



United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)/ Peacebuilding Fund (PBF).

<p>Project Title: Preventing conflict and building peace through addressing the drivers of conflict and instability associated with forced displacement between Burundi and Tanzania.</p>	<p>Recipient UN Organization(s): UNDP Burundi and UNDP Tanzania UNHCR Burundi and UNHCR Tanzania IOM Burundi and IOM Tanzania</p> <hr/> <p>Name of Recipient Fund (if applicable): Great Lakes Cross-Border MPTF <input type="checkbox"/> Country Trust Fund <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regional Trust Fund</p>
<p>Project Contact: Matteo Frontini Programme Coordination Specialist Address: NOF Block 1-Ground Floor South Wing P.O. Box 30218 - 00100 Nairobi, Kenya Telephone: 00254 724 436478 E-mail: matteo.frontini@one.un.org</p>	<p>Implementing Partner(s) – (Government, CSO, etc.):</p> <p>In Tanzania: Danish Refugee Council (DRC), Good Neighbours Tanzania (GNT) and Women’s Legal Aid Centre (WLAC).</p> <p>In Burundi: World Vision International, Cordaid, COPED, Réseau Burundi, the Burundian Red Cross.</p> <hr/> <p>Project Location: Cross border Burundi and Tanzania. In Burundi: Mabanda, Kayogoro, and Gisuru communes, situated in the provinces of Makamba, and Ruyigi. In Tanzania: Kibondo and Kakonko Districts in Kigoma Region.</p>
<p>Project Description: This project aims to promote concrete cross-border, human rights-based and multi-agency approaches to peacebuilding in line with Pillar 3 (mobility) and Pillar 6 (justice and conflict prevention) of the Great Lake Regional Strategic Framework in addressing the adverse effects of displacement on peacebuilding in cross-border areas between Burundi and Tanzania.</p>	<p>Total Project Cost: \$ 1 999 981 Peacebuilding Fund: \$ 1 999 981 Overall approved budget:</p> <p>UNDP Burundi: USD 745 041</p> <p>UNDP Tanzania: USD 100 243</p> <p>UNHCR Burundi: USD 169 359</p>

	<p>UNHCR Tanzania: USD 424 908</p> <p>IOM Burundi: USD 140 000</p> <p>IOM Tanzania (including Border management for Burundi office): USD 420 431</p> <hr/> <p>Proposed Project Start Date: 1 January 2018 Proposed Project End Date: 31 December 2018 Total duration (in months)¹: 12 months</p>
<p>Gender Marker Score²: 2</p> <p>This project has a strong gender-based approach and aims at promoting and reinforcing gender equality and women empowerment. It materializes through gender sensitive cross border protection monitoring, including a strong component on sexual and gender based violence and activities including robust women empowerment components aiming at reinforcing the resilience of communities impacted by internal and external displacement. One of the goals of the project is to support women in becoming strong peace and economic actors. The project adopted a community-based approach and will strive to consult and engage men, women, boys, and girls throughout its implementation and to ensure that all components of the communities, including persons with specific needs, are involved in the project and benefit from it. The partner agencies are committed to collect and share Sex and Gender Disaggregated Data (SAAD) and to develop sex and gender disaggregated indicators to better assess the impact of the project on women, boys and girls.</p>	
<p>Project Outcomes:</p> <p>Overall objective:</p> <p>Instability and conflict linked to displacement in the Burundian-Tanzanian cross-border areas are mitigated, displaced persons are better protected and supported in their progress toward durable solutions, and the resilience of host communities is enhanced contributing to socio-economic revitalization and peacebuilding in the Great Lakes Region.</p> <p>Three main outcomes:</p> <p>Outcome 1: The instability at the Tanzania-Burundi border is reduced, and the rights of stranded, vulnerable migrants, internally displaced persons, and asylum seekers are better protected by immigration officials and other relevant authorities.</p> <p>Outcome 2: The resilience capacities of displaced persons and host communities are strengthened.</p> <p>Outcome 3: Refugee and returnee populations and members of their respective host communities, supported by alternative dispute resolution mechanisms, engage in peaceful ways to resolve conflicts and address grievances.</p>	
<p>PBF Focus Areas³ which best summarizes the focus of the project</p>	

¹ The maximum duration of an IRF project is 18 months.

² PBSO monitors the inclusion of gender equality and women's empowerment all PBF projects, in line with SC Resolutions 1325, 1888, 1889, 1960 and 2122, and as mandated by the Secretary-General in his Seven-Point Action Plan on Gender Responsive Peacebuilding.

³ PBF Focus Areas are:

1: Support the implementation of peace agreements and political dialogue (Priority Area 1):

(1.1) SSR, (1.2) RoL; (1.3) DDR; (1.4) Political Dialogue;

Priority Area 2: Promote coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflicts

2.3: Conflict prevention/management

The project is also in line with Sustainable Development Goals 5, 10 and 16

(1.1) SSR, (1.2) RoL; (1.3) DDR; (1.4) Political Dialogue;

2: *Promote coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflicts (Priority Area 2);*

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

3: *Revitalise the economy and generate immediate peace dividends (Priority Area 3);*

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



4) *(Re)-establish essential administrative services (Priority Area 4)*

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

IRF PROJECT DOCUMENT

<p>Recipient IIN Organization(s)*</p> <p>Name of Representative (OIC): Adams Bwari Soko Signature: [Redacted] Name of Agency: UNDP Tanzania Date & Seal: 26/10/2017</p>	<p>Resident Coordinator (RC) Tanzania Name of Representative: Alvaro Rodriguez Signature: [Redacted] RCO: Date & Seal: 30 Oct 2017</p>
<p>Name of Representative: Natalie Doucy Signature: [Redacted] Name of Agency: UNDP Tanzania Date & Seal: 30/10/17</p>	<p>Resident Coordinator (RC) Tanzania Name of Representative: Larry Conlin Signature: [Redacted] RCO: Date & Seal: 24/10/2017</p>
<p>Name of Representative: Chumo Kajaya Signature: [Redacted] Name of Agency: UNHCR Tanzania Date & Seal: 30/10/2017</p>	<p>Special Envoy of the Secretary General for the Great Lakes Name: Sidi Djemil Signature: [Redacted] RCO: Date & Seal: [Redacted]</p>
<p>Name of Representative (OIC): Soufiane Adjali Signature: [Redacted] Name of Agency: UNHCR Burundi Date & Seal: 26/10/2017</p>	<p>Chair RUNDG ESA & WCA And Assistant Administrator and Director of the Regional Bureau of Africa (UNDP) Name: Abdoulaye Mar Diaye Signature: [Redacted] RCO: Date & Seal: 3/11/2017</p>
<p>Name of Representative: MORGEN AU Signature: [Redacted] Name of Agency: IOM Date & Seal: 28/10</p>	<p>ICGLR Executive Secretary Name of Representative: Zachary Mutua Muta Signature: [Redacted] Date & Seal: 17/11/2017</p>
<p>Name of Representative: [Redacted] Signature: [Redacted] Name of Agency: IOM Tanzania Date & Seal: 2/10/17</p> <p>Name of the GLRSEA Champion: David Clapp Signature: [Redacted] Name of the Agency: UNDP Regional</p>	

* Please include signature block for each RUNDG receiving funds under this IRF.

<p>Name of the GLRSF Co-Champion: Lola Castro Signature: Name of the Agency: WFP Regional Date and Seal: 3.11.2017</p>	
<p>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO) Name of Representative: Signature Peacebuilding Support Office, NY Date & Seal</p>	 27.11.2017

⁴ Please include signature block for each RUNO receiving funds under this IRF.

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PROJECT COMPONENTS:

I. Peacebuilding Context and Rationale for PBF support

a) Peacebuilding context:

The cross border areas between Burundi and Tanzania constitutes a source of instability in the Great Lakes region due to the detrimental effects of forced displacement. The heightened dangers result from the continued situation of instability in Burundi and deteriorating situation in and around the overcrowded refugee camps in Tanzania.

Burundi Crisis

Burundi is one of the five poorest countries in the world. It is the second most densely populated country in Africa (approximately 11.18 million people- 470 inhabitants/sq. km) and it ranks 184th out of 188 countries in terms of the 2016 Human Development Index. Nearly 64.9% of the population live below the poverty line. Poverty is overwhelmingly rural, the poverty rate in rural areas reached 68.9% in 2008⁵ and most of the country's poor are small-scale farmers. Burundi's economy is heavily reliant on agriculture which employs 90% of the population, though cultivable land is extremely scarce.

The recent political crisis that started in 2015 after the President Pierre Nkurunziza announced his intention to seek a disputed third term, resulted in massive displacements and has thoroughly undermined this fragile economy.

The current macroeconomic challenges have significant negative impact on food security and the delivery of essential services such as health, clean water, and education⁶. This rapidly deteriorating economy- impacted by capital flight, foreign aid cuts from major donors and a severe shortage of foreign currency - has become an additional driver of the crisis. This is having very serious impacts on the welfare of Burundi's people, reversing developmental gains made over the past ten years and rendering it more vulnerable to systemic shocks. This situation affects a growing part of the population and nurtures a profound socioeconomic discontent which accounts for high levels of violence. Rule of law systems already overstretched and mistrusted before the crisis have deteriorated with more citizens relying on informal avenues to resolve their grievances or taking the law into their own hands. This results in local tensions with communities reporting increased levels of insecurity, including high rates of violence against women and girls, undermining social cohesion and peacebuilding.

Due to high density and pressure over arable land, many local conflicts are land related and account for a high number of violent crimes in rural areas⁷.

Displacement, humanitarian and protection crisis:

In consequence, over 400,000 Burundians (representing 4.8% of the population) have left the country in the last two years fleeing for refugee-related reasons. Also, according to the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) report in June an estimated 214,895 Internally

⁵ Source: World Bank Indicators

⁶ Since 2015 public budget cut impacted the sectors of water and environment (-72 %), health (- 54 %), education (-30 %) and agriculture (14 %) (Gouvernement du Burundi, Loi 1/22 du 31 Décembre 2015 portant fixation du budget général de la République du Burundi pour l'exercice 2016, <http://www.droit-afrique.com/uploads/Burundi-LF-2016.pdf>)

⁷ Dominique Kohlhagen, Burundi, La justice en milieu rural, RCN, Justice et Démocratie, 2009

Displaced Persons (IDPs) live across Burundi with 33.1% of IDPs displaced for socio-political reasons and 66.5⁸ linked to natural disaster (drought, floods, landslides, etc.). 54% of them are women and girls, among them 28% are 6 -17 years old and 33% are 18-39 years old. 27 % of the IDP population live in the 6 provinces along the border with Tanzania and the vast majority of refugees in Tanzania come from the same provinces, particularly Makamba, Ruyigi and Muyinga. The displaced persons are particularly vulnerable to protection risks and food insecurity. It is estimated that two out of every three IDPs face food insecurity whereas 2.1 million Burundians (20% of the population) are food insecure. 67% of IDPs living in collines assessed by the latest DTM only have one meal a day. Also 65,8% of the IDP population are staying with host families, putting a considerable strain on already vulnerable communities. The other IDPs say that they are living in rented or empty houses, self-built huts and in camps. 69% mention difficulties to secure their belongings in their shelters and 57% state that they have insufficient protection against severe weather conditions.

In these conditions, the vulnerability of women and girls is aggravated and the risk of exposure to GBV becomes significant. Although there is little official data available on abuses committed against Burundi's IDPs and refugees, many women and girls (and few men) who took refuge in Tanzania and other neighboring countries claimed that they were sexually assaulted before fleeing or while trying to flee⁹. In Burundi, protection workers highlight that the risk of gender-based violence (GBV), including sexual violence, has exacerbated since the beginning of the crisis. Communities have disclosed feelings of insecurity, particularly among single women such as widows, adolescent girls or female heads of households. The latter are all the more vulnerable to sexual exploitation because of the erosion of protective structures, the lack of access to livelihoods and the dysfunction of the judicial and administrative system, which often leads to impunity. In addition, female returnees may face higher risks of sexual violence due to potential stigmatization. Should refugees and IDPs return, the existing legal, health and social services would not be capable of providing the specific support needed by GBV survivors and women at risk. The aforementioned DTM report states, for instance that in 68% of assessed collines, IDPs were facing problems of access to GBV specialised services¹⁰.

Of those who have left Burundi, 56.1% have relocated to Tanzania, 21% to Rwanda with the remaining refugees across the Great Lakes Region including the DRC and Uganda. As of 31 July 2017, Tanzania is hosting 351,400 refugees and asylum-seekers, mainly from Burundi and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), in 3 camps in Northwest Tanzania: Nyarugusu, Nduta, and Mtendeli, as well as some urban refugees, some self-settled refugees in the Kigoma region, and cases pending naturalization in the Old Settlements. Women and girls represent the majority (52%) of the Burundian refugee population, while male refugees are approximately 48%. The percentage of children among the Burundian population is 57%.

The overcrowded conditions in all three camps hamper humanitarian efforts to provide basic and dignified living conditions and result in a variety of health and protection risks; water provision in all three camps is below minimum standards. Refugees must travel long distances to access services due to the sheer size of the camp, and the competition for limited natural resources and NFIs continues to put persons of concern at risk of SGBV.

⁸ 0.4% mentioned other reasons.

⁹ "I Fled Because I was Afraid to Die", Causes of Exile of Burundian Asylum Seekers, IRRI, August 2017; Burundi on the brink: looking back on two years of terror, FIDH Report, June 2017; "I know the consequences of war": Understanding the dynamics of displacement in Burundi, IRRI, 2016.

¹⁰ Medical services are available in 39% of assessed collines while psychosocial services are available in 23% of collines. These services are non-existent in the provinces of Rumonge, Muyinga and Cibitoke.

Période de déplacement

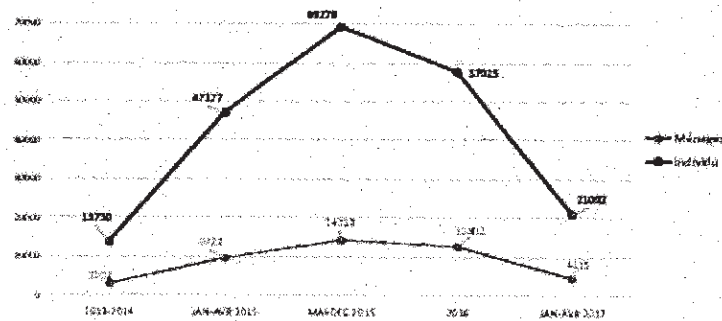


Figure 1: Period of displacement. IOM DTM June 2017

IDP Demographics

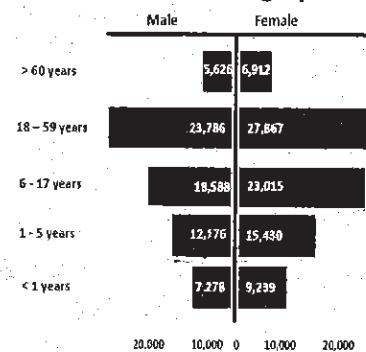


Figure 2: IDPs distribution by Sex and age. IOM DTM June 2017

Cumulative Number of Refugees

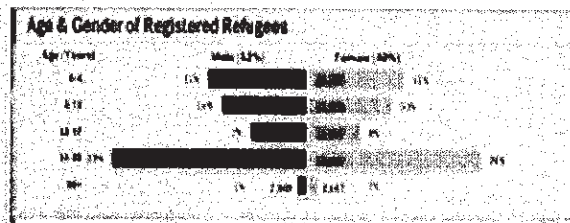
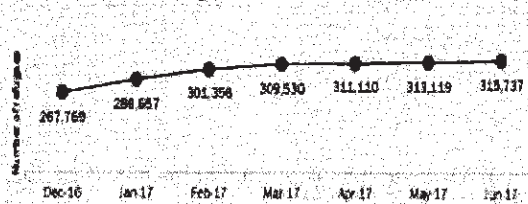


Figure 3&4: Cumulative number of refugees in Tanzania and sex and age distribution. UNHCR. June 2017

However, many people trying to flee the country fail to access international protection and fall through the cracks. Many reports¹¹ highlight the difficult and dangerous access to the official border points for those searching for protection in Tanzania. There have been many instances of arrests and/or physical abuse of people trying to cross the border for protection. This has forced many Burundians, including unaccompanied minors, to try crossing informally or to stay “hidden” in border areas. They live in limbo situations in the forests and villages along the border between Burundi and Tanzania.

In Tanzania, January and February 2017 saw the highest influx rates since the crisis started in April 2015, with over 33,000 people arriving within two months. But in mid-February 2017, the Government of Tanzania withdrew the prima facie Declaration, i.e. granting refugee status automatically to all those fleeing the situation in Burundi, and all new arrivals from Burundi are now required to undergo individualized refugee status determination. Following this revocation, the Tanzanian Immigration authorities have initiated a screening process along the border with Burundi and have only allowed into the territory those who are believed to be refugees. There have also been incidences when the border between the two countries has been temporarily closed. According to initial estimates, nearly 100 people per day are denied entry into Tanzania¹². The Government of Tanzania established specific Refugee Status Determination (RSD) procedures to address the new arrivals since January (25,559 individuals as of the end of June), which commenced in mid-June at Nduta camp, with an *ad hoc*

¹¹ Human Rights Watch 19 janv. 2017; Fédération internationale des ligues des droits de l'Homme (FIDH) et Ligue burundaise des droits de l'homme (Ligue Iteka). Novembre 2016. Burundi. Répression aux dynamiques génocidaires; The Guardian. 15 avril 2016. Emma Graham-Harrison. « Nowhere to Run: Burundi Violence Follows Escapees Across Borders »

¹² IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix, June 2017.

committee sitting to review asylum applications. In the meantime, the screening process at the border does not meet international and national procedural standards.

This led to a concerning protection situation in border areas, particularly in the provinces of Makamba, Ruyigi and Muyinga. As a result, large groups of displaced who are residing in host border communities in Burundi are currently waiting to cross over to Tanzania, or they remain, without proper protection and access to basic services. It is unclear, moreover, how many people continue to cross into Tanzanian villages through unofficial entry points and without registering and thus, without access to basic services or protection. Many incidences have been recorded in the first half of 2017 of stranded Burundian migrants being intercepted, apprehended and deported back to Burundi by Tanzanian immigration officials, and in nearly all cases, their fate is unknown.

Cross-border protection monitoring

Consequently, border monitoring has been identified by the UN in Burundi and Tanzania as a priority: in Burundi, this relates to the communities, the high number of IDPs along the border and returnees monitoring. The Burundian Government's suspension of cooperation with the Office of the High Commission of Human Rights in Burundi which has significantly reduced OHCHR's protection monitoring capacity in Burundi, including along the Burundi-Tanzania border, has made border monitoring even more important. In Tanzania, the revocation of the prima facie declaration and the subsequent immigration screening made border monitoring a particularly vital protection activity. Unfortunately, lack of funds has negatively impacted the ability of the UN to have a full-time presence at the borders, despite regular border monitoring activities.

Preparation for return, integration and reintegration

In parallel, whilst the situation in Burundi remains volatile and not conducive for large-scale return in safety and security, there are unconfirmed reports that some former Burundian refugees have already spontaneously returned. It is not known how many IDPs have also returned, but IOM's soon expansion to nationwide Data Tracking Matrix (DTM) would allow for comprehensive coverage to understand the full migration dynamics. DTM data shows that approximately one-third of those surveyed feel they cannot return home due to a lack of livelihoods (food, income-generating activities, social infrastructure) as well as due to lack of housing (damaged or destroyed house). Only 35% have access to land, and more than half have to sell their labor force to be able to provide one meal a day. Only 48.5% of them think of returning to their communities of origin, while 46.5% wish to be integrated locally. In parallel, according to a report published in December 2016¹³ the main obstacles to return and durable solutions mentioned by refugees are the lack of security, the loss of their assets and livelihood, the lack of income generating activities, extreme poverty and the destruction/occupation of their land and/or property.

At the same time, tripartite meetings between UNHCR and the governments of Burundi and Tanzania to discuss voluntary return of refugees have started in August 2017. On the 31 of August, the three parties announced that they have reached an agreement to repatriate Burundian refugees who want to go home; a process that began in September with some 1500 having returned to date and planning figures of 12,000 by the end of the year. At the same

¹³ "I know the consequences of war": Understanding the dynamics of displacement in Burundi, IRRI, 2016

time the Government of Burundi has recently signaled that they are not yet ready to receive large numbers of refugee returnees. It is, therefore, crucial that adequate preparations are made on all sides to ensure the success of voluntary returns by designing a community resilience approach which addresses the root causes of displacement as well as the obstacles to sustainable reintegration underpinned by principles of non-refoulement and voluntary return. This project will considerably help this preparation and can serve as a tool for the development of a long term repatriation and reintegration. Comprehensive and robust protection monitoring and data collection and analysis would also provide data to inform the upcoming technical tripartite meetings on whether the conditions for return are met as well as the impacts on host communities and how these can be mitigated.

With a view to start addressing the issues faced by displaced persons and recent returnees and to mitigate the negative impact of displacement on host communities in cross-border areas already facing economic hardship and disasters, the UN aims to anticipate and prepare for the reintegration process.

It will be done through pilot socio economic and conflict resolution programmes in cross-border areas highly impacted by displacement in both Tanzania and Burundi. The main goal of this project is to help strengthen the resilience of both displaced and host communities to prevent the potential for conflicts that displacement, return, and reintegration could trigger in an already weakened socio economic environment.

Socio economic reintegration and social cohesion

In border areas between Tanzania and Burundi the mere presence of large numbers of impoverished displaced people and returnees without adequate livelihoods coupled with high pressure over land and property can cause tensions and instability. In Burundi, the rapidly growing population is overwhelmingly dependent on farming for employment and incomes. Long term stability and peace are hence directly linked to access to land and economic revitalization and diversification. Repeated episodes of population displacements, an already high level of population density, traditional laws and customs that discriminate against women's ownership of land and other fixed assets are potential factors for tensions and conflicts that return, integration and reintegration can exacerbate. Due to the scarcity of land and livelihood opportunities, the coexistence of poor populations and returnees/displaced persons with similar socioeconomic needs can create conflict and undermine peacebuilding. The previous reintegration strategy has partly failed to ensure rapid land and property restitution or compensation mechanisms and to support the professionalization of and organization among agricultural producers within viable agricultural value chains¹⁴.

It is worth noting here that a considerable number of those who have fled since April 2015 had previously been displaced. Some were born and grew up in Tanzania, but had returned to Burundi in the late 2000s. They failed to make a new life for themselves due to inappropriate reintegration and durable solutions process that never provided them with long term livelihood opportunities and made them more vulnerable to new displacement. These multiple displacements considerably undermine development, social cohesion and peacebuilding efforts in Burundi and the region. This dimension should be taken into account in the future durable solutions process that this project intends to kick start in cross border areas.

¹⁴ Stratégie nationale de réintégration socio-économique des personnes affectées par le conflit (SNR), 2010.

Therefore, this project proposes to prepare for joint and development oriented efforts to provide displaced persons with immediate and tangible assistance to establish or re-establish their livelihoods and to include host communities into these activities. The role of economic reintegration programmes in peacebuilding is crucial as it contributes to the revitalizing of the economy and benefits both displaced and host communities, hence contributing to enhanced social cohesion. A particular attention will be given to women whose access to livelihood is restricted in terms of land, capital and other means of production. Likewise opportunities that would allow them to build up their resilience are limited by restricted mobility due to family obligations, traditional roles and responsibility assigned to them, lack of gender equality in the job market or previous GBV related trauma. A study led by the national statistic institute in Burundi shows that, in 2016, 38.7% of women were underemployed (visible underemployment) compared to 27% of men¹⁵.

Conflict prevention and mitigation

Last but not least, potential conflicts related to displacement, return and reintegration, have been taken into account in this cross-border project. In an already tense sociopolitical context these tensions can become obstacles to the peaceful (re)integration of displaced persons. The return process risks aggravating existing tensions and causing renewed violence in a country where the rule of law and the judicial system are considerably weakened.

In Burundi, the successive political crises that followed independence progressively led to pervasive impunity affecting the judicial system. In addition, while Burundians are more and more aware of their rights and ready to assert them, the judicial system is unable to respond to this increase in demand due to critical lack of both financial and technical resources. For instance, although the country recently adopted a national policy on legal aid, the poorest still don't have access to free legal assistance services. Likewise, in line with the 2005 Arusha peace agreement that mandated the implementation of transitional justice mechanisms mediation and non judiciary systems were created including a truth and reconciliation commission, a land and property commission and the office of the ombudsman. But here again, lack of capacities and resources considerably undermined their capacity to restore justice and most of the grievances resulting from the last conflict haven't been addressed.

This results in a profound distrust in the judicial system that is seen as corrupted, too expensive, slow and inefficient¹⁶. In Transparency International's 2016 Corruption Perception Index, Burundi ranked as only 159 of 176. This lack of trust has created a culture of impunity that has recently been exacerbated by the crisis and the human rights violations that ensued. This led to an increase of violence with people inclined to take justice into their own hands.

Impunity is particularly critical in relation to persisting sexual violence. Several factors connect Burundi's past conflict to today's violence, among which a weakened solidarity in communities, a problematic integration of excombatants in society, the absence of transitional justice after the civil war and the current difficulties to prosecute and pursue perpetrators.

In parallel, pressures on land and food security have been aggravated over the past half century by the return of people who left during the conflicts of 1972 and 1993, many of whom are still reclaiming their land. Today, administrators in Makamba estimate that ownership of 50% of the land is contested and that land is the cause of the majority of conflicts and violence at local

¹⁵ Study led by ISTEUBU in 2016. Results are unpublished but were made available to UNDP.

¹⁶ 'Gutwara Neza': BEDUWE, C. et VAN HERP, M., Perception de la justice de proximité, 2008; Justice & Démocratie : KOHLHAGEN, D., Burundi : La justice en milieu rural, 2009.

level. Refugees in Tanzania, often decry poverty and landlessness combined to political violence as both triggers for their displacement and main obstacles to return. The HLP mechanisms (La commission Nationale des Terres et des Biens- CNTB) set in place in 2006 to settle disputes over land was criticized for its lack of independence and efficiency. There were still many cases pending before the CNTB in December 2015 and widespread dissatisfaction with the outcome of its decisions¹⁷.

Likewise access to civil documentation is a persistent issue leading to major protection risks and lack of access to rights, including land, health and education rights. A study led in 2012 on the situation of the returnees from Mtabila camps in Tanzania in 2012 showed that 68% of those interviewed stated that they did not know how to get civil documentation issued. 83% of the married couples did not have marriage certificate and only 28% of the children had a birth certificate. 87% of the couples interviewed ignored that civil documents were free of charge¹⁸. In these conditions, programmes aiming at strengthening non judiciary conflicts resolution are valued.

With this respect, activities implemented under the former reintegration strategies and aiming at strengthening legal aid and social cohesion through existing local community systems proved to be successful to prevent or mitigate potential conflicts related to return. Therefore, this project proposes activities aiming at better equipping local communities to prevent conflict and enhance social cohesion at local level. This will materialize with enhanced access to personal documentation and Housing Land and Property (HLP) dispute mechanisms, legal aid services, especially for women and victims of human rights violations and community-based conflict resolution mechanisms to foster reintegration and peace-building. A specific attention will be given to legal reponse to GVB and to the role and participation of women in conflict prevention and resolution, building on previous PBF projects implemented in Burundi since 2007.

The project is designed to start strengthening the capacities of displaced and hosts and to prevent integration and reintegration related conflict. It is aimed at enabling both displaced and hosts to contribute more efficiently to the social and economic recovery of their communities to pave the way for sustainable peace.

In the absence of preparation for a long term reintegration programme, any significant increase in refugee returns risks becoming an additional crisis and conflict driver in Burundi leading eventually to further refugee outflows. The resilience and peacebuilding capacities of communities on both sides of the border need to be supported to prevent the formation of cross-border zones of instability increasing risks to peace and cross-border cooperation. It is, therefore, important to plan, prepare for, coordinate and manage the cross-border movement of people within the framework of forced displacement.

This project is part of The Great Lake Strategic Framework Pillars' 3 : "A comprehensive approach to Border Management and Cross-Border mobility" and 6: "Justice and Conflict Prevention". These pillars have been developed in line with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (Agenda 2030). Therefore this project is ensuring a strong linkage with SDG 5, 10 and 16 and specific targets 5.3(a); 5.3 (c); 10.7; 16.4 and 16.3.1¹⁹.

¹⁷ Stratégie Nationale de Réintégration Socio - Economique des Personnes Sinistrées au Burundi, Document de la Stratégie révisée sur la base des Solutions Durables, December 2016.

¹⁸ Ibid

¹⁹ Target 5.3 (a) Establish mechanisms and launch processes to facilitate the voluntary, safe and dignified return and reintegration of refugees as per Tripartite Agreements, the management of internally displaced population

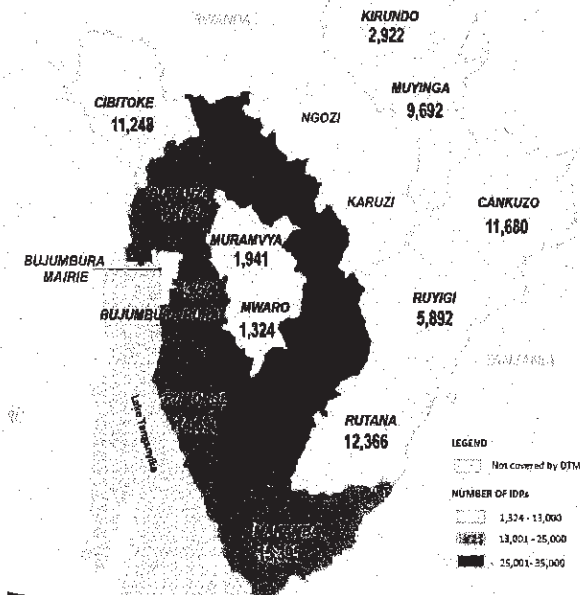
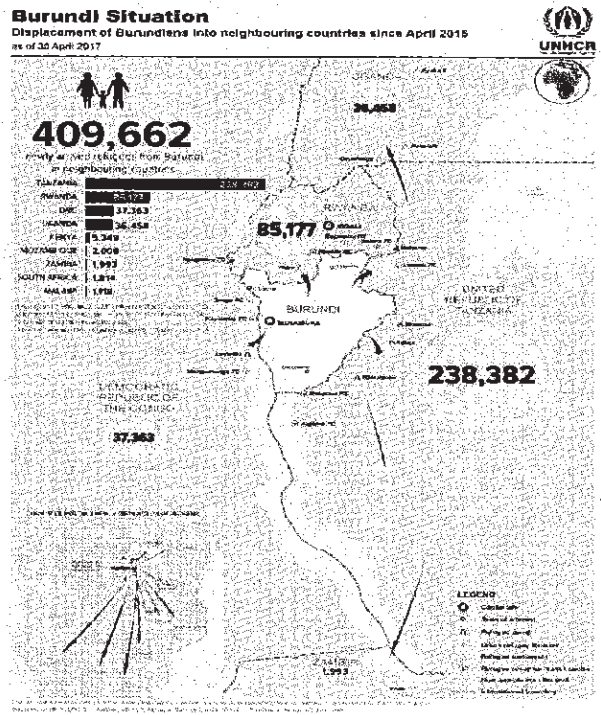


Figure 5: Geographic distribution of IDPs in Burundi. IOM DTM. April 2017



to avoid spill over the border, both adhering to to existing International Refugee Law, International Humanitarian and Human Rights Law; Target 5.3 (c) Undertake cross-border humanitarian and development initiatives and form community-level partnerships in areas where resettlement and reintegration is occurring to facilitate smooth and sustainable return and build trust

Target 10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies

Target 16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime

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

b) Mapping of existing peacebuilding activities and gaps:

At present there is currently no cross-border project focusing on peacebuilding, displacement, and reintegration in Tanzania and Burundi. Nonetheless, this project is complementary to national peace building, protection and durable solutions strategies and programmes that are ongoing or about to start in both Tanzania and Burundi.

UN Tanzania is applying a multi-pronged approach to deal with the humanitarian and long term development challenges in the border regions with Burundi through the Refugee Response and the Kigoma Joint Programme. This includes a coordinated approach to border management and border monitoring as well as support to strengthen border and host communities to deal with tension. So while there are ongoing interventions with partners within Tanzania to support the border region and the Burundian refugees, the PBF cross border project will provide an important complement to ensure that interventions are more sustainable.

According to the 19th tripartite commission meeting for the voluntary repatriation of Burundi refugees in Tanzania held in Dar on the 31 of August 2017 it was agreed to enable access to UNHCR and partners to both border areas in Burundi and Tanzania and ensure adequate preparedness actions in view of a potential voluntary return of Burundians refugees from Tanzania to Burundi. The communique issued after the Tripartite meeting including in its annexes a phased workplan to voluntarily repatriate 6,867 refugees before 31 October and an additional 5,000-6,000 by the end of December this year. Therefore this project is highly important and will contribute to the extension, scale up and adaptation of existing projects such as those listed in the table below to cross-border areas affected by displacement with a view to better respond to the reintegration needs and to prevent conflicts related to displacement.

Table 1 – Mapping of peacebuilding activities and gaps

Project outcome	Source of funding (Government/development partner)	Key Projects/Activities	Duration of projects/activities	Budget in \$	Description of major gaps in the Outcome Area, programmatic or financial
Outcome 1: The rights of stranded, vulnerable migrants, displaced persons, and asylum seekers are better protected by immigration officials and other relevant authorities		UNHCR Burundi training and capacity building for PAFE (Border and Immigration Police of Burundi) on refugee protection and right to return. UNHCR is also supporting PAFE within the asylum-seekers prescreening activities.			

	<p>No-cost extension of the CERF project from January to March 2017 (428,996 USD) plus UNHCR 2017 programme allocation/COP (21,500 USD). Please note that the CERF grant was 1,515,000 USD.</p>	<p>UNHCR Burundi Border monitoring in cooperation with PAFE at official entry points; protection monitoring in border areas in order to verify the presence of returnees, particularly the spontaneous returnees registered as refugees in the neighboring asylum countries, and their profile/protection needs; cross-border coordination.</p>	2016-2017	<p>No-cost extension of the CERF project from January to March 2017 (428,996 USD) plus UNHCR 2017 programme allocation/COP (21,500 USD). Please note that the the CERF grant was 1,515,000 USD and the project's budget also included material assistance (NFI and shelter-kits).</p>	<p>The CERF project for the "Protection Monitoring and Life-saving assistance for IDPs, returnees and other vulnerable persons" was implemented by UNHCR Burundi and Partners (Burundian Red Cross and Caritas) from August 2016 to March 2017.</p> <p>This PBF project will enable to pursue border and protection monitoring with enhanced capacity and increased scope, targeting in particular the major areas of return, through national implementing partners.</p>
<p>Outcome 2: The resilience capacities of displaced persons and host communities are strengthened</p>	<p>Government of Norway</p>	<p>The UN Joint Programme (implemented by 16 UN agencies under 6 themes) for the Kigoma region has recently been starting its operations in four multisector outcomes that relate to youth and women's economic empowerment, violence against women and children, education with a focus on adolescent girls and agriculture with a focus on market</p>	<p>1st July 2017 to 30th June 2021</p>	<p>Total budget of 55 MUSD, out of which 12 MUSD are funded from the start.</p>	<p>Resource mobilization is ongoing with a current funding gap of 39 million</p>

		development. All these outcomes will strengthen the resilience capacities of the host communities in particular, but also partly of the refugees.			
	The European Union	- Assist targeted communities in Rutana, Makamba, Ruyigi and Muyinga provinces with access to basic services, economic opportunities and social cohesion - Support creating short-term employment and rehabilitating community infrastructures. Support livelihood opportunities, specifically for women and youth through local associations in host communities	18 months	2,000,000 euro	Project is ended on 17 September 2017. PBF project can facilitate retaining project staff and activities in the field while waiting for the result of funding for next phase of the project from the EU.
	PBF Japan GOV	2016-18 PBF Youth Project - community security and social cohesion for youth involved in conflict in Bujumbura mairie	24months(June 2016-June 2018	1 079 368USD	Extend activities to IDPs and returnees

		Strengthen community resilience through employment creation for youth at risk.			reintegration needs within hosts' communities in Makamba.
	CERF	Through border and protection monitoring activities, UNHCR and Partners have provided protection and emergency assistance to IDPs, returnees and vulnerable members of the host community in 6 targeted provinces.	August 2016 – March 2017	1,515,000 USD	End of the CERF project
Outcome 3: Refugee and returnee populations and members of their respective host communities, supported by alternative dispute resolution mechanisms, engage in peaceful ways to resolve conflicts and address grievances.	UNDP funds	Rule of law" programme with a strong legal aid component in partnership with the two lawyer bars.	2017-2018	3 million USD (500 000 USD dedicated to legal aid activities)	These activities are not specifically targeting zones of return. The PBF funds would enable to extend the project to return areas.
	PBF	Project "Appui à la promotion du dialogue national" aiming at strengthening community based peaceful resolution of conflicts.	2015-2017	1.2 million USD	This PBF project has ended so there are no longer any funds available to organize dialogue-related activities. PBF Cross Border project could be activated for dialogues around reintegration of the returnees.

	PBF UNWOMEN	National network of 534 Women Peacebuilders and Dialogue Facilitators (Réseau des Femmes actrices de paix et de dialogue) 14 000 community volunteers grouped in approximately 2050 community groups at the colline/grassroots level across the country (Noyaux de Base Collinaires, NBC) who are guided by the Women Peacebuilders network.	2014 – 2015	\$700,000. (PBF) UNWOMEN used its own funds(GAI) to keep the network going in 2016 and it continued to be active. At the end of 2016, community volunteers	In December 2016, funds from the Global Acceleration Initiative (GAI, \$600,000) have been used to ensure the sustainability of the Women Peacebuilders' Network as well as to support the NBC. The presence of the Women's Peacebuilders' Network and the NBC at grassroots level will play an important role in conflict prevention and mediation between returnees and host communities. To date, the Women Peacebuilders' Network have mediated 5911 local disputes/conflicts and organized 38232 community dialogues in the first half of 2017.
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In parallel, in Burundi, the national strategy on the reintegration of people affected by displacement was adopted by the Government of Burundi in November 2016. This strategy

developed by the national working group on durable solutions led by the Ministry of Human Rights, Social Affairs and Gender with the support of UNDP is a revision of the former reintegration strategy adopted by the Government of Burundi in 2010. It provides a new approach based on durable solutions and community resilience based on the lessons learned from the past. This revised strategy constitutes the main framework linking emergency, recovery and development efforts and activities to support communities affected by displacement in their progress toward durable solutions. The main outcomes of this project align with the main goals of the strategy: 1. improving the human rights of persons affected by displacement and strengthening the security and social cohesion in areas of return; 2. Improving the living conditions of persons affected by displacement through strengthened community resilience. The strategy includes a 4-year action plan covering employment, social cohesion, community resilience, governance/justice and land issues implicating all relevant ministries. The cross-border project will contribute to the implementation of this strategy through its activities.

Moreover, this project is expected to be complemented by a national peacebuilding project also funded by PBSO focused on supporting community resilience building efforts and enhancing the protection environment in Burundi. This cross-border pilot project can indeed benefit from a key synergy with the Burundi national submission to fully cover other prioritized provinces and emphasize on economic reintegration with a strong agricultural and livelihood component that will benefit larger numbers of persons affected by displacement.

c) Rationale for this IRF:

As shown in the peacebuilding context part the situation in Burundi is characterized by a profound protection, humanitarian and socioeconomic crisis, protracted and multiple displacements within and outside the country combined with long lasting disputes over access to livelihood, land and property and weak formal dispute resolution systems. Current displacements in cross-border areas, return and reintegration can therefore significantly undermine peacebuilding efforts in Burundi and create new drivers for conflict, if not addressed through a holistic and cross-border approach.

A vast majority of refugees currently living in Tanzania come from provinces located along the border with Tanzania, especially Makamba and Ruyigi. These provinces were also the most affected by former displacements and returns in the past thirty years and currently host IDPs whose return or local integration will have an impact on host communities.

In parallel, Kigoma region, where most of the refugees took refuge both in the past and during the current crisis has the highest estimated poverty rate in Tanzania. It is also, together with Tanga, the only region that has experienced *increased* poverty rates when comparing the 2001 and 2012 household surveys, increasing from 38 to 49% . For instance, children from this region who make up the majority of its population (49% of the population is under 15) consistently rank among the lowest performers across many key indicators including health, nutrition, sanitation, and education²⁰. The current influx of refugees and migrants from both

²⁰ 37.9% of under five years children are stunted and 67.2% are anaemic, in addition to that 54.2% of women of reproductive age (15-49) are anaemic. The average coverage of rural water supplies in the region is 57% , well below national coverage of 64%. Overall sanitation coverage with households having improved latrines is very low standing at an average of 15.1%. Cholera is endemic in Kigoma Region, with a major cholera outbreak in 2015, and inadequate and poor WASH is a big contributor. , only 9% of the population in the region had birth

Burundi contribute to further weaken the socioeconomic situation of Kigoma, triggering frustrations among host populations. The contrast between the quality of services in the camps and the poor services in local villages is noticeable and remains a gap in the response as well as a source of potential friction between refugees and host villages²¹. This results in a recent increase of tensions over limited resources, especially water, fuel, education and health facilities, between the refugee groups and the host population in the region.

Successful and long-term reintegration of displaced persons into their communities is therefore key to sustainable peace in Burundi and the region. The current situation at the border with Tanzania with difficult access to formal entry points, heightened risks of “refoulement”, slight growth in often “hidden” returns to Burundi and increasing level of tension between displaced and host communities on both sides of the border requires a fast, appropriate and coordinated response from protection and development actors to improve the cross-border stability, ensure a better protection along the border and set the ground for the durable solutions process.

Therefore, this pilot project intends to prevent the potential for conflict resulting from displacement and to effectively contribute to peaceful co-existence and peaceful conflict resolution and resilient societies in Burundi and Tanzania through a human rights-based and cross-border approach.

Although UNHCR is not promoting repatriation at this time, on 31 August 2017 Tanzania, Burundi and the U.N. refugee agency announced that they have reached an agreement to repatriate Burundian refugees who want to go home. At present the government of Tanzania reports that 12,000 Burundian refugees have indicated that they wish to return. As a result the key agencies involved in providing immediate assistance for return such as UNHCR, IOM, WFP will be scaling up their response in anticipation. This PBF IRF project will constitute a significant part of the scaled up response to the anticipated returns. Because the PBF project document addresses key elements of the returnee needs, it will greatly assist in the formulation of supplementary complementary and scaled up returnee response projects.

The project is therefore designed as a catalytic one to enhance cross-border collaboration to address both short-term instability and protection risks in cross-border areas and to prepare for long-term reintegration processes through economic reintegration and peaceful conflict resolution.

The project will be key to inform the following envisaged tripartite meetings to manage voluntary repatriation from Tanzania to Burundi and to set the ground for a peaceful and sustainable reintegration process. It is in line with both the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) to support the Tanzanian government’s renewed commitments to protect refugees and asylum seekers and the revised national strategy on the reintegration of people affected by displacement²² recently approved by the Burundian Government. It is likely to be complemented by a national PBF that will enable to broaden protection monitoring and response to other parts of the territory and to expand economic reintegration with a specific focus on agriculture and livelihood.

certificates. 6% of the children under 18 had lost one or two of their parents and hence classified as orphans. Literacy rate is 82% for the urban population and only 64% for the rural population with Kasulu district having the lowest rate. Source: Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey (TDHS) 2015–2016

²¹UNICEF Tanzania situation report, June 2016.

²² Stratégie de réintégration des personnes sinistrées révisées dans le cadre de la promotion des solutions durables et de la résilience communautaire.

The fast and flexible nature of PBF makes it the right funding mechanism for this project. It will enable to scale up and expand protection and reintegration activities based on the lessons learned of past reintegration and peacebuilding programmes and to prepare for future returns or integration processes. It is expected that this pilot project will be used to leverage additional donors support for the reintegration process in Burundi or potential integration process in Tanzania to support peace consolidation in Burundi and the region. The project coordinator and RUNOs are expected to develop additional cross-border project aiming at supporting the durable solutions and peacebuilding process in Burundi and the region and exploring new funding opportunities to ensure the scaling up of this pilot project.

This PBF cross-border and national proposals plays a unique role in terms of innovative and pragmatic cross-border and multi agency action and it has a catalytic impact on additional peace building actions. It is worth mentioning that UN agencies in Burundi are also submit a proposal to the Human Security Trust Fund that builds on the PBF cross-border and national proposals to address additional caseloads of returnees and host community. However, the overall challenge of durable reintegration of returnees cannot be addressed by these projects alone because it is a complex process requiring a longer time horizon which empowers national and local actors. To this end, the UNCT in Burundi will develop an interagency joint project and resource mobilization strategy vis-à-vis donors for durable returnee reintegration on the basis of durable solutions running on a two-year implementation period and covering a larger geographical scope/targetting of beneficiaries.

II. Objectives of PBF support and proposed implementation

a) Project outcomes, theory of change, activities, targets and sequencing:

i. The main outcome of the project is:

The overall objective of the project is for instability linked to displacement in the Burundian-Tanzanian cross-border areas to be mitigated, and for displaced persons to be better protected and supported in their progress toward durable solutions, and with enhanced resilience of host communities, to contribute to socio-economic revitalization and peacebuilding in Burundi, Tanzania, and the wider Great Lakes Region.

ii. Approach:

To meet this outcome UNHCR, UNDP and IOM recommend a joint human right-based cross-border approach to help mitigate the adverse impacts of displacement on displaced persons and host communities and to prepare for a locally community-based reintegration process in collaboration with national and local authorities on both sides of the border. In detail this means:

- Joint and well-coordinated cross-border management and protection monitoring to better mitigate instability, identify and respond to the main protection risks in cross-border areas and to inform the reintegration process;
- An economic reintegration component including context-specific and locally based economic reintegration projects aiming at strengthening the resilience capacities of local communities and returnees in areas of returns based on UNDP 3X6 approach;

- A conflict prevention and conflict resolutions component aimed at strengthening formal and informal disputes resolutions mechanisms to support social cohesion and peaceful reintegration in areas of return.

The cross-border and interagency nature of the project provides an excellent opportunity for a collaborative and concerted approach based on the respective expertise and comparative advantages of the three implementing agencies in the two countries. Cross-border and interagency data and experience sharing will contribute to the overall efficiency of the programme.

iii. Theory of change:

In view of the current situation in Burundi and in the cross-border areas as described in the first part of the proposal, the main threats to peacebuilding related to return and reintegration development in Burundi are, among others:

- a) Increased protection risks in cross-border areas, including SGBV affecting the stability of the region and undermining the capacities of resilience of displaced persons, asylum seekers and refugees;
- b) Lack of data and information on displacement dynamics, vulnerabilities and specific protection risks of the target population resulting in inappropriate response;
- c) Integration or return to already weakened communities that cannot absorb displaced or returnees in terms of land ownership/available land, natural resources, basic social services etc. The added stress of the returnees could lead to the further socioeconomic deterioration in the areas of origin, increased local conflicts and violence resulting in new waves of displacement undermining peacebuilding.
- d) Not all returnees/displaced persons will be able to return to their place of origin, their homes or have land to cultivate. They will need support, especially a source of income in order not to further burden the host communities;
- e) Potential risk of returnees becoming dependent on humanitarian aid because they do not have livelihood or land to cultivate.
- f) Exclusion of displaced persons and returnees from development and peacebuilding project as they have often been in the past.
- g) Increase in criminality, human right violations, including gender based violence.

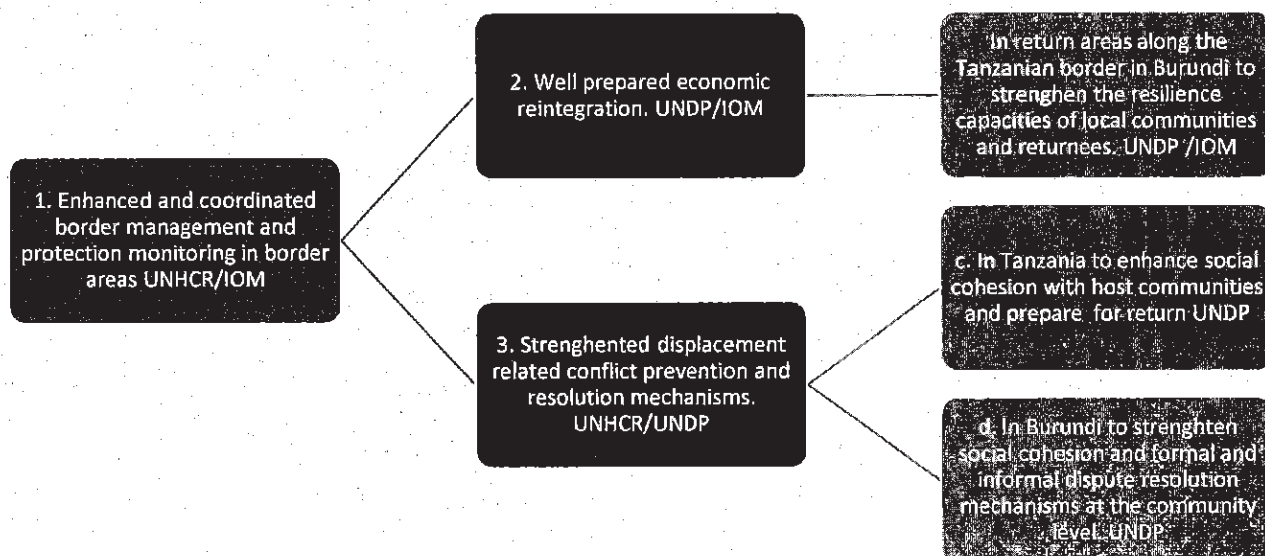
We have learned from past experiences that preparedness is key to ensure protection and a conducive environment for repatriation therefore this project proposes to start addressing these risks as early as possible through a threefold assumption:

Firstly, ensuring better monitoring protection of displaced persons in cross-border areas and improving cross-border sex and age disaggregated data collection, analysis and sharing on displacement dynamics, vulnerabilities and protection risks are expected to reduce cross-border instability, better address the vulnerability of displaced persons and host communities and to inform the reintegration and peace building processes.

Secondly, a methodology aiming to strengthen the resilience capacities of local communities in areas of return is expected to create a conducive environment to voluntary return and sustainable reintegration and peace in Burundi. It will reduce the likelihood that return, local integration or settlement elsewhere may trigger tensions over scarce resources and undermine an already fragile peace. It is also anticipated that strengthened new income generating and

work opportunities combined with participatory and inclusive approaches and enhanced capacities for conflict resolution at the local level will lead to peaceful coexistence of communities affected by displacement.

In the meantime, and because the situation in Burundi is still not fully conducive for return, activities to mitigate the negative impact of displacement in Tanzania are considered crucial to avoid tensions and maintain peaceful cohesion on the Tanzanian side of the border.



iv. Geographic scope and target groups

➤ Target groups:

Displaced persons, returnees and host and in-transit communities in cross-border areas on both sides of the border.

➤ Geographic scope

The project will concentrate its activities on cross-border refugee host and in-transit areas hosting refugees in Tanzania and provinces with the highest potential for displacement-related conflict in Burundi.

In Tanzania, the main area of focus is the Kigoma region where most of the refugee settlements and refugee camps along the border are situated (see map below).

In Burundi, the scope of the project will be focused on the main places of origin of both IDPs and refugees along the border with Tanzania (see map below), with the most prominent economic vulnerabilities and the highest potential for displacement related issues. Another criterion taken into account is the operational presence of the implementing agencies in the

intervention areas. Therefore, the communes of Mabanda, Kayogoro, and Gisuru, situated in the provinces of Makamba, and Ruyigi, along the Tanzanian border are foreseen as the main areas of focus for this pilot project (see map below). But it is expected that the project will provide the implementing agencies with the opportunity to build on it, expand the zone of intervention and increase their activities in the future.

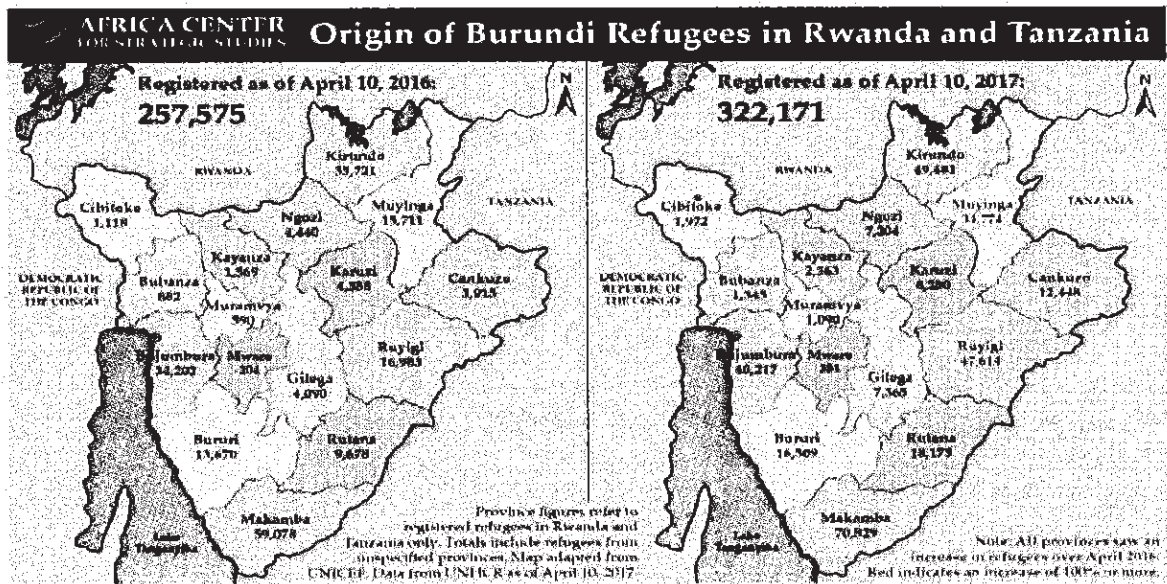


Figure 6: Provinces of origin of Burundi refugees in Rwanda and Tanzania

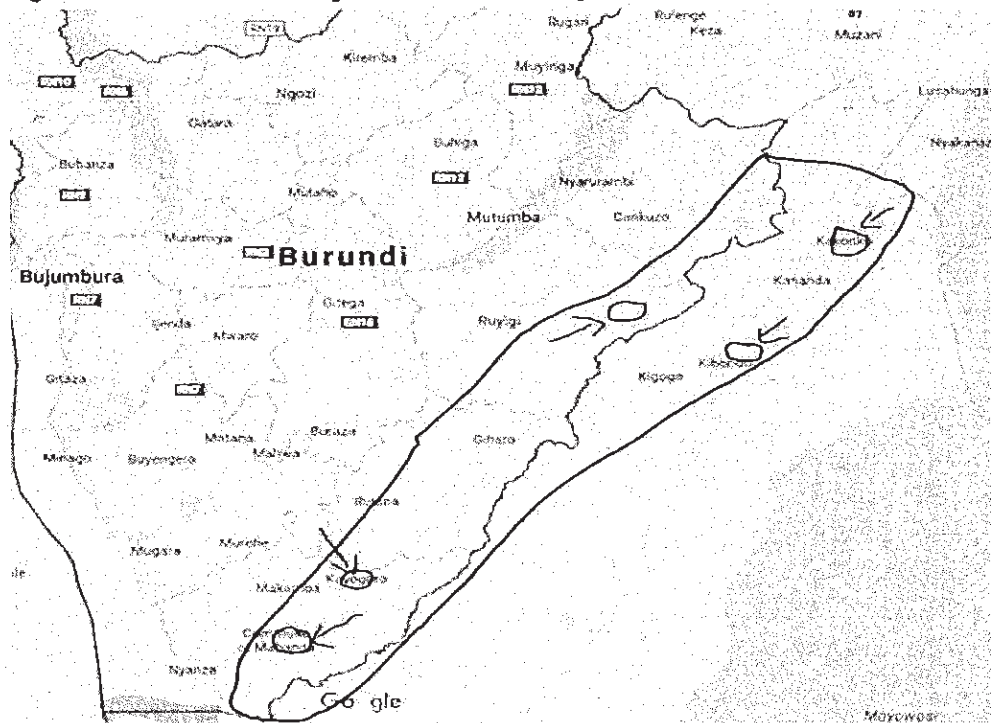


Figure 7: Geographic scope.

V. Structure of the project:

Outcome 1: Instability at the Tanzania-Burundi border is reduced and the rights of stranded, vulnerable migrants, displaced persons, refugees and asylum seekers are better protected by immigration officials and other relevant authorities

Output 1.1.: Humanitarian Border Management mechanisms on both sides of the border possess the relevant technical and institutional capacities as well as the coordination mechanisms to ensure protection sensitive border management (IOM).

Activity 1: Provide green border crossing points with high cross border mobility with equipment and software to monitor migration flow for data collection and analysis in order to provide humanitarian assistance and protection to affected population (IOM).

Activity 2: Provide humanitarian border management (HBM) assessment and training utilizing standard operating procedures on Humanitarian Border Management (IOM);

Activity 3: Build capacity of Burundian and Tanzanian Police and Border Officials working in affected Burundi and Tanzania border areas. (IOM/UNHCR joint activity).

Activity 4: Support joint meetings between police and immigration officials of both countries (IOM).

Output 1.2: Guided by the UNHCR 10-Point Plan of Action, UNHCR in collaboration with its national partners ensures effective and efficient protection, and protection monitoring on both sides of the border. (UNHCR).

Activity 1: Conduct monitoring visits and joint inter-agency assessments including by border monitoring officers, and share information on protection issues, including gender based violence, and risks in cross-border areas. (UNHCR Tanzania and Burundi)

Activity 2: Provide assistance through referral to relevant services to those who have returned to Burundi both spontaneously or forcibly, including asylum seekers and refugees, through a “protection by presence” approach in border areas, with specific attention to women and children. (UNHCR Burundi).

Activity 3: Improve Tanzania/Burundi cross-border coordination to ensure adequate information sharing on cross-border population movements as well on the situation in Burundi. This will allow to provide updated information on the conditions in the country of origin to refugees in Tanzania and to keep each country abreast of the unfolding developments that would further inform discussions on the tripartite agreement. (UNHCR Burundi and Tanzania)

Outcome 2: Displaced persons and members of host communities, with specific attention to women and young people, have increased access to livelihood and employment and become key actors of peace and development in cross-border areas.

In Makamba province (Mabanda and Kayogoro) (UNDP Burundi):

Activity 1: Pilot emergency job creation through cash for work for the rehabilitation of community infrastructures benefiting the most vulnerable members of the displacement affected communities (IDPs, returnees and host communities): 520 workers over 75 days (260 workers for each “commune” (Kayogoro and Mabanda)

Activity 2: Create income generating activities through the support of community-based professional associations: between 20 and 25 association will be created and supported.

Activity 3: Support of small local craft industry mainly involving women and youth from the most vulnerable households.

Activity 4: Create local cooperatives for producers.

In Ruyigi (Gisuru) (IOM Burundi):

Activity 5: Initiate cash-for-work initiatives for the rehabilitation of community infrastructures.

Activity 6: Create income generating activities through the support of 10 community-based professional associations composed of 20 to 25 persons each.

Activity 7: Provide technical support for production and marketing to local Income Generation Associations through Business Incubators;

Outcome 3: Refugee and returnee populations and members of their respective host communities engage in peaceful ways to resolve conflicts and address grievances (UNDP Burundi and Tanzania).

Output 3.1. Returnees and host communities have access to trusted and efficient legal assistance and alternative resolutions of conflicts to settle displacement related issues and disputes in a peaceful way (UNDP Burundi).

Activity 1: Identify and train paralegals in identified CSO in border municipalities in Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR), mediation, counseling, and referral services with specific attention given to women and gender based violence prevention and response;

Activity 2: Support the setting up of free counseling offices (bureau de consultation juridique gratuite-BCG-) by local bar associations in return areas to ensure the provision of legal and judicial assistance to returnees in support of paralegals' work;

Activity 3: Provide legal services through bar associations (BCG) to people who do not have administrative documents including certificates with specific attention given to the specific issued faced by women to access these services;

Activity 4: Provide legal services (through paralegals and bar associations-BCG) in order to reduce/prevent land-related conflicts between host and repatriated communities with local level mediation and local community dialogues (ADR) with a specific focus put on difficulties faced by women to access their right to land and property;

Activity 5. Create community spaces for dialogue and exchange between returnees and host communities with a specific focus on women and youth based on the experience of the permanent dialogue frameworks set up by the National Dialogue Project in Burundi.

Output 3.2. Community-based conflict resolutions mechanisms are developed and strengthened in places of refuge. (UNDP Tanzania):

Activity 1: Undertake a gap analysis, including capacity mapping of CSOs / CBOs and local community leaders, including representatives of women and youth in conflict prevention and resolution (UNDP Tanzania);

Activity 2: Collect data of local partners involved in conflict prevention to ensure that there is reliable conflict analysis in places of refuge and return areas along the borders (UNDP Tanzania);

Activity 3: Develop toolkits/ training curriculums to train local peace and development actors (paralegals, CSOs etc.) in cross-border areas of return on either side of the border (UNDP Tanzania);

Resource mobilization

This project is a catalytic one and the project coordinator will be tasked with developing additional cross-border projects to consolidate the activities piloted through this Peace Building Fund and to strengthen the durable solutions process in both Burundi and Tanzania. He/she will also be in charge of further resource mobilization for the following cross-border projects. With this respect, the project coordinator will develop a communication strategy and communication tools around the project to leverage future funding.

Activity 1: Identifying funding opportunities and developing a fundraising strategy;

Activity 2: Develop communication and fundraising tools around the pilot project and its tangible results (communication tools such as one pagers, videos, portraits etc...

b) **Budget:** Provide the envisaged project budget, using the two tables below: (1) activity by activity budget and (2) UN Categories budget. Provide any additional remarks on the scale of the budget and value-for-money, referring to the Value for Money checklist.

Table 2: Project Activity Budget

Outcome/ Output number	Output name	Output budget by RUNO	UN budget category (see table below for list of categories)	Any remarks (e.g. on types of inputs provided or budget justification)
Outcome 1: Instability at the Tanzania-Burundi border is reduced and the rights of stranded, vulnerable migrants, displaced persons, refugees and asylum seekers are better protected by immigration officials and other relevant authorities				
Output 1.1	Output 1.1.: Humanitarian Border	IOM Tanzania (and Burundi): 420 431 USD		

	Management mechanisms on both sides of the border dispose of the relevant technical and institutional capacities as well as the coordination mechanisms to ensure protection sensitive border management (IOM Tanzania and Burundi)			
Output 1.2	Guided by the UNHCR 10-Point Plan of Action, UNHCR in collaboration with its national partners ensures effective and efficient protection, and protection monitoring on both sides of the border. (UNHCR).	UNHCR Tanzania: 424,908 USD UNHCR Burundi: 169,359 USD		
Outcome 2: Displaced persons and members of host communities, with specific attention to women and young people, have increased access to livelihood and employment and become key actors of peace and development in cross-border areas. (PBF Priority Area 3: Revitalize the economy and generate immediate peace dividends).				
Output 2.1	Returnees, IDPs and vulnerable members of host communities, with specific attention to women and young people, have access to both short-term employment and long-term livelihood	UNDP Burundi: 298530 USD IOM Burundi: 140 000 USD		

	opportunities. (UNDP Burundi).			
Outcome 3	Outcome 3: Refugee and returnee populations and members of their respective host communities engage in peaceful ways to resolve conflicts and address grievances.			
Output 3.1	Refugees, returnees, IDPs and host communities are sensitized on their rights and on conflict prevention and resolution mechanisms within their communities	UNDP Burundi: 144,183 USD		
Output 3.2	Returnees and host communities have access to trust and efficient legal assistance and alternative resolutions of conflicts to settle displacement related issues and disputes in a peaceful way	UNDP Burundi: 107,161 USD		
Output 3.3	Community-based conflict resolutions mechanisms are developed and strengthened in places of refuge.	UNDP Tanzania 100,243 USD		
M&E and Project Coordination		UNDP Burindi (to be transferred to R-UNDG through UNDP Kenya) : 121,000 USD		Programme coordination Specialist based in Kenya (40% + missions and travel) + Two National Coordination / M&E officers

		RCO (UNDP) Burundi: 35, 824 USD RCO (UNDP) Tanzania: 35, 824 USD		(One in Burundi One in Tanzania) + Organization of the facilitation activities by the OESG/ICGLR.
Final evaluation		R-UNDG through UNDP: 33,000 USD		- Conflict assessment tool - Final evaluation
Project communication		R-UNDG through UNDP Kenya : 5,000 USD		- Communication tools
Total		1,999, 981 USD		

Table 3: Project budget by UN categories

Please find detailed project activity budget by recipient UN agency in Annex C

CATEGORIES	PBF PROJECT BUDGET							TOTAL
	IOM Tanzania (incl. HBM for Bdi)	IOM Burundi	UNHCR Tanzania	UNHCR Burundi	UNDP Tanzania	UNDP Burundi (including coordination and M&E funds to be transferred to R-UNDG through UNDP Kenya ²³)		
1. Staff and other personnel	127,800	14,000	184,159	72,000	43,480	231,960	673,399	
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	200,890	35,000	0	13,000	0	29,000	277,890	
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture	20,196	9,000	0	14,000	0	63,500	106,696	
4. Contractual services	33,000	3,841	0	20,000	41,577	295,690	394,108	
5. Travel	11,040	8,000	125,531	30,000	0	42,700	217,271	
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	0	50,000	87,420	5,000	0	13,950	156,370	
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	0	11,000	0	4,279	8,628	19,500	43,407	
Sub-Total Project Costs	392,926	130,841	397,110	158,279	93,685	696,300	1,869,141	
8. Indirect Support Costs ²⁴	27,505	9,159	27,798	11,080	6,558	48,741	130,840	
TOTAL	420,431	140,000	424,907	169,359	100,243	745,041	999,981	

²³ See p. 57 for the detailed coordination and M&E budget to be transferred to R-UNDG through UNDP Kenya.

²⁴ The rate shall not exceed 7% of the total of categories 1-7, as specified in the PBF MOU and should follow the rules and guidelines of each recipient organization. Note that Agency-incurred direct project implementation costs should be charged to the relevant budget line, according to the Agency's regulations, rules and procedures.

c) Capacity of RUNO(s) and implementing partners:

UNHCR, IOM, and UNDP are trusted humanitarian development partners of the Governments of Burundi and Tanzania.

UNDP, IOM, and UNHCR already have offices and staff in the cross-border areas on both sides of the border. Border management, protection monitoring, repatriation and reintegration activities are already carried out or have been carried out earlier in partnership and coordination with the relevant national and local authorities. IOM has a logistic presence along the official entry points on the Tanzanian side of the border and is responsible for transporting asylum seekers to transit camps.

A protection working group led by UNHCR ensures coordination between protection actors in Burundi, including in border areas. UNDP and IOM already have operational presence and programmes under implementation in most of the border areas targeted by this project (Makamba and Ruyigi) on the Burundian side of the border. Furthermore, the Government of Burundi is already cooperating with UNHCR through a dedicated Direction Générale, recently established under the Ministry of Interior (DG Rapatriement), in order to reinforce the institutional capacity of managing the facilitation of voluntary returns and consequent returnee reintegration process at community level. The first pilot project of facilitated voluntary return was carried out on 14 August 2017 by the Government of Burundi supported by UNHCR for 24 households (72 individuals) from Lusenda camp in Congo DRC.

UNDP in Burundi is the lead agency in terms of Early Recovery and sustainable solutions under the coordination of OCHA. It also leads development sector groups involved in the implementation of the UNDAF. Additionally, UNDP has supported the Ministry of Human Rights, Social Affairs and Gender in revising the national strategy on reintegration of people affected by the conflict in Burundi. This revised strategy constitutes the main framework to build bridges between emergency, recovery and development activities. As the Head of the Emergency Employment and Social Cohesion / Early Recovery Sector under the Humanitarian Response Plan, UNDP coordinates all of these activities with other UN agencies in Burundi.

The implementing partners that will take part in the project are trusted national or international NGOs with whom RUNOs have already been working on similar projects.

The project will also benefit from the support and capacities of Country teams in both Tanzania and Burundi, including UNWOMEN and the Peace Development Adviser in Burundi. UNWOMEN will be a key partner to ensure that gender is effectively mainstreamed throughout project interventions. Many of the interventions in the Project call for specific interventions relating to the mandate of UNWOMEN including design and delivery of training curriculums, access to justice for women and girls and gender based violence (UNWOMEN's expertise will also be important here).

Furthermore, the project will draw on the regional capacities of the United Nations Development Group in Eastern and Southern Africa (R-UNDG ESA) regarding human rights, gender and the substantive areas in the project.

The project will also benefit from the political support of the management of the UN Great Lakes regional Strategic Framework co-chaired by Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes region, Said Djinnit and Chair of the Regional UN Development Group for Africa, Abdoulaye Mar Dieye. Members of the management structure are the co-champions of the UN GLRSF (UNDP and WFP), the Resident Coordinators of the five countries of the UN GLRSF and the RUNDG members acting as focal point for the five countries of the Framework.

Likewise, the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR) is a key peacebuilding intergovernmental organization in the region to which both Burundi and Tanzania are members. The Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary General (OSESOG) will, through the ICGLR provide mediation, advocacy, and political support to the partners involved in this project and support the organization of the tripartite process. The OSESOG and the ICGLR will also organize the project launching event and several technical meetings at the border ensuring that local authorities are part of and supporting the project. The launching of the project should be endeavored ideally at technical level but nevertheless showcased as peace, cooperation dividends benefiting all the parties, this is a concrete and tangible response to the needs highlighted in the 19th tripartite commission for the voluntary repatriation of Burundi refugees from Tanzania

The SESG (Burundi) is primarily focused on the EAC-led inter-Burundian dialogue (and it is likely that this dialogue will end in 2017) but by adding regular briefings on the project to the OSESOG, this will inform the support of the Special Envoy and his team to the EAC-led dialogue; the repatriation of Burundian refugees is one of the topics of the dialogue and implementation of this cross-border project would provide more information on the ground on either side of the border re conduciveness for repatriation. The Burundi UNCT focal point for the GLRSF (i.e. the Burundi PDA) would provide briefings and messaging of the SESG based on monitoring inputs from both Country Offices.

Table 4: Overview of RUNO funding in the country

RUNO		Key Source of Funding (government, donor etc)	Annual Regular Budget in \$	Annual emergency budget (e.g. CAP)
UNDP Burundi	Previous calendar year	Germany, EU, Japan	USD 9,981,427	0
	Current calendar year	Germany, EU, Japan	USD 9,736,696	0
UNDP Tanzania	Previous calendar year	Donors TRAC Funds	USD 33 million	0
	Current calendar year	Donors TRAC Funds	USD 41 million	0
IOM Tanzania	Previous calendar year	Donors	Around 15 million USD	Around 2 million USD

	Current calendar year	Donors	Around 10 million USD	Around 2 million USD
IOM Burundi	Previous calendar year	Donors	Around 25 million USD	\$ around 2 million USD
	Current calendar year	Donors	Around 20 million USD	Around 2 million USD
UNHCR Tanzania	Previous calendar year	Donors	USD 38.8 million	USD 70 million
	Current calendar year	Donors	USD 38.7 million	USD 98.3 million
UNHCR Burundi	Previous calendar year	Government and Donors	USD 18,264,960	USD 3,860,092
	Current calendar year	Government and Donors	USD 14,898,406	USD 2,745,246

III. Management and coordination

i. Project management and national ownership:

➤ Project management

This project will be led and executed by the three UN Agencies as (co)-leads for Great Lakes Regional Strategic Framework pillars 3 and 6 with support from the Office of the Special Envoy for the Great Lakes (OESG) and of the International Conference of the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR) under the Direct Implementation (DIM) modality. The Pillar leads are indeed delegated to act on behalf of the five UNCTs and R-UNDG as a coordination function for the UN System.

A project management board comprised of the Resident Coordinators, UNDP, UNHCR, IOM, and a member of the ICGLR, local authorities, implementing partners from both countries and Civil Society Organizations involved in the project on both sides of the border will be created.

The project management board will meet regularly to deliberate on the project's progress and review the Quarterly Progress Reports. The Project Board has a decision-making role and will deliver direction and recommendations to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily in line with the Prodoc. This also means that the Project Board can make changes

to the project based on the progress reports and recommendations from project staff and partners alike.

The three agencies will have the overall responsibility for the coordination of the project design, monitoring of implementation and reporting on results in close collaboration with partners. Each partner agency will be responsible for the reporting on their respective outputs and activities and budget allocated a consolidated report will then be produced by the PBF project manager.

➤ National ownership

National ownership of the project will be ensured through the tripartite committee actors both in Tanzania and In Burundi and systematic engagement of key Government counterparts at ministerial level at the National Durable Solution Working group in Bujumbura as well as at local / border level both in Burundi and Tanzania.

In Burundi:

UNHCR has already been cooperating with PAFE (Border and Immigration Police of Burundi) on border monitoring by developing common strategy and tools as well as conducting joint training and capacity-building activities for PAFE officers/managers on refugee protection and right to return. UNHCR is also supporting PAFE for asylum-seekers prescreening. Therefore, the cross-border project's activities will reinforce this already existing approach based on national ownership and sustainability.

Moreover UNHCR and Partners will be working with local authorities and stakeholders, first of all service providers and local organizations, in order to ensure that identification and referral systems for assistance and support to vulnerable cases are established and made operational with a view to ensuring meaningful access to basic support services and effective protection. In particular, both UNICEF and UNFPA will build upon their on-going collaboration with relevant departments of the Ministries of Solidarity, Human rights and Gender; Education and Health. The capacity of local partners dealing with legal support will be also reinforced.

Furthermore, it is to be noted that the Government of Burundi is already cooperating with UNHCR through its dedicated DG, recently established under the Ministry of Interior (DG Rapatriement), in order to reinforce the institutional capacity of managing the facilitation of voluntary returns and consequent returnee reintegration process at community level. The first pilot project of facilitated voluntary return was carried out on 14 August 2017 by the Government of Burundi supported by UNHCR for 24 households (72 individuals) from Lusenda camp in Congo DRC.

IOM Tanzania has a framework of agreement with the Government.

UNDP Burundi provided technical assistance to the Government of Burundi to revise its National Reintegration Strategy so that it is based on Durable Solutions bridging the humanitarian-development gap and reinforcing community resilience. The strategy was endorsed by the Government and UNDP's activities are aligned to the Government-validated action plan. In addition, UNDP is the lead UN agency for Early Recovery/Durable Solutions and supports the national, multi-stakeholder Durable Solutions Working Group led by the Ministry for Human Rights, Social Affairs and Gender where national reintegration-related

issues and activities are addressed. This project will be implemented under the direct responsibility of UNDP and local authorities will facilitate its implementation at the local level.

In Tanzania:

Overall, in terms of formal relationship, all interventions for UN Tanzania will be implemented under the umbrella of the UN Development Assistance Plan II. UNDAF II is executed under the overall co-ordination of the Joint Government and UN Steering Committee, co-chaired by the UNRC and the PS Ministry of Finance and Planning. Programme activities and input required will be reflected in the Joint Work Plans, which following close consultation with partners undergoes biannual monitoring and review and the annual approval process.

For this specific project, UNDP will work with the National Infrastructure for Peace, which is led by the Ministry of Home Affairs and comprises of faith based organizations, civil society organizations as well as relevant government entities. UNDP will also be engaged with the Tanzania National Committee for the Prevention of Genocide, which is under the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs. The development of tools and the capacity building will be done in conjunction with both of these entities.

IOM has a long-standing relationship with Ministry of Home Affairs; specifically (Immigration, Refugees and Police Departments) through its IOM's migration management programming. The Government of Tanzania has continued to formally request for IOM's support to enhance its capacity on migration management via capacity building trainings, Technical Assistance with equipment support, assisting in voluntary returns of stranded migrants, facilitation to attend international meetings on migration management such as the International Dialogues on Migration (IDM), Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD), Global Compact on Migration (GCM), MIDSA (Ministerial Migration Dialogue for southern Africa) & consultations on policy formulation. The proposed project is aligned to formal requests from the Government of Tanzania, requesting support on countering violent extremism and also requesting IOM support on assisting Burundian refugees who wish to return voluntarily to their country of origin. IOM will continue working closely with the Government of Tanzania in the proposed initiative to achieve the objectives through co-facilitating trainings and consultations on Humanitarian Border Management on the proposed strategy (Preventing conflict and building peace through addressing the drivers of conflict and instability associated with forced displacement between Burundi and Tanzania).

UNHCR also works with the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), as its direct Government counterpart in Tanzania, while maintaining productive working relationship with other Government entities and NGO partners. UNHCR have in close collaboration with the Refugee Services Department conducted capacity building training to the Regional Defense and Security Committee members and border officials in Kigoma and Kagera regions. The training covered topics on international refugee protection, institutional arrangements for refugee protection and border management for refugee protection in Tanzania. Officers from the Refugee Services Department and other government Officers assigned as eligibility Officers were also trained on the Tanzanian refugee legal framework, RSD principles and interview techniques. With the current roll out of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) in Tanzania calls for a 'whole-of-society' approach that involves the engagement of new and existing partners including from national and local authorities, international organizations, international financial institutions, civil society, the private sector, and academia.

ii. Project coordination:

Both Resident Coordinators in Burundi and Tanzania will be empowered to engage in the strategic cross-border coordination of the project. They will be supported for the overall coordination by the Nairobi based programme coordination specialist of the Great Lakes Regional Strategic Framework (40%) and two national officers (30%) posted in Burundi and Tanzania (Kigoma). The programme coordination specialist who will report to the management board will ensure sound communication, coordination between all actors in both countries involved in the project such as lead Agencies but also key implementing partners. The programme coordination specialist will also ensure a synergy and complementarity among the Pillars of the Great Lakes Strategic Framework and will support the development of cross border mapping of activities, additional task will include follow up on the project advancements, expenditures and Monitoring and Evaluation. He will also support the development of potential new PBSO and other partners cross-border initiatives in the Great Lakes. He will dedicate three months of his time over 12 to short missions in Burundi and Tanzania where he will hold coordination meeting with local key actors including local authorities and ensure that a cross border approach is maintained through the overall project implementation, he will also ensure that a transparent and inclusive approach is adhered to. The two national officers who will report to both the RCs and the programme coordination specialist will be in charge of the both (1) the day to day coordination of the project on the ground, including a strong Monitoring and Evaluation component and (2) the implementation of selected UNDP project activities.

Each partner agency will nominate a focal point, who will be responsible for the overall coordination with the project associate and the national officers and implementation of agency-specific project activities. Focal points will meet or contact regularly with the project coordination specialist, the project associate and the national officers to highlight any concerns with regards to the project implementation and ensure a coordinated approach.

The OSEGL will coordinate regular meetings (virtual as well as onsite meetings) involving the Special Envoy, the RCs from Burundi and Tanzania and the respective RCO focal points for the project. The objective of these meetings would be to exchange information on conditions in the camps, along the border, and in the areas of return to better inform both sides on conditions of return and anticipated numbers of returnees. This would also provide the basis for messaging/good offices by Special Envoy Djinnit.

- a) **Risk management:** *This section sets out the main risks that may jeopardize project implementation, their likelihood, severity, and risk management, including responsibility for risk management/mitigation. Risks should include those of a political and external nature as well as those of programmatic nature. Use the table below for risk mapping.*

Table 5 – Risk management matrix

Risks to the achievement of PBF outcomes	Likelihood of occurrence (high, medium, low)	Severity of risk impact (high, medium, low)	Mitigating Strategy (and Person/Unit responsible)
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Lack of access to border areas especially official border points to carry out protection monitoring activities.	Medium	High	Good cooperation between UNHCR and the Burundian border and immigration police. (IOM also need to maintain their own good relationship with the authorities) Establish a feedback and information sharing mechanism led by both IOM and UNHCR with involvement of both national authorities and at the local provincial level authorities to maintain critical allow access to border monitoring. The fact that these activities are related to a more long-term reintegration project aimed at supporting the national authorities in their effort to strengthen the resilience of communities to absorb better the shock that return might cause is seen as a good strategy to justify protection monitoring.
Protection risks for both the staff and beneficiaries	Medium	High	Border monitoring will be associated with protection monitoring in areas of return or displacement of the returnees (UNHCR) + Security plan; Contingency plan and supporting measures, programme criticality update (UNCT)
Low implementing capacity by partners	High	Low	Preliminary identification of partners and other stakeholders and capacity building. Assessment through HACT (Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfer) modality
Security in the areas of return in Burundi	High	Medium	Security plan; Contingency plan and supporting measures, programme criticality update (UNCT)
Deterioration of the socio-political and economic environment in Burundi	High	Medium	Monitoring of the situation relying on analysis by the Peace and Development Adviser attached to the Resident Coordinator and the

			<p>political mission in Burundi (OESG).</p> <p>Establish an active communication network between the IOM-UNHCR sub-offices where available with the local authorities to ensure challenges and potential tensions are quickly identified and formulate strategy for de-escalation.</p>
<p>Difficult access to information on the security and safety situation in Burundi</p>	High	Medium	<p>UNHCR is not yet promoting and assisting return to Burundi. Information on the protection situation in Burundi will be shared with refugees on a regular basis through protection data collected through this project. Persons who opt to return voluntarily are supported as outlined during the Tripartite Meeting on 31 August 2017 in Dar es Salaam.</p> <p>Utilize existing network of sub-offices and the working relationships with the local level authorities as a potential channel for identifying security issues/challenges.</p>
<p>Promotion of return to Burundi although the condition are not met to ensure safe and dignified return.</p>	High	High	<p>The voluntary return process has already been planned at institutional level, hence should be facilitated according to a do-no-harm-approach which includes risk-mitigation UN is not promoting repatriation but assisting those who wish to return on the basis of “do no harm”. The current emphasis is put on “preparing for returns when there are conducive conditions for return which would include the EAC-facilitated political dialogue reaching an agreement.</p>
<p>The possible involvement of the military in Tanzania to</p>	High	Low	<p>The official meeting of the Technical Working-group of the Tripartite Commission for the voluntary repatriation of</p>

<p>push the Burundians back towards Burundi</p>			<p>Burundi refugees in Tanzania took place on 29-30 August. UNHCR attended with the respective counterparts of the Burundian and Tanzanian Governments. The objective was to discuss and agree upon a strategic framework for a facilitated voluntary return process of Burundian refugees from Tanzania. The parties were convened to reach an agreement on voluntary return in security and dignity, in compliance with international standards, thus preventing i.e. the risk of refoulement/forced returns.</p>
<p>Difficulties faced by returnees in reintegrating and co-habiting in host communities</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>The ownership of this process of facilitated voluntary return and consequent reintegration by the Government of Burundi, through its DG Rapatriement (under the Ministry of Interior), should mitigate the risk of social cohesion challenges. The PBF project proposals, both the national and the cross-border ones, aim at reinforcing social cohesion in the areas of return through resilience building and sensitization activities conducted at community level as well as through protection interventions including meaningful access to basic support services for returnees.</p>
<p>The Government would like to appear to be able to effectively deal with the increased pace and caseloads of returnees</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>The Govt has requested UN assistance with the returns; UNDP has provided technical assistance at Govt request so that the National Reintegration Strategy is based on Durable Solutions ; UNDP and UNHCR support the Government-led national Durable Solutions Working which addresses reintegration of refugees so there is ongoing</p>

			collaboration on this issue – all the above indicate that the Govt is seeking UN assistance with reintegration of returnees.
Inadequate resources to pursue durable solutions efforts	High	Medium	Resource mobilization efforts. - Addressed in this project through resource mobilization activities - The upcoming PBF national project focusing on strengthening resilience and prevention in a main area of return is in preparation; - UN agencies in Burundi will also submit a proposal to the Human Security Trust Fund that builds on the PBF cross-border and national proposals to address additional caseloads of returnee and host community needs. - UNCT in Burundi is developing an interagency joint project and resource mobilization strategy vis-à-vis donors for durable returnee reintegration
Staff turn over	High	Medium	Continuous capacity building
Increased influx of refugees from DRC	Medium	Medium	Inter-agency Contingency Plan prepared

- b) **Monitoring & evaluation:** *This section sets the M&E arrangements and responsibilities for the project, including the persons who will be responsible for the collection and analysis of data, the kind of means of verification envisaged and the budget being set aside for M&E.*

The Project Board will be in charge of overall project oversight. The Board will hold regular meetings to discuss the project implementation and assess its progress. The Results Framework incorporated in this document will be the benchmark for performance monitoring and reporting. UNHCR and UNDP will be responsible for setting up the necessary M&E mechanisms (see further below) to ensure continuous M&E of the project's results and impact, as well as to ensure efficient resource utilization, accountability, transparency, and integrity.

M&E Plan

Monitoring and evaluation are built into the design and implementation of the proposal, including relevant population surveys in cross-border areas to assess the level of safety/serurity and protection of displaced persons through the number of protection issues identified and referred to the appropriate organization, impact assessments of training events with border

management staff and local authorities and the creation and development of a reintegration database including data on economic reintegration and conflict resolutions mechanisms set in place. A conflict monitoring tool between host communities and displaced/returnees/refugees will be conceptualized in the framework of this project and further developed through future reintegration and peacebuilding projects.

At least 20% of the time of the project coordinator specialist and 50% of the time of the national project coordinators will be dedicated to monitoring and evaluation. The latter will contribute to the preparation and implementation of the above-mentioned surveys and impact evaluations.

In concertation with the partner UN agencies, the programme coordination specialist will develop an M&E plan at the beginning of the project with the support of the national officers. A set of standards and indicators, baseline data and targets will be further developed, in close collaboration with partners to measure progress towards the achievement of the project objectives.

Tracking the achievement of planned results for each activity and giving feedback to the implementing partners and agencies will be the responsibility of each RUNO under the supervision of the project coordinator specialist with the support of national officers via the M&E Plan. The Project coordination specialist, in collaboration with the Project Board, will ensure the selected implementing partners will develop a results-based monitoring plan. The plan will have gender-sensitive SMART indicators which will facilitate effective monitoring. The Resident Coordinators supported by the programme coordination specialist and the UN agencies will prepare and will provide reports to the Project Board or as often as is required and will also be responsible for preparing and submitting the project report to PBSO with the contribution of all the RUNOs. A final evaluation is also planned in the budget.

The specific mechanisms that will be used to monitor the achievement of results will include:

- Semi-annual progress and financial reports, prepared by the Project Manager for review by the Project Board; a standard reporting format will be used;
- Annual progress report, technical and financial report prepared by the Project Manager at the end of the year;
- A final report will be prepared by UNDP, which includes lessons learned and good practices, within three months of the end of the Project and submitted for review and consideration by the Project Board.
- The project will contract an external evaluation towards the end of the project.

c) **Administrative arrangements** (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.

The MPTF Office acts as a single interface towards donors and provide tools, such as the Gateway <http://mptf.undp.org/> to ensure efficient and transparent results tracking and reporting. The Fund administrative agent fee is established at 1% of the contributions received.

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 narrative reports and financial statements (Annual and Final), based on submissions provided to the AA by RUNOS and provide the PBF 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 notified by the RUNO (accompanied by the final narrative report, the final certified financial statement and the balance refund);
- Disburse funds to any RUNO for any costs 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:

- Bi-annual progress reports to be provided no later than 15 June;
- Annual progress reports to be provided no later than 15 November;
- Final (end of project) narrative reports, to be provided no later than three months after the operational closure of the project;

- Annual financial statements as of 31 December with respect to the funds disbursed to it from the PBF, to be provided no later than four months (30 April) after the end of the calendar year;
- Certified final financial statements after the completion of the activities in the approved programmatic document, to be provided no later than six months (30 June) of the year following the completion of the activities.
- Unspent Balance 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 (<http://unpbf.org>) and the Administrative Agent's website (<http://mptf.undp.org>).

Annex A: Project Summary (to be submitted as a word document to MPTF-Office)



**PEACEBUILDING FUND
PROJECT SUMMARY**

Project Number & Title:	<u>Preventing conflict and building peace through addressing forced displacement between Burundi and Tanzania.</u>	
Recipient UN Organization:	Regional: UNDP, UNHCR, IOM	
Implementing Partner(s):	Danish Refugee Council (DRC), Good Neighbours Tanzania (GNT) and Women's Legal Aid Centre (WLAC)	
Location:	Cross border Burundi, Tanzania	
Approved Project Budget:	1,999,981 USD	
Duration:	Planned Start Date: 1 January 2018	Planned Completion: 31 December 2018
Project Description:	This project aims to promote concrete cross-border, multi-agencies and multi-country approaches to peacebuilding in line with Pillar 3 (mobility) and Pillar 6 (justice and conflict prevention) of the Great Lake Regional Strategic Framework in addressing displacement between Burundi and Tanzania. Its main goals is to reduce the potential for conflict related to displacement in the cross-border areas between Burundi and Tanzania. This is done through an enhanced protection of displaced person in cross-border areas and to support both the Government of Tanzania and Burundi to strengthened the resilience and the capacities of displaced and host communities to find durable solutions to displacement in peace and security.	
PBF Focus Area:	PBF Priority Area 1: Support of the security sector and the rule of law: capacity building of border officials on protective border management and human rights international standards. PBF Priority Area 3: Revitalize the economy and generate immediate peace dividends: Socio-economic reintegration: access to livelihood and employment for displaced populations and host communities in areas impacted by displacement. PBF Priority Area 2: Promote coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflict: Conflict resolutions mechanisms and social cohesion between displaced persons and host communities	
Project Outcome:	Overall objective: The overall objective of the project is for instability linked to displacement in the Burundian-Tanzanian cross-border areas to be mitigated, and for displaced persons to be better protected and supported in their progress toward durable solutions, and with enhanced resilience of host communities, to contribute to socio-economic	

	<p>revitalization and peacebuilding in Burundi, Tanzania, and the wider Great Lakes Region.</p> <p>Three main outcomes:</p> <p>Outcome 1: The instability at the Tanzania-Burundi border is reduced, and the rights of stranded, vulnerable migrants, internally displaced persons, and asylum seekers are better protected by immigration officials and other relevant authorities.</p> <p>Outcome 2: The resilience capacities of displaced persons and host communities are strengthened</p> <p>Outcome 3: Refugee and returnee populations and members of their respective host communities, supported by alternative dispute resolution mechanisms, engage in peaceful ways to resolve conflicts and address grievances.</p>
<p>Key Project Activities:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide humanitarian border management (HBM) assessment and training utilizing standard operating procedures on Humanitarian Border Management - Build capacity of Burundian and Tanzanian Police and Border Officials working in affected Burundi and Tanzania border areas - Support joint meetings between police and immigration officials of both countries. - Monitor the cross-border areas and the border between Tanzania and Burundi on both sides of the border by protection border monitoring visits and joint inter-agency assessments. - Provide assistance to those who have returned to Burundi both spontaneously or forcibly, including asylum seekers and refugees - Improve Tanzania/Burundi cross-border coordination to ensure adequate information sharing on cross-border population movements as well on the situation in Burundi. - Provide assistance to refugees with livelihood opportunities in the form of income-generating activities (IGAs). - Emergency job creation through cash-for-work initiatives for the rehabilitation of community infrastructures. - Creation of income generating activities through the support of 10 community-based professional associations composed of 20 to 25 persons each. - Provision of technical support for production and marketing to local Income Generation Associations through Business Incubators; - Provide leadership training programs for refugee women and girls, - Ensure an improved community environment with host villages surrounding refugee camps through small-scale projects of a socio-economic nature. - Establish support in border municipalities by providing training to paralegals as well as Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR), mediation, counseling, and referral services - Provide legal services for people who do not have administrative documents - Reduce/prevent land-related conflicts between host and repatriated communities through local level mediation and local community dialogues (ADR) - Collect data of local partners involved in conflict prevention to ensure that there is reliable conflict analysis in places of refuge and return areas along the borders - Undertake a gap analysis including mapping of CSO/CBO capacities and local community leaders including women and youth representatives - Provide technical and advisory support to local authorities, CSO partners and local communities, including women, to strengthen local outreach on conflict prevention issues - Develop toolkits/ training curriculums to train local peace and development committees in cross-border areas of return on either side of the border - Create community spaces for dialogues and exchanges with a specific focus on women and youth - Promote and encourage the participation of displaced persons and returnees into the activities carried out in women's houses and youth centers in return areas

Annex B: IRF Results Framework

Country name: Burundi and Tanzania

Project Effective Dates: November 2017 – October 2018

PBF Focus Area: 1, 2 and 3

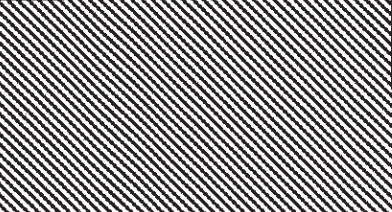
IRF Theory of Change: Firstly, ensuring better monitoring protection of displaced persons in cross-border areas and improving cross-border sex and age disaggregated data collection (disaggregated by sex and age), analysis and sharing on displacement dynamics, vulnerabilities and protection risks are expected to reduce cross-border instability, better address the vulnerability of displaced persons and host communities and to inform the reintegration and peace building processes.

Secondly, a methodology aiming strengthening the resilience capacities of local communities in areas of return is expected to create a conducive environment to voluntary return and sustainable reintegration and peace in Burundi. It will reduce the likelihood that return, local integration or settlement elsewhere may trigger tensions over scarce resources and undermine an already fragile peace. It is also anticipated that strengthened new income generating and work opportunities combined with participatory and inclusive approaches and enhanced capacities for conflict resolution at the local level will lead to peaceful coexistence of communities affected by displacement.

In the meantime, and because the situation in Burundi is still not fully conducive for return, activities to mitigate the negative impact of displacement in Tanzania are considered crucial to avoid tensions and maintain peaceful cohesion on the Tanzanian side of the border.

The results framework will be further developed and refined through the development of an M&E plan at the beginning of the project.

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification	Year 1		Year 2		Milestones
Outcome 1: The instability at the Tanzania-Burundi border is reduced, and the rights of stranded, vulnerable migrants, internally displaced persons, and asylum seekers are better protected by immigration officials and other relevant authorities.		Outcome Indicator 1 a % of trained personnel that can point to concrete cases that demonstrate that information disseminated during trainings have improved the efficacy of their service delivery and the way displaced persons are dealt with 6 months after the received training.	Training report and impact assessments	x				- Organization of capacity building events for local authorities and immigration officers on both sides of the border. - Follow up and impact assessment 6 months after the training events to measure improvement in the treatment of displaced persons.
				x	x			
		Outcome Indicator 1 b	UNHCR and IOM reports	x		x	x	

 Output 1.1 Humanitarian Border Management mechanisms are strengthened through direct support and training of national security forces (IOM).	: # of protection issues recorded in the border area. Target: Reduction by 50%																				
	Outcome indicators 1c: Number of vulnerable persons crossing the border who are identified and referred to assistance mechanisms per quarter. Baseline: below 100 Target: TBC (Data disaggregated by sex and age)		x	x	x																
Output Indicator 1.1.1: # of Humanitarian border management assessment conducted Baseline: 1 (2014) Target: 2	Humanitarian border management assessment report																				
Output Indicator 1.1.2 Security committee members, immigration and police officers from both countries at the Tz- Burundi border demonstrate increased knowledge in protection sensitive humanitarian border management, including GBV.	Training reports, post- training evaluation questionnaires Training impact assessment																				
Baseline: 0 Target: 60	Printed SOP, Validation by stakeholders in two meetings																				
Output Indicator 1.1.3 SOP produced and cross- border meetings held to increase its application by national and local security committees, immigration, police officers, and – where established- cross-border management committees.	SOP produced in 3rd quarter of year 1 following cross- border meeting																				
	SOP revised and approved following cross border meeting 2 and 3 in 2nd and 3rd quarter of Y 2																				

	<p>Baseline: 0 Target: 1</p> <p>Output indicator 1.1.4 At least 3 cross-border meetings between immigration officers at regional and district levels held, which result in enhanced coordination and information shared between both countries about cases to be assisted and cross-border flows.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 3</p>	<p>Meeting reports; IOM/ NGO reports of cases of individual vulnerable migrants assisted (eg IOM shelter Kigoma)</p>	<p>1 cross-border meeting held with participation of Burundian and Tanzanian regional, district-level immigration officers</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>2nd and 3rd cross-border meetings held with same participation</p>	
	<p>Output 1.2: Effective and efficient protection monitoring and assessments are carried out and on both sides of the border between Tanzania and Burundi; (UNHCR).</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.2.1 # of border monitoring visits conducted and recorded</p> <p>Baseline: TbC Target: TbC</p>	<p>UNHCR progress reports</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>		<p>By the end of the first year of the pilot the feedback by the border management officials are incorporated into the subsequent trainings and key highlights and recommendations for intervention by the authorities communicated at the local/regional and national level by for decision-makers attention.</p>
	<p>Output Indicator 1.2.2 # of protection training workshops carried out</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 2</p>	<p>UNHCR progress reports</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>					
	<p>Output Indicator 1.2.3 # of advocacy interventions made to promote access to entry points and detention centers (cross-border meeting on protection and assistance to targeted population)</p> <p>Baseline: n/a</p>	<p>UNHCR progress reports</p>							

<p>Output 2.1: Returnees, IDPs and vulnerable members of host communities, with a specific attention to women and young people, have access to both short term employment and long-term livelihood opportunities contributing to strengthen the resilience of the communities and to reinforce social cohesion (IOM and UNDP).</p>	<p>Baseline : 0 Target: 520</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.1.1 (IOM): Number of short term jobs created disaggregated by age and sex.</p> <p>Target (IOM): 105 60% of beneficiaries are women and 60% of the total are youth under 30.</p>	<p>IOM progress reports, attendance sheets of beneficiaries, payment sheets</p>																								
		<p>Outcome Indicator 2.1.2 (IOM) Number of rehabilitated community infrastructures</p> <p>Baseline (IOM): 0 Target (IOM): 3</p>	<p>IOM progress reports, attendance sheets of beneficiaries, payment sheets</p>																								
		<p>Output Indicator 2.1.3 (IOM) Number of persons who benefited from livelihood support disaggregated by age and sex.</p> <p>Target (IOM): 105 people, 60 women and 45 men, 80% under 30 years</p>	<p>IOM progress reports, attendance sheets of beneficiaries, payment sheets</p>																								
		<p>Output Indicator 2.1.4 (IOM) Number of mixed associations created and supported to diversify livelihood opportunities in host communities</p> <p>Target (IOM): 15 IGA, with 60% members being women and 60% of the total participants being under 30 years</p>	<p>IOM progress reports, by-laws of the IGAs, project statistics</p>																								

	<p>Output indicator 2.1.5 (IOM): Number of IGA benefiting to women and Youth Target (IOM) : 15, all IGA will have, at least, one woman and one person under 30 years; at least 3 IGAs will be composed exclusively of women and another 3 exclusively of under 30 year-old members.</p>	<p>IOM progress reports, by-laws of the IGAs, project statistics</p>			
	<p>Output Indicator 2.1.6 (UNDP): Number of short term employment created disaggregated by age and sex. Baseline: 0 Target: 520 short term employment including 50 % for young women.</p>	<p>UNDP project statistics</p>			
	<p>Output Indicator 2.1.7 (UNDP): Number of contracts (agreements) signed with financial institutions for the payment of salaries and the monitoring of savings. Baseline: 0 Target: At least 1 contract</p>	<p>UNDP project statistics</p>			
	<p>Output Indicator 2.1.8 Number of associations created to support and manage the small enterprises created through the project Baseline: 0 Target: 20</p>	<p>UNDP project statistics</p>			
	<p>Output Indicator 2.1.9: Number of beneficiaries of value chains supported.</p>	<p>UNDP project statistics</p>			

<p>Outcome 3: Refugee and returnee populations and members of their respective host communities, supported by alternative dispute resolution mechanisms, engage in peaceful ways to resolve conflicts and address grievances.</p>		<p>disaggregated by age and sex Baseline: 0 Target : 200</p>	<p>Outcome Indicator 3 a Number of cases peacefully resolved by created or strengthened conflict resolution mechanisms? Baseline: 0 Target: TbC</p>	<p>UNDP report</p>		
			<p>Outcome indicator 3 b: Level of trust of displaced and returnees disaggregated by age and sex in legal aid mechanisms set in place, disaggregated by age and sex</p>	<p>UNDP survey</p>		
			<p>Outcome Indicator 3 c : % of returnees and displaced persons, disaggregated by age and sex, who participate into community based organizations (including cultural associations, womens' and youth groups, local meetings etc.) Baseline: 0 Target: TbC</p>	<p>UNDP survey</p>		

<p>Output 3.1: Returnees and host communities have access to trust and efficient legal assistance, alternative resolutions of conflicts to resolve displacement related issues and disputes in a peaceful way</p>	<p>Output indicator 3.1.1 Number of paralegals trained and on board. Data disaggregated by sex. Baseline: TbC Target: TbC</p>	<p>UNDP report</p>						
	<p>Output indicator 3.1.2 Number of legal clinics created or strengthened Baseline: TbC Target: TbC</p>	<p>UNDP statistic</p>						
	<p>Output indicator 3.1.3: % of displacement related conflict and land conflict solved. Data disaggregated by sex and age. Baseline: TbC Target: TbC</p>							
	<p>Output indicator 3.1.4 Number of returnees disaggregated by age and sex who participate in local committees Baseline: TbC Target: TbC</p>							
	<p>Output Indicator 3.2.1 Number of toolkits/ training curriculums developed to train peace committees Baseline: No training curricula & toolkits</p>	<p>Training curricula Toolkits</p>	<p>X</p>				<p>Draft curricula and toolkits Validation Final curricula and toolkits</p>	

	Target: 3 Training curricula & toolkits developed														
	Output Indicator 3.2.2 Number of participants successfully trained on conflict analysis, prevention & dialogue. Data disaggregated by sex.	Training pre- and post-tests	X	X	X										
	Baseline: Low levels of knowledge on conflict analysis, prevention & dialogue Target: Increased capacities on conflict analysis, prevention & dialogue by 50%														
	Output Indicator 3.2.3 Number of dialogue meetings held.			X											
	Baseline: Irregular dialogue meetings Target: At least one dialogue meeting held per month.														

Annex C: Detailed project activity budget by recipient UN agency

Detailed project activity budget by recipient UN agency: UNDP Burundi					
	Output 2.1	Output 3.1	Output 3.2	Coordination and M&E	Total

1. Staff and other personnel ²⁵	64000	22250	22250	33480 (NOC project coordinator and M&E sitting at the RC office who will be working 30% on project coordination and 70% on the management of UNDP part of the project)	141980
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	12000	9500	7500		29000
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	3500	42500	17500		63500
4. Contractual services	180500	40000	39500		260000
5. Travel	11500	12500	9400		33400
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts					
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	7500	8000	4000		19500
Sub-Total Project Costs	279000	134750	100150	33480	547380
8. Indirect Support Costs	19530	9433	7011	2344	38317
Total	298530	144183	107161	35 824	585697

²⁵ The project will be managed by the project coordinator (NOC-70%) who will ensure appropriate coordination between the two Units that will be working on the project (Sustainable development and Job creation and 2. Governance and rule of law), the coordination of the different activities at the field level as well as the M&E of these activities. In addition, the project will fund 20% of a project a Financial & Administrative Assistant to support the implementation of the project and a 50% of a IUNV specialized in Rule of Law who will provide support to operational teams in the field working on output 3.2.

Detailed project activity budget by recipient UN agency: UNDP Burundi (coordination and M&E funds to be transferred to R-UNDG through UNDP Kenya)		
	Coordination and M&E	Total
1. Staff and other personnel	89980 (40% of the Coordination programme specialist)	89980
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials		
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)		
4. Contractual services	35690 (final evaluation + project communication)	35690
5. Travel	9300 (missions and travel of the Coordination programme specialist)	9300
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	13950 (project launch event organized by OSESG). Funds to be transferred to OSESG.	13950
5. General Operating and other Direct Costs		
6. Sub-Total Project Costs	148920	148920
7. Indirect Support Costs*	10424	10424
Total	159344	159344

Detailed project activity budget by recipient UN agency: UNDP Tanzania		
	Coordination and M&E	Total
Output 3.2		
1. Staff and other personnel	33 480 National Officer (30%) (coordination/M&E)	43480
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials		
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)		
4. Contractual services	41,577 Consultancies to evaluate the conflict dynamics; collect data of all local partners, for	41577

	the gap analysis and development of training workshops; facilitation of training workshop; impact evaluation of training workshops, Technical assistance; and convening dialogue meetings.		
5. Travel			
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	8628		8628
5. General Operating and other Direct Costs	60205	33480	93685
6. Sub-Total Project Costs	4214	2344	6558
7. Indirect Support Costs*	64419	35824	100243
Total			

Detailed project activity budget by recipient UN agency: UNHCR Burundi			Total
	Output 1.2		
1. Staff and other personnel	UNHCR Protection Associate (2,000 USD*3 persons*12months) in charge of identifying protection issues and risks and to refer persons of concerns to the appropriate agency/organization.	72 000	72 000
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	Office supplies to support PAFE staff at the border ²⁶	13,000	13,000
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	Purchase of 3 motorcycles (2,000 USD each) for 3 border-municipality administrators in the provinces of Makamba, Ruyigi et Muyinga Purchase of 3 Desktop and accessories to support PAFE staff at the border	14000	14000

²⁶ *Police de l'Air, des Frontières et des Etrangères* (Border and Immigration Police of Burundi).

	1 Laptop to support the Commissaire General de la PAFE in the central office of Bujumbura	20000	20000
4. Contractual services	20,000 USD for training courses including impact evaluation for monitors and other authorities including the <i>per diem</i> for participants	30 000	30 000
5. Travel	DSA and fuel	5000	5000
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	Communication Cost to support PAFE staff at the border	4279	4279
5. General Operating and other Direct Costs	for meetings and other operational expenses	158279	158279
6. Sub-Total Project Costs		11080	11080
7. Indirect Support Costs*		169359	169359
Total			169359

Detailed project activity budget by recipient UN agency: UNHCR Tanzania		
	Output 1.2	Total
1. Staff and other personnel	USD 184,159 (Protection Officer based in Kasulu)	USD 184,159
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials		
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)		
4. Contractual services	USD 125,531 Conduct workshops and carry out information campaign for PoCs on conditions of return, etc	USD 125,531
5. Travel		
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	USD 87,420 UNOPS: Smr. Border Monitoring Clerks (10 persons)	USD 87,420
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs:		
Sub-Total Project Costs	USD 397,110	USD 397,110
8. Indirect Support Costs*	USD 27,798	USD 27,798
Total	USD 424,908	USD 424,908

Detailed project activity budget by recipient UN agency: IOM Burundi		
	Output 2.1	Total
1. Staff and other personnel	14 000	14 000
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	35 000	35 000
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	9 000	9 000
4. Contractual services	3 841	3 841
5. Travel	8 000	8 000

6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	50 000	50 000
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	11 000	11 000
Sub-Total Project Costs	130 841	130 841
8. Indirect Support Costs*	9 159	9 159
Total	140 000	140 000

Detailed project activity budget by recipient UN agency: IOM Tanzania (including Humanitarian border management for Burundi IOM office)		Total
	Output 1.1.	
1. Staff and other personnel	127800*	127,800
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	200,890 Provide green border crossing points with high cross border mobility with equipment and software to monitor migration flow for data collection and analysis in order to provide humanitarian assistance and protection to affected population. Humanitarian Border Management (HBM) assessment and conduct training on Humanitarian response mechanisms and at least 6 cross-border capacity building workshop organized in Tanzania. Soft infrastructure and equipment will be also purchased to be provided at selected border posts in Burundi and Tanzania to ensure standard operational work and protective border environment. Costs of organizing at least 3 cross-border capacity building workshop in Burundi for Burundian and Tanzanian Police and Border Officials working in affected Burundi and Tanzania border areas, including impact assessments.	200,890
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	20,196 The costs related to vehicle (fuel and maintenance) is essential for movement and transport during the course of project implementation.	20196

4. Contractual services	Trainer fees, consultancy fee, printing of training materials. Translation of training materials, Standard Operating Procedures Manual and interpretation for cross-border Capacity-Building workshops including impact evaluations	33,000	33,000
5. Travel	Travel costs for project staff, stakeholders and participants in Tanzania to attend project activities	11,040	11,040
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts		0	0
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs		0	0
Sub-Total Project Costs			392926
8. Indirect Support Costs*			27505
Total			420 431

* The project staff based in IOM Tanzania will be working on the project to ensure successful implementation of project activities and M&E (100% of a G5 staff). Administrative and financial support from Resources Management Unit of IOM Tanzania is required to ensure all the administrative and finance related matters of the project (2 G3/4 staff at 10%). Costs of office rent in IOM Tanzania to accommodate project staff for this project. Office rent calculated based on total rent divided between active projects of IOM Tanzania. The project staff based in IOM Burundi will contribute his/her working time towards the project to liaise and coordinate implementation of project activities on Burundi side (Burundi project staff (G5 10%)).