking, and peacebuilding* in the UNITAMS transition planning undertaken in January and February 2024, and Pillar 3 of the UN Common Approach and Priorities document: *Conflict Prevention, Social Cohesion and Peacebuilding*.

- 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.

| <b>Project name (duration)</b>  | <b>Donor and budget</b>  | <b>Project focus</b>   | <b>Difference from/ complementarity to current proposal</b>  |
|---|--|--|--|
| Durable Solutions for forced displacement in West Darfur<br><br>(2 years)   | Donor: Peacebuilding Fund (PBF)<br>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 | Donor: Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)<br>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  |

|   |   |   |  |
|---|---|---|--|
| (2 years)   |   |   | 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<br><br>(18 months) | Donor: Darfur Community Peace and Stability Fund (DCPSF)<br>Budget: US\$350,000 | Peaceful co-existence through capacity building, livelihoods support, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) assistance, and community reconciliation. | Different thematic focus (livelihoods support and Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) assistance) in promotion of peaceful co-existence in Kondabi, Saawni, Agri and Goz Siggaita Localities in West Darfur. This project also supported capacity building and community reconciliation. |

**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)<sup>27</sup>, which is instrumental in contributing to the analysis of the housing rights policy through the review and documentation of national housing rights legislations.

### **Project Amendment**

The overarching goal of the project is to support peacebuilding, improve social cohesion and decrease tensions in urban communities in Red Sea State by improving living conditions in vulnerable urban communities which host a large number of IDPs through multi-stakeholder community-based action planning and the implementation of community support projects.

Given the predominantly urban displacement in the East and North regions of Sudan, it is evident that a spatial community led planning approach is essential to optimize area-based stabilization efforts and address emerging tensions. However, accessing up-to-date urban information remains a major challenge for both government bodies and humanitarian agencies.

UN-Habitat has been at the forefront, developing and utilizing the Cross-Sectorial Urban Profiling tool within the Urban Recovery Framework. This framework draws from profiling experiences in the Arab Region, including countries like Syria, Libya, and Yemen. The Rapid City Profiling (RCP), a key component of this tool, offers a comprehensive analysis and mapping of urban conditions.

Under this project, a Rapid City Profile (RCP) will be developed, using Geographic Information System (GIS)-based and participatory tools. This method of data collection relies on focus groups, key informant interviews, offline mobile data collection, and satellite imageries to complement the participatory process. To respond to the rapid changes that are expected to happen in the urban area of Port Sudan due to displacement trends and conflict dynamics in the country, the RCP will be progressively adjusted, updated throughout the project period, and adopted by key stakeholders including local administration, communities, civil society organizations and aid coordination groups.

This includes agreeing on common sectoral indicators for comprehensive geospatial mapping of HLP related conflict typologies, displacement trends, protection issues such as forced eviction, governance, social cohesion, economy and livelihoods, basic services, and infrastructure (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene, Solid Waste Management, health etc.), and shelter needs. The resulting RCP consists of urban information presented in a form of neighbourhood vulnerability matrix, sectoral analysis, and geospatial mapping, providing useful insights into the planning and prioritization of area-based stabilization measures. Based on the RCP, spatially informed recommendations and strategies at the city and neighbourhood levels will be developed, through community-led planning and decision-making processes, supported by the local administration and civil society organizations.

Youth focal point representatives of the different neighbourhoods will be selected and capacitated to conduct and update urban data collection. A network of youth focal points will be formed for collaborative data collection and urban profiling, supported by a social media platform to share the data collected as well as challenges and good practices. The network will serve as a space for mutual support and peer learning. The social media platform will remain beyond the project implementation period, to ensure the sustainability of the outcomes of the Project. Social media networks act as catalysts, promoting collaboration, transparency, and community engagement, through activities of awareness raising campaigns, neighborhood planning, Real-Time Information Dissemination and updates on project interventions, in addition to crowdsourcing and Citizen Engagement to encourage community ownership of CSPs and foster synergies.

Neighbourhood profiles will be developed for most vulnerable neighbourhoods selected for elevated needs for stabilization and social cohesion measures, considering the size of IDP influx (increase in population compared to the pre-crisis period, ratio of IDPs over host community population, etc.), gaps in access to basic services, acceptance of IDPs by host communities, and incidents indicative of emerging tensions. The neighbourhood profiles will be used for the development of participatory action plans to address priorities identified by the communities. The priority community actions may include any community actions at the neighbourhood level that can help reduce tensions and

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<sup>27</sup> 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).

improve the social cohesion of different groups, notably IDPs, host communities, and different tribal groups, such as capacity building to youth focal points to address community needs, addressing hate speech, promoting conflict-sensitive local media, livelihood skills training, and rehabilitation or upgrading of urban basic services through community support projects. The selection process will be done in full participation with the community utilizing Rapid Urban Sectoral Profiling Tool for Sustainability (RUSPS) employs a participatory methodology that encourages communities to actively engage in drafting and implementing community action plans. It aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the urban situations, needs, and challenges through complex needs assessments and situation analyses to inform decision-making, planning, and follow up processes. The targeted communities will receive training and capacity building on utilization of RUSPS tool, as the data collection involves local knowledge, ensuring diverse perspectives are considered. The information gathered is used to create a holistic profile of the neighbourhoods.

Community support projects will be implemented on the basis of the priority community actions identified through RUSPS process. 8 to 10 packages will be implemented, at relatively small scale with total of 1.5 million for both agencies. Communities will receive capacity building and support of Civil Society Organizations in the management of CSPs as they plan, implement, and monitor the priority community actions in a form of mini projects.

Community action planning will involve the participation of different groups, including IDPs, host communities (ensuring the relevant tribal representation) and other particularly vulnerable groups such as male and female youth, elderly, and persons with disabilities. The participatory process where different groups plan and implement community actions jointly, is expected to help promote social cohesion and peaceful coexistence. Along with UN-Habitat, UNHCR will engage in process of action planning and will implement part of community support projects, and a national NGO IP (RCDO) as well as local civil society organizations will be engaged to support communities in managing the participatory planning processes, and provision of in-kind/material support to implement small scale projects/ community CSPs.

All these activities will be implemented through a conflict sensitive approach, considering context-specific conflict dynamics, and underlying do no harm approach in order to create positive impacts on peacebuilding efforts. Training engaged youth, women, and community representatives in the conflict sensitivity approach is a crucial step toward promoting peace and understanding. By equipping them with conflict-sensitive tools and strategies, they can better navigate complex situations, mitigate tensions, and contribute to positive change within their communities. This training will empower them to recognize potential conflict triggers, address underlying issues, and foster dialogue for sustainable peacebuilding. Community-led, participatory processes including development of action plans and management of CSPs will also be accompanied by capacity building of communities, local administration, and local civil society organizations.

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

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

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 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.

### **Update Amendment 2024**

The project aims to build social cohesion in urban neighbourhoods holding tensions and past experiences of inter-communal violence through participatory decision-making, and a holistic and inclusive approach. As the recent violent conflict resulted in a significant influx IDPs, most of them found refuge within urban centers, hosted by local communities.

The influx of IDPs placed pressure on these urban areas due to increased demand for resources, services, and infrastructure. As resources became scarce, tensions arose between the IDPs and the host communities. The situation exacerbated prolonged intercommunal conflicts, which could potentially escalate further.

*If* IDPs, host communities, and other conflicting groups are brought together to jointly analyse and prioritize their needs, *then* the process will generate dialogue and conversations to identify shared priorities. *If* communities are facilitated to seek shared solutions to common problems, *then* the process of collaboration is likely to foster social cohesion. This is *because* community actions reflecting shared priorities, planned, and implemented by the communities, are expected to reduce the vulnerability and stress felt due to the overstretched urban capacity. The urban planning approach will help ensure that the project targets the most vulnerable neighbourhoods in need of stabilization measures.

- 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.

**Overall Objective: Vulnerable urban communities hosting a large number of IDPs experience decreased level of tensions through multi-stakeholder community-based action planning and implementation of community actions to**



promote peaceful coexistence between IDPs and host communities, and within host communities among different ethnic groups.

**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 through community and youth dialogues and consultation 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.

Prior to the start of the conflict, a number of activities related to Outcome 1 were initiated and expenditures incurred and reported. These include the selection of the project locations, establishing community-level reconciliation committees and capacity building of the members of these committees on conflict and dispute resolution were completed. High-level dialogues were attended by local government representatives such as Locality Executive Directors, HAC, and various line Ministries, to ensure continued local government buy-in and overall sustainability of programming. A first community-oriented policing training was conducted with the engagement of UNITAMS; however, others were put on hold.

This activities under this outcome will no longer be carried forward in the reprogramming and budgeted amounts will be reassigned to other outcomes/activities.

**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. Peaceful coexistence is promoted, and tension is reduced between IDPs and host communities through joint analysis and prioritization of needs as well as planning and implementation of community action plans including community support projects, ensuring that most vulnerable neighbourhoods are targeted through urban planning approach and spatial analysis.**

**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) Stabilization measures are better targeted in Red Sea state through participatory urban planning and spatial analysis.*

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).

*Under the re-programmed output in Red Sea state, the development of a RCP will be done using participatory methodologies, will result in a neighbourhood vulnerability matrix, sectoral analysis, and geospatial mapping. Through this process, most vulnerable neighbourhoods will be identified, where vulnerability to tensions is acute and where there is an elevated need for area-based stabilization measures, considering the size of IDP influx (increase in population compared to the pre-crisis period, ratio of IDPs over host community population, etc.), gaps in access to basic services, acceptance of IDPs by host communities, and incidents indicative of emerging tensions. Spatially informed recommendations and strategies resulting from RCP at the city and neighbourhood levels are to be adopted by the local administration, communities, and other relevant stakeholders. Youth focal points from different neighbourhoods will be capacitated to undertake urban data collection, forming a network for collaborative data collection and analysis under RCP process.*

**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~~ *Priority actions are identified through community action planning in most vulnerable neighbourhoods to risk of conflict and social tension in Red Sea State. (UN-Habitat & UNHCR)*

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).

*Neighbourhood profiles will be jointly developed by UN-Habitat and UNHCR for most vulnerable neighbourhoods selected for elevated needs for stabilization and social cohesion measures. The neighbourhood profiles will be used for the development of participatory community action plans to address priorities identified by the communities. The priority community actions may include any community actions at the neighbourhood level that can help reduce tensions and improve the social cohesion of different groups, notably IDPs, host communities, and different tribal groups, such as capacity building to youth focal points to address community needs, addressing hate speech, promoting conflict sensitive local media, livelihood skills training, and rehabilitation, or upgrading of urban basic services. The selection process will be done in full participation with the community utilizing Rapid Urban Sectoral Profiling Tool for Sustainability (RUSPS) employs a participatory methodology that encourages communities to actively engage in drafting and implementing community action plans.*

**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 & UNHCR) Priority actions are planned, implemented, and monitored jointly by the communities in the most vulnerable neighbourhoods.*

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 be advocated 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).

Small-scale, community-based and -led support projects will be supported and established, which aims at benefiting all communities and fostering peaceful coexistence. Through the CSPs, the Project will be able to deliver tangible community-identified quick impact projects, enable peaceful coexistence, and generate a level of trust in the local integration returns process among targeted displaced and non-displaced communities.

Community support projects will be provided for the implementation of the priority community actions identified through RUSPS process to include addressing peace building gaps, peaceful coexistence, and community access to basic services. Communities will receive capacity building and support of Civil Society Organizations (IPs) in the management of community support projects as they plan, implement, and monitor the priority community actions in a form of mini projects. Community support projects are implemented which will be identified through community action planning. UN-Habitat, UNHCR, and implementing partners will Provide in-kind support to implement small, scaled projects to be monitored and managed by the targeted communities.

***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 CO<sub>2</sub> 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 criterion 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.<sup>28</sup> 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.

Prior to the breakout of the conflict, the implementing partner Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) had initiated the process of the HLP related research, however, it was interrupted as field works were made impossible due to the conflict. However, expenditure had already incurred for partner’s personnel and administrative costs.

**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

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

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 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 marginalization.

**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.

#### Update Amendment 2024

- Urban area of the City of Port Sudan is selected due to large influx of IDPs, accelerating displacement trends especially after the spread of fighting in the City of Madani, Al Gezira State, as well as the prolonged intercommunal conflicts.
- The selection of geographic location for neighborhood profiling and accordingly community support projects will be done based on the RCP (neighbourhood vulnerability matrix).
- At the neighbourhood level, a beneficiary selection criterion will be agreed in consultation with the communities and local authorities, with special care to ensure the participation of women and youth from different groups.
- At urban level the targeted stakeholders/beneficiaries are:
  - o Surveying and Urban Planning departments at locality level, to support base map preparation and data analysis, and adopt the RCP outputs.
  - o Local administration of urban areas that leads the planning process, supported by UN-Habitat to play a key role in data collection, analysis, and in close collaboration with universities where feasible.
  - o Community groups from IDPs and host communities (ensuring relevant tribal representation), with emphasis on women and youth.
  - o Youth focal points representatives of 32 neighborhoods of Port Sudan urban area
- City profile information will be provided to the wider humanitarian community through OCHA to support others' humanitarian and development planning interventions.
- Locality authorities to adopt the results of RCP. The results are recommendations that will be adopted by the localities also to inform the work plan and create a spatial database.

### 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'<sup>29</sup>, 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

<sup>29</sup>

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 several 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.

(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).

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                                      |
|--|--|---|---|---|--|
| <b>Convening Organization:</b><br><b>UN-Habitat</b><br>Implementing partners:<br>Rural Community Development Organization (RCDO) | US\$6,726,113                          | The Government of Norway/The Government of Japan/ UN (SLF)/UN (PBF)/ SIDA (HQ project)/EU (HQ project)/Alwaleed Foundation (Regional project) | Khartoum (Khartoum)/ El Fasher (North Darfur)/ El Geniema (West Darfur)/ Zalengi (Central Darfur)/ Nyala/ Ed Daein (East Darfur)/Al Damazine (Blue Nile), Kosti (White Nile | 35 staff of which 5 in West Darfur, 15 staff in Khartoum. (Additional 10 staff in Darfur) | HLP expert /Urban and Housing Planning expert/ GIS expert/ Architect/ Civil Engineer/ SSB expert |
| <b>Recipient Organization:</b><br><b>UNHCR</b>   | Sudan Annual Budget                    | The Governments of: Norway; Sweden; the   | 1 Country Office in Khartoum; 7   | 541 staff in Sudan, with 31 based in  | -Senior Protection Officer (based in El Fasher, North Darfur).                                   |

|  |                            |  |  |                         |   |
|--|----------------------------|--|--|-------------------------|---|
| Implementing partners:<br>Save the Children (SCI)<br>Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)<br>Implementing partners: | (2020) - US\$274.7 million | Netherlands; Denmark; and the United States of America | Offices in Darfur (including Sub-Office in El Fasher, North Darfur for management of Darfur Operation); overall more than 12 offices across Sudan. | El Geneina, West Darfur | -Protection Officer (based in El Geneina, West Darfur).<br>-Community-Based Protection Officer (based in El Geneina, West Darfur).<br>-Associate Protection Officer (based in El Geneina, West Darfur).<br>-Associate Shelter Cluster Coordinator (based in El Fasher, North Darfur, with expertise on ISSB).<br>-Associate Shelter Cluster Coordinator (based in El Geneina, West Darfur).<br>-Civil Engineer (based in El Geneina, West Darfur).<br>-Durable Solutions Officer (based in Khartoum).<br>-PBF Field Coordinator (based in El Geneina, West Darfur, with specialisation in peacebuilding). |
|--|----------------------------|--|--|-------------------------|---|

- 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~~**NOC**). The project will be managed by the P3 Protection Officer based in El Geneina and supported by existing Protection and Shelter staff.

| Organisation | Title/level | Funding from PBF | Position base | % of time dedicated to the Project |
|--------------|-------------|------------------|---------------|------------------------------------|
|--------------|-------------|------------------|---------------|------------------------------------|

|                   |  |             |  |             |
|-------------------|--|-------------|--|-------------|
| <b>UN-Habitat</b> | Programme Manager/Coordinator (NOC)          | 50%         | El Geneina, West Darfur<br>Port Sudan.           | 100%        |
|                   | National M&E officer (SB4)                   | 25%         | Khartoum<br>Port Sudan                           | 25%         |
|                   | Gender Officer (SB3)                         | 100%        | El Geneina, West Darfur<br>Port Sudan            | 100%        |
|                   | Low-cost housing construction engineer (SB4) | 35%         | El Geneina, West Darfur<br>Port Sudan            | 70%         |
|                   | GIS/Settlement Planner (SB4)                 | 50%         | El Geneina, West Darfur/ El Fasher<br>Port Sudan | 50%         |
|                   | SSB Trainer<br>Community Mobilizer           | 70%         | El Geneina, West Darfur<br>Port Sudan            | 70%         |
| <b>UNHCR</b>      | Associate Durable Solutions Officer (P2)     | 100%        | El Geneina, West Darfur                          | 100%        |
|                   | Legal Officer (NOC)                          | 100%<br>30% | El Geneina, West Darfur<br>Port Sudan            | 100%<br>30% |
|                   | Protection Officer (P3)                      | 10%         | Port Sudan                                       | 10%         |
|                   | Programme Officer (P3)                       | 10%         | Port Sudan                                       | 10%         |
|                   | Shelter Officer (P3)                         | 10%         | Kassala  | 10%         |
|                   | Senior Operation Officer (P4)                | 5%          | Kassala  | 5%          |
|                   | Senior External Relations Officer (P4)       | 5%          | Nairobi  | 5%          |

**Amendment Update 2024:**

In addition to the above duty station location changes, UNHCR's Protection Officer, Programme Officer, Senior Operations Officer, Shelter Officer, and External Relations staff will be contributing to the successful implementation of this project.

- 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, | Mitigation strategy (including Do No Harm considerations) |
|-----------------------|------------------|---|
|-----------------------|------------------|---|

|   |                      |  |
|---|----------------------|--|
|   | <b>medium, high)</b> |  |
| Lack of political and community consensus on relocation sites   | High                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continued advocacy with state-level authorities for durable solutions to displacement in El Geneina.</li> <li>Promoting clear communication with communities, and advocate for their buy-in.</li> <li>Support government authorities and IDPs by identifying adequate areas for potential long-term relocation (i.e., through Outcome 2).</li> </ul>  |
| Shifting government priorities at the State level   | High                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>  |
| Outbreak of intercommunal violence in target locations, impacting access to project sites or delaying implementation          | High                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regular engagement and advocacy by Protection Sector, UN/HCT &amp; 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.</li> <li>Provision of technical and material support to authorities to achieve these outcomes.</li> </ul>  |
| Outbreak of intercommunal violence in target locations resulting in re-displacement of target beneficiaries (i.e., returnees) | High                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regular engagement and advocacy by Protection Sector, UN/HCT, &amp; 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.</li> <li>Provision of technical and material support to authorities to achieve these outcomes.</li> </ul>   |
| Perception of UN Agencies and/or Implementing Partners as conflict actors   | Medium               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adopting a conflict-sensitive approach, based on local conflict analysis and in coordination with human rights and political arms of the UN system.</li> <li>Sensitization of all relevant communities with details of project, with regular stakeholder engagement and community consultations for their feedback on project progress and impact.</li> <li>Ensuring the representation of all communities (i.e., IDPs, nomads, etc.) in community-based structures and in project beneficiaries.</li> <li>Engagement with both IDP and nomad representatives in El Geneina.</li> <li>Conducting conflict sensitivity and peacebuilding workshops with the project staff and IP staff ahead of project commencement.</li> </ul> |
| Violence targeting project sites  | Medium               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regular engagement and advocacy by Protection Sector, UN/HCT &amp; 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.</li> <li>Provision of technical and material support to authorities to achieve these outcomes.</li> </ul>  |

|   |        |   |
|---|--------|---|
| The COVID-19 pandemic and ongoing limits on movement and gatherings within the state (thereby delaying activities)  | Medium | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Build in back-up plans for flexibility should COVID or other restrictions limit in-person or face-to-face interactions (including alternate sequencing of activities; limiting group sizes; and investing in telecommunications/online communication where possible).</li> </ul>   |
| 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"> <li>● Monitoring the political situation to adjust implementation plans, as necessary, to avoid delays in implementation.</li> <li>● Regular engagement and advocacy with both national- and State-level authorities, including during periods of transition, in order to ensure business continuity.</li> </ul>   |
| Spreading of armed violence in target locations, impacting access to project sites or delaying implementation   | High   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Regular engagement and advocacy by Protection Sector and UN/HCT with authorities on protection of civilians, access, and peacebuilding, in line with the NPPOC and through the State-level POC Committee and related national mechanisms.</li> <li>● Provision of technical support to authorities to achieve these outcomes.</li> <li>● Plans to implement where possible through local implementing partners who have proven flexible and capable to stay and deliver under difficult circumstances, and who have good local networks to identify risks.</li> </ul>  |
| Spreading of armed violence in target locations resulting in re-displacement of target beneficiaries  | High   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Regular engagement and advocacy by Protection Sector and UN/HCT with authorities on protection of civilians, access, and peacebuilding, in line with the NPPOC and through the State-level POC Committee and related national mechanisms.</li> <li>● Provision of technical support to authorities to achieve these outcomes.</li> </ul>   |
| Perception of UN Agencies and/or Implementing Partners as being partial   | Medium | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Adopting a conflict-sensitive approach, based on local conflict analysis and in coordination with human rights and political arms of the UN system.</li> <li>● Sensitization of all relevant communities with details of project, with regular stakeholder engagement and community consultations for their feedback on project progress and impact.</li> <li>● Ensuring the representation of all communities (i.e., IDPs, host communities, etc.) in community-based structures and in project beneficiaries.</li> <li>● Conducting conflict sensitivity and peacebuilding workshops with the project staff and IP staff ahead of project commencement.</li> </ul> |
| Political instability weakening relevant local authorities  | Medium | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Monitoring the political situation to adjust implementation plans, as necessary, to avoid delays in implementation.</li> <li>● Regular engagement and advocacy with both national- and State-level authorities, including during periods of transition, in order to ensure business continuity.</li> </ul>   |
| Replacement of local or national government leaders, or the inability of local governments to function due to ongoing war, current  | High   | Closely monitor the political situation and its possible developments and engage with relevant authorities to secure their support and positive contribution to the response, in areas in which aid is being delivered.   |



|  |      |  |
|--|------|--|
| political void, uncertainty of the political transition, constitutes a high political risk. Other key political risks include loss of Government authority, setbacks in the peace process, insufficient buy-in of key stakeholders, or attempts by government authorities or traditional leaders to misuse assistance for political ends, or to sideline or isolate other parties or actors.   |      |  |
| Uncertainty of access to forcibly displaced people and places of operational interest, which can be caused by government restrictions (including bureaucratic and administrative impediments, such as visas, travel permits, custom clearance, etc.), or seasonal rains and floods. This may lead to delayed delivery of protection and assistance, and poor direct programme monitoring, potentially creating an environment in which accountability mechanisms are difficult to implement. | High | In partnership with other humanitarian agencies in the Access Working Group and Humanitarian Country Team, advocate and take substantive actions to promote, unfettered access to forcibly displaced people. In addition to the support of local NGOs implementing partners to access these communities. |

- 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) | <del>1-3 months</del><br>1-3 months   | <del>\$20,539.42 (8.5% of M&amp;E budget)</del><br>30,000 (16% of M&E budget) |
| All Agencies                    | Project monitoring  | <del>2-35 months</del><br>2-14 months | <del>\$72,492.07 (30% of M&amp;E budget)</del>                                |

|   |                             |                                     |  |
|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
|   |                             |                                     | 140,036.07 (74% of M&E budget)   |
| All Agencies                            | Lesson learnt workshop      | 6 weeks before the project end date | \$20,000 (10% of the M&E budget)   |
| All Agencies                            | End-line survey<br>Canceled | 27-28<br>0                          | \$20,539.42<br>(8.5% of M&E Budget)  |
| Final Evaluation (Consultant)           | Final evaluation            | 33-36<br>10-12 months               | \$112,845.99<br>60,710 (46.7% of M&E budget)   |
| <b>Total State Project M&amp;E Cost</b> |                             |                                     | <del>\$226,416.90</del><br><b>190,036.07 (M&amp;E is 5% of project budget, not including overhead costs)</b> |

- **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.~~

## 2024 Amendment Update

Due to the changes in the operational context, the need to reprogramme the project, the uncertain outlook on the conditions in Sudan and to avoid extension of implementation time of the project endline survey or independent evaluations cannot be foreseen at the time of reprogramming. Should the conditions change within the lifespan of the project the partners shall evaluate the feasibility of such evaluations. Instead, UN- Habitat and UNHCR will strengthen project implementation monitoring with preliminary assessments baseline survey, respective reports, and a lesson learned workshop towards the end to assess the project is being implemented according to the revised timeline and objectives. The workshop will involve key project staff, authorities and implementing partners and will include discussions on the project design, planning, implementation and monitoring, and analysis of data collected to identify good practices and areas for improvement, which could further inform future project designs and implementation. A report documenting the discussions will be submitted together with the final report.

## Field monitoring will be conducted for CSPs in Red Sea State.

- 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   |
|---|-----|----|---|
| <b>Planning</b>   |     |    |   |
| 1. Have all implementing partners been identified? If not, what steps remain and proposed timeline  | X   | ✗  | <p><u>Outcome 1</u> – Identification of an IP is ongoing (timeline TBD).</p> <p><del>Outcome 3.3</del> – UNHCR has partnered with Save the Children (SCI) in West Darfur to implement construction projects.</p> <p><u>Outcome 4</u> – UNHCR plans to partner with the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) for implementation of HLP and civil documentation activities.</p>  |
| 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  | <p>The target location for implementing RCP is Port Sudan, while the targeted neighbourhoods for implementing community action plans and support projects will be selected during the process of city profiling within 2 months of project kick off. In addition, ongoing consultations with local communities and authorities could result in the modification of some of these target areas.</p>  |
| 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   |    | <p>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 to keep them informed about this project, to guarantee their more formal involvement in the project elaboration process, and to ensure their buy-in. We consulted with some of technical line ministries were</p> |

|   |   |     |  |
|---|---|-----|--|
|   |   |     | consulted including Urban planning, Health, and state water corporation and with peace commissioner.   |
| 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 Duwain 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, , 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?  | X | -NA | Preparatory activities are embedded in the project design (i.e., community consultations and sensitization; engagement with the authorities; baseline survey)  |
| <b>Gender</b>   |   |     |  |
| 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 | ✗   | <del>While</del> Both youth and women organisations were consulted in the design of the project (thus contributing to Output 1.2 2.3, 2.4, and 2.5), <del>women were not consulted, however consultations with women and youth are</del> and embedded within the design of the activities (e.g., identification of shared public facilities under Output 2.5 ).  |



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

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

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

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

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

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

#### Public Disclosure

The PBSO and Administrative Agent will ensure that operations of the PBF are publicly disclosed on the PBF website ([www.un.org/peacebuilding/fund](http://www.un.org/peacebuilding/fund)) and the Administrative Agent’s website ([www.mptf.undp.org](http://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  |
|---|--|
| <b>28 February</b>  | Annual reporting – Report <b>Q4 expenses</b> (Jan. to Dec. of previous year) |
| <b>30 April</b>   | Report <b>Q1 expenses</b> (January to March)                                 |
| <b>31 July</b>  | Report <b>Q2 expenses</b> (January to June)                                  |
| <b>31 October</b>   | Report <b>Q3 expenses</b> (January to September)                             |
| <i>Certified final financial report to be provided at the quarter following the project financial closure</i> |  |

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

### Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

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

### Public Disclosure

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- ☐ Has previously received funding from the UN, the PBF, or any of the contributors to the PBF, in the country of project implementation.
- ☐ Has a current valid registration as a non-profit, tax-exempt organization with a social based mission in both the country where headquarter is located and in country of project implementation for the duration of the proposed grant. (**NOTE:** If registration is done on an annual basis in the country, the organization must have the current registration and obtain renewals for the duration of the project, in order to receive subsequent funding tranches).
- ☐ Produces an annual report that includes the proposed country for the grant.
- ☐ Commissions audited financial statements, available for the last two years, including the auditor opinion letter. The financial statements should include the legal organization that will sign the agreement (and oversee the country of implementation, if applicable) as well as the activities of the country of implementation. (**NOTE:** If these are not available for the country of proposed project implementation, the CSO will also need to provide the latest two audit reports for a program or project-based audit in country.) The letter from the auditor should also state whether the auditor firm is part of the nationally qualified audit firms.
- ☐ Demonstrates an annual budget in the country of proposed project implementation for the previous two calendar years, which is at least twice the annualized budget sought from PBF for the project.<sup>30</sup>
- ☐ Demonstrates at least 3 years of experience in the country where grant is sought.

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



- ② 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.

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

| Outcomes  | Outputs   | Indicators  | Means of Verification/<br>frequency of collection   | Indicator milestones |
|---|---|---|---|----------------------|
| <p><b>Outcome 1:</b></p> <p>Peaceful coexistence is enhanced among IDPs, returnees, nomads, and non-displaced communities in conflict affected areas, including areas of displacement and return.</p> |   | <p>% of women (disaggregated by age and tribe) in target areas who report increased participation in community-based structures contributing to peaceful coexistence</p> <p>Baseline: TBD after baseline survey<br/>Target: TBD after baseline survey</p>                         | <p>Perception surveys (conducted through baseline and end line data collection)</p> <p>Key informant interviews to supplement the surveys.</p> <p>Protection monitoring reports</p> | TBD                  |
|   |   | <p>Outcome Indicator 1b</p> <p>% of community members (disaggregated by age, gender, and tribe) in target areas who report positive interactions with individuals from disputing communities</p> <p>Baseline: TBD after baseline survey<br/>Target: TBD after baseline survey</p> | <p>Perception surveys (conducted through baseline and end line data collection)</p> <p>Key informant interviews to supplement the surveys.</p> <p>Protection monitoring reports</p> | TBD                  |
|   |   | <p>Outcome Indicator 1c</p> <p>% of community members (disaggregated by age, gender, and tribe) in target areas who report positive engagement with police</p> <p>Baseline: TBD after baseline survey<br/>Target: TBD after baseline survey</p>                                   | <p>Perception surveys (conducted through baseline and end line data collection)</p> <p>Key informant interviews to supplement the surveys.</p> <p>Protection monitoring reports</p> | TBD                  |
|   | <p><b>Output 1.1 (UNHCR)</b></p> <p>Dialogue and collaborative problem solving between IDPs, returnees, nomads, and non-displaced communities enhanced through community-based structures and reconciliation events.</p> <p>List of Activities under this Output:</p> <p><u>Activity 1.1.1</u><br/>Establish Age, Gender, and Diversity (AGD) inclusive</p> | <p>Output Indicator 1.1.1</p> <p># of inclusive CRCs, including with representation of women and youth, established, and supported</p> <p>Baseline: 0<br/>Target: <del>5</del>4</p>   | <p>Focus group discussions.</p> <p>Project monitoring reports</p> <p>List of members (TBD)</p> <p>--</p>  | TBD                  |
|   |   | <p>Output Indicator 1.1.2</p> <p># of disputes resolved by CRCs</p> <p>Baseline: 0<br/>Target: <del>TBD</del>10</p>   | <p>Dispute tracking sheet.</p>  | TBD                  |
|   |   | <p>Output Indicator 1.1.3</p>   | <p>Project monitoring reports</p>   | TBD                  |
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|  | <p>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.</p>   | <p># of community-level dialogue and reconciliation events implemented, including with the involvement of women and youth</p> <p>Baseline: 0<br/>Target: 10</p>  | <p>Focus group discussions. (before and after each event)</p> <p>Key informant interviews (before and after each event)</p>   |     |
|  | <p><u>Activity 1.1.2</u><br/>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.</p> <p><u>Activity 1.1.3</u><br/>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).</p> | <p><del>Output Indicator 1.1.4</del></p> <p><del># of high-level intercommunal dialogue and reconciliation events implemented, including with the involvement of women and youth</del></p> <p><del>Baseline: 0</del><br/><del>Target: 10</del></p> | <p><del>Project monitoring reports</del></p> <p><del>Focus Group Discussions (before and after each event)</del></p> <p><del>Key informant interviews (before and after each event)</del></p> | TBD |
|  | <p><b>Output 1.2 (UNHCR)</b></p> <p>Social cohesion and inter-communal tolerance promoted through youth-led community art and recreational micro-projects.</p> <p>List of Activities under this Output:</p>   | <p>Output Indicator 1.2.1</p> <p># of youth-led consultations with target communities, including with the active leadership and participation of young women</p> <p>Baseline: 0<br/>Target: 5<sup>1</sup></p>                                      | <p>Project monitoring reports</p> <p>Focus Group Discussions (before and after each event)</p> <p>Key informant interviews (before and after each event)</p>                                  | TBD |

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|  | <p><u>Activity 1.2.1</u><br/>Facilitate youth-led consultations with target communities on key conflict drivers, and how to best address these through nonviolent means.</p> <p><u>Activity 1.2.2</u><br/>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 support projects to identify, design, and implement community art and recreational microprojects (e.g., mural painting; community theater; sporting events; etc.).</p> | <p>Output Indicator 1.2.2</p> <p># of youth-led community art and/or recreational micro-projects implemented</p> <p>Baseline: 0<br/>Target: <del>8 N/A</del> (out of which 1 are led by young women or young women's organisations)</p> | <p>Project monitoring reports</p> <p>Key informant interviews (with selected youth or members of youth-led civil society organisations)</p>   | TBD            |
|  | <p><b>Output 1.3 (UNHCR)</b></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></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<br/>Target: <del>5</del>-1</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><del>Output Indicator 1.3.2</del></p>  | <p><del>Focus group discussions.</del></p> <p><del>Protection monitoring reports.</del></p>   | <del>TBD</del> |

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|   | <p>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><br/>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># of COP committees, including with representation of women and youth, established, and supported</p> <p>Baseline: 0<br/>Target: 5</p>  | <p>List of members (TBD)</p>  |  |
| <p><b>Outcome 2:</b></p> <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.<br/>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><b>Peaceful coexistence is promoted, and tension is reduced between IDPs and host communities through joint analysis and prioritization of needs as well as planning and</b></p> |   | <p>Outcome Indicator 2a</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><b>Outcome indicator:<br/>% of IDPs and host community members living in target urban neighborhoods report positive interactions with individuals from disputing communities</b></p> <p>Baseline: 0<br/>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<br/>Target: TBD after the baseline</p>  | <p>Sample perception survey. (conducted through baseline and end line data collection)</p> <p>Monitoring report</p> |  |

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| <p><b>implementation of community action plans including community support projects, ensuring that most vulnerable neighbourhoods are targeted through urban planning approach and spatial analysis.</b></p> | <p><b>Output 2.1 (UN-Habitat)</b></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.<br/>List of Activities under this Output:</p> <p><u>Activity 2.1.1</u><br/>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.</p> <p><u>Activity 2.1.2</u><br/>Undertake HLP and related capacity building and sensitization of stakeholders and affected populations.</p> <p><u>Activity 2.1.3</u><br/>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 2.1.1</p> <p><del>Guiding principles and policy on IDPs reintegration and resettlement developed and adopted by the State and Locality government.</del></p> <p>Baseline: 0<br/>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<br/>Target: 40</p>   | <p>Monitoring report</p> <p>Training evaluations</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<br/>Target: TBD.</p>  | <p>Sample perception survey (through the baseline and endline survey)</p>   |  |  |
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|  | <p><b>Output 2.2 (UN-Habitat)</b></p> <p>Geo-spatial mapping of El Geneina, Krenik and Beida Localities is conducted and incorporated in the land</p>   | <p>Output Indicator 2.2.1</p> <p><del>#Number of assessments conducted on impact of displacement on urban settings and social coexistence.</del></p> <p><del># of Locality level geo-spatial mappings done.</del></p> | <p>Settlement document</p> <p>Monitoring report</p> <p>Focus group reports</p> |  |



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|  | <p>management system and processes of the local authorities to help identify appropriate sites, in support of sustainable return, relocation and integration of IDPs. <b>Stabilization measures are better targeted through participatory urban planning and spatial analysis.</b></p> <p>List of Activities under this Output:<br/> <u>Activity 2.2.1</u><br/> <del>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.</del></p> <p><u>Activity 2.2.2</u><br/> 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.</p> <p><u>Activity 2.2.3</u><br/> Prepare relocation action plans, based on the collective site selection, in collaboration with local authorities, Ministry of Urban Planning, representatives of IDPs, tribal leaders.</p> <p><u>Activity 2.2.4</u><br/> 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</p> | <p>Baseline: 0<br/> Target: <del>4</del> 1</p>       |  |  |
|  | <p>Output Indicator 2.2.2<br/> #Number of locality staff, Representatives of 2 host communities, and 2 IDPs communities trained on spatial data collection (disaggregated by gender and age).</p> <p><del># of sustainable relocation action plans developed with relocation sites selected</del></p> <p>Baseline:0<br/> Target: <del>3</del> action plans TBD</p>   | <p>Action plan documents.</p>                        |  |  |
|  | <p>Output Indicator 2.2.3<br/> <del># of land and urban planning stakeholders trained on spatial mapping techniques</del></p> <p>Baseline:<br/> Target: <del>30</del></p>  | <p>Settlement documents</p> <p>Monitoring report</p> |  |  |
|  | <p>Output Indicator 2.2.4<br/> # of local authorities staff trained on the geo-spatial mapping and data collection tools<br/> Baseline:0<br/> Target: TBD</p> <p><del># of local authorities with the geo-spatial mapping incorporated in the planning system and procedures</del></p> <p>Baseline:0<br/> Target: 4</p>  | <p>Focus group reports.</p>                          |  |  |
|  | <p>Output Indicator 2.2.5<br/> # of local authorities with the geo-spatial mapping incorporated in the planning system and procedures<br/> Baseline:0<br/> Target: 1</p>   |  |  |  |
|  | <p>Output Indicator 2.2.6</p>  |  |  |  |

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|  | <p>Activity 2.2.5: Conduct pre- and post-April 2023 conflict assessment from secondary data sources to understand impacts of displacement on urban settings and social coexistence.</p> <p>Activity 2.2.6: Establish, train, and capacitate a technical task team comprised of the technical staff of the local authorities, youth focal points, and community leaders on the use of urban profiling tool and urban data collection at city level and conflict sensitivity.</p> <p>Activity 2.2.7: Implement the methodology of urban profiling through joint workshops and key informant interviews with urban planning stakeholders including local authorities, host communities, IDPs and target beneficiaries.</p> <p>Activity 2.2.8: Train and capacitate the technical task team of the Ministry/ local administration on use of GIS based mapping and data collection tools.</p> <p>Activity 2.2.9: Prepare comprehensive geospatial mapping of vulnerability to conflict, displacement trends, HLP, urban governance, social cohesion, basic services, and infrastructure for the city of Port Sudan, complementing the data gained through urban profiling with high resolution satellite images.</p> | <p>A set of recommendations adopted by the local authorities and key stakeholders.</p> <p>Baseline:0<br/>Target: 1</p> |  |  |
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|  | <p>Activity 2.2.10: Compile the information into the Rapid City Profile and develop a set of recommendations on the targeted thematic areas for the city of Port Sudan.</p>   |  |  |  |
|  | <p><b>Output 2.3 (UN-Habitat)</b></p> <p>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). <b>Priority actions are identified through community action planning in most vulnerable neighbourhoods.</b></p> <p>List of Activities under this Output:</p> <p><u>Activity 2.3.1</u><br/>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><br/>Conduct a consultative workshop for the validation of the settlement profiles for the selected relocation sites and return village based on</p> | <p>Output Indicator 2.3.1<br/><b>Number of community action plans developed.</b></p> <p><del># of settlement profiles completed and validated.</del></p> <p>Baseline:0<br/>Target: <del>3</del> <b>4</b></p>   | <p>Sketch maps.</p> <p>Monitoring report</p>           |  |
|  |   | <p>Output Indicator 2.3.2</p> <p><b>#Number of neighbourhood profiles developed.</b><br/><del># of community action plans for public services and infrastructure developed and validated</del></p> <p>Baseline:0<br/>Target:<del>23</del> <b>4</b></p> | <p>Digital record of STDN</p> <p>Monitoring report</p> |  |
|  |   | <p>Output Indicator 2.3.3</p> <p><b>Number of community members trained on RUSPS methodology (disaggregated by sex and community group)</b><br/>Baseline:0<br/>Target: TBD</p>   |  |  |

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|  | <p>perspectives of IDPs, nomads, host community and government.</p> <p><u>Activity 2.3.3</u><br/>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><br/>Prepare community action plan for public services and infrastructure and conduct consultative workshops for the validation of community action plans.</p> |   |                           |  |
|  | <p><u>Activity 2.3.5: Identify most vulnerable neighbourhoods to risk of conflict according to the RCP.</u></p> <p><u>Activity 2.3.6: Train and capacitate community representatives, including youth males and females, on using Rapid Urban Sector Profiling for Sustainability (RUSPS) and data collection.</u></p>  | <p><u>Output indicator 2.3.4</u></p> <p><u># of community support projects supported and established</u></p> <p>Baseline: 0<br/>Target: TBD</p> | Project Monitoring Report |  |

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|  | <p>Activity 2.3.7: Map and analyse data to identify priority actions.</p> <p>Activity 2.3.8: Support community support projects: small-scale, community-based, and community-led projects aimed at benefiting all communities and fostering peaceful existence</p>   |   |                   |  |
|  | <p><b>Output 2.4: (UN-Habitat)</b></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 areas, to be recorded in a digital form in the government Land Information System (LIS) (UN-Habitat). <b>Priority actions are planned, implemented, and monitored jointly by the communities in the most vulnerable neighbourhoods.</b></p> | <p>Output Indicator 2.4.1</p> <p><b>Number of community members involved in planning, monitoring, and implementation of support projects (disaggregated by age, gender, and community)</b></p> <p><del># of sites and villages where STDM is applied</del></p> <p>Baseline:0<br/>Target: 5<br/>Baseline:0<br/>Target: TBD</p>   | Monitoring report |  |
|  | <p>. List of Activities under this Output:</p> <p><u>Activity 2.4.1</u><br/>Provide training on spatial data collection, sketch mapping and application of STDM, installing SDTM software.</p> <p><u>Activity 2.4.2</u><br/>Conduct demarcation of targeted relocation sites selected, return village boundary, buffer zone, and individual/family plots, followed by digitization and recordation at</p>  | <p>Output Indicator 2.4.2</p> <p><del># of sketch mapping and plot demarcation digitized and documented in Land Information System</del></p> <p><del>#Number of community members involved in planning, implementation and monitoring of priority actions (disaggregated by sex, age and community group)</del></p> <p><b>Number of community action plans (mini projects) through community grant implemented.</b></p> <p>Baseline:0<br/>Target: 5 4 (locations)</p> | Monitoring report |  |

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|  | <p>locality level and Ministry of Urban Planning and Infrastructure (Survey, land, and planning departments).</p> <p><u>Activity 2.4.3</u><br/>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><u>Activity 2.4.4:</u> Facilitate community action planning based on the priority actions identified in the RUSPS.</p> <p><u>Activity 2.4.5:</u> Train and capacitate existing community-based associations on managing the allocated support projects for the community actions and cross cutting issues gender social cohesion.</p> <p><u>Activity 2.4.6:</u> Support the management of community support projects to implement community action plans at the neighbourhood level.</p> <p><u>Activity 2.4.7:</u> Support youth focal points to document the community actions and create neighbourhood social media platform to communicate.</p> | <p><u>Output Indicator 2.4.3</u><br/># of personnel trained on the application of STDN, sketch mapping, and spatial data collection techniques with software installed for further use.</p> <p>Baseline: 0<br/>Target: 30</p> | Monitoring report         |  |  |
|  | <p><u>Activity 2.4.4:</u> Facilitate community action planning based on the priority actions identified in the RUSPS.</p> <p><u>Activity 2.4.5:</u> Train and capacitate existing community-based associations on managing the allocated support projects for the community actions and cross cutting issues gender social cohesion.</p> <p><u>Activity 2.4.6:</u> Support the management of community support projects to implement community action plans at the neighbourhood level.</p> <p><u>Activity 2.4.7:</u> Support youth focal points to document the community actions and create neighbourhood social media platform to communicate.</p>   | <p><u>Output Indicator 2.4.4</u><br/>#At least one social media platform is established functional and managed by youth from the targeted communities.</p> <p>Baseline: 0<br/>Target: 1</p>                                   |                           |  |  |
|  | <p><b><u>Output 2.5 (UN-Habitat)</u></b></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></p>  | <p><u>Output Indicator 2.5.1</u><br/>HLP practices of Krinding documented and shared with relevant stakeholders.</p> <p>Baseline: 0<br/>Target: 1</p>   | Report on lessons learned |  |  |

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|  | 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 |   |                           |  |
| <p><b>Outcome 3:</b></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)<br/>SDG11: target 11.1 ensure access for all to adequate, safe, and affordable housing and basic services, and upgrade slums.<br/>(Any Universal Periodic Review of Human Rights (UPR) recommendation that this Outcome helps to implement and if so, year of UPR)<br/>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> |   | Outcome Indicator 3a  | Sample perception survey. |  |
|  |   | % of IDPs, returnees, nomads, and non-displaced households considering ISSB self-help construction as a viable option for their housing | Monitoring report         |  |
|  |   | Baseline:0<br>Target: TBD   |                           |  |
|  |   | Outcome Indicator 3b  | Monitoring report         |  |
|  | # 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              |   |                           |  |
| Baseline: 0<br>Target: 400   |   |   |                           |  |
| Outcome Indicator 3c   | Perception surveys (conducted through baseline and end line data collection)  |   |                           |  |
| % 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.   | Focus group discussions.  |   |                           |  |
| Baseline: 0<br>Target: TBD   |   |   |                           |  |
| <u>Output 3.1 (UN-Habitat)</u>   | Output Indicator 3.1.1  | Monitoring report   |                           |  |
| IDP, returnee, nomadic, and non-displaced male and female youth acquired skills for Interlocking Stabilized Soil Block (ISSB) production and construction  | # of IDPs, returnees, nomads, and non-displaced youth (disaggregated by gender and age) trained as trainers of ISSB production techniques   |   |                           |  |
|  | Baseline:0<br>Target:308 individuals (40% young women)  |   |                           |  |
|  | Output Indicator 3.1.2  | Monitoring report   |                           |  |

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|  | <p>technique for the self-help housing (re)construction:</p> <p>List of Activities under this Output:</p> <p>Activity 3.1.1</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<br/>Target:154 individuals (40% young women)</p>  |   |  |  |
|  | <p>Activity 3.1.2</p> <p>Conduct trainings of trainers for youth on SSB production and construction techniques, including roofing and casting of ferro-cement channel</p> <p>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>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<br/>Target: 600 individuals (40% young women)</p>                | Monitoring report                           |  |  |
|  | <p><b>Output 3.2 (UN-Habitat)</b></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>Activity 3.2.1</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<br/>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</p>   | <p>Monitoring report</p> <p>Site visits</p> |  |  |
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|  | <p>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></p> <p>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>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></p> <p>Support the establishment of small-scale community based enterprises for ISSB production and construction, with a mechanism for lending the ISSB machines.</p> | Target: 5  |  |  |
|  | <p><b><u>Output 3.3 (UNHCR)</u></b></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>Output Indicator 3.3.1</p> <p># of shared, public facilities identified and constructed</p> <p>Baseline:0<br/>Target: 5</p> | <p>Project monitoring reports</p> <p>Key informant interviews (before and after construction of facilities)</p> <p>Site visits</p> |  |

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|  | <p>List of Activities under this Output:</p> <p><u>Activity 3.3.1</u><br/>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><b>Output 3.4 (UN-Habitat)</b></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><br/>Document the methodology of and lessons learned from the self-help housing construction by ISSB practices, to feed into the national housing frameworks.</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<br/>Target: 4</p>  | Document on lessons learned  |     |
| <p><b>Outcome 4:</b></p> <p>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.</p> |   | <p>Outcome Indicator 4a</p> <p>% 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</p> <p>Baseline: TBD<br/>Target: TBD</p> | <p>Perception surveys (conducted through baseline and end line data collection)</p> <p>Key informant interviews to supplement the surveys.</p> | TBD |
|  |   | <p>Outcome Indicator 4b</p> <p>% of community members (disaggregated by age, gender, and tribe) in target areas who report improved awareness of HLP rights and/or civil documentation</p> <p>Baseline: TBD after baseline survey<br/>Target: TBD after baseline survey</p>             | <p>Perception surveys (conducted through baseline and end line data collection)</p> <p>Key informant interviews to supplement the surveys.</p> | TBD |

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|  |   | <p>Outcome Indicator 4c</p> <p>% of community members (disaggregated by age, gender, and tribe) in target areas who report improved access to HLP and/or civil documentation</p> <p>Baseline: TBD after baseline survey<br/>Target: TBD after baseline survey</p> | <p>Perception surveys (conducted through baseline and end line data collection)</p> <p>Key informant interviews to supplement the surveys</p> | TBD            |
|  | <p><b>Output 4.1 (UNHCR)</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p>List of Activities under this Output:</p> <p><u>Activity 4.1.1</u><br/>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><br/><del>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.</del></p> | <p>Output Indicator 4.1.1</p> <p># of HLP-related reports published and disseminated</p> <p>Baseline: 0<br/>Target: <del>3</del>N/A</p>   | <p>Publications</p> <p>Email distribution lists and feedback on dissemination (TBD)</p>   | TBD            |
|  |   | <p><del>Output Indicator 4.1.2</del></p> <p><del># of HLP related roundtable discussions held, including with participation of women and youth</del></p> <p><del>Baseline: 0<br/>Target: 3</del></p>  | <p><del>Participant lists</del></p> <p><del>Roundtable minutes</del></p>  | <del>TBD</del> |
|  | <p><b>Output 4.2 (UNHCR)</b></p> <p>Realisation of individual HLP rights, as well as provision of civil</p>   | <p>Output Indicator 4.2.1</p> <p># of trainings for the West Darfur Civil Registry</p>  | <p>Project monitoring reports</p> <p>Course modules</p>   | TBD            |

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|  | documentation, supported through information, counselling, and legal assistance.  | Baseline: 0<br>Target: <b>21</b>   | Pre- and post-tests before and after each training  |     |
|  | List of Activities under this Output:   |  | Key informant interviews (before and after each event)  |     |
|  | <u>Activity 4.2.1</u><br>Deliver capacity building trainings for the West Darfur Civil Registry on the preparation and provision of civil documentation.  | <del>Output Indicator 4.2.2</del><br><del># of awareness-raising sessions on civil documentation</del><br>Baseline: 0<br>Target: 5   | <del>Project monitoring reports</del><br><del>Focus group discussions.</del><br><del>Key informant interviews</del> | TBD |
|  | <u>Activity 4.2.2</u><br><del>In partnership with the Civil Registry, conduct awareness raising sessions for communities in the target locations on the importance of securing civil documents.</del> | Output Indicator 4.2.3<br><br># of individuals, disaggregated by age and gender, who receive counselling and legal assistance on civil documentation<br><br>Baseline: 0<br>Target: <del>4200</del> <b>473</b> (50 <b>70</b> % men; 50 <b>30</b> % women) | Beneficiary List<br><br>Project monitoring reports  | TBD |
|  | <u>Activity 4.2.3</u><br>Provide counselling and legal assistance to individuals in the target locations on securing civil documentation.   | <del>Output Indicator 4.2.4</del><br><del># of awareness-raising sessions on HLP</del><br>Baseline: 0<br>Target: 5   | <del>Project monitoring reports</del><br><del>Focus group discussions.</del><br><del>Key informant interviews</del> | TBD |
|  | <u>Activity 4.2.4</u><br><del>Conduct awareness raising sessions for all communities in the target locations on HLP rights.</del>   | Output Indicator 4.2.5<br><br># of individuals, disaggregated by age and gender, who receive counselling and legal assistance on HLP<br><br>Baseline: 0<br>Target: <del>4200</del> <b>61</b> (60% men; 40% women)  | Beneficiary List<br><br>Project monitoring reports  | TBD |
| <u>Activity 4.2.5</u><br>Provide HLP-specific counselling and legal assistance to IDPs to facilitate their return and local integration. |   |  |   |     |