

# PBF PROJECT DOCUMENT TEMPLATE



United Nations  
Peacebuilding

## PROJECT DOCUMENT

Length : Max. 12 pages (plus cover page + annexes)

<b>Country: Sudan</b>			
<b>Project Title: Sustainable Returns and Peacebuilding through Durable Solutions and Rule of Law in Golo, Jabel Marra</b>			
<b>PBF project modality:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IRF <input type="checkbox"/> PRF		<b>If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Country Trust Fund <input type="checkbox"/> Regional Trust Fund <b>Name of Recipient Fund:</b> United Nations Fund for Recovery Reconstruction and Development in Darfur	
<b>Expected project commencement date<sup>1</sup>: August 2018</b>			
<b>Project duration in months:<sup>2</sup> 18 months</b>			
<b>Total PBF project budget* (by recipient organization starting with Lead):</b>			
UNDP (US\$ 2 million) UNICEF (US\$ 1 million)			
<b>Any other existing funding for the project (amount and source):</b>			
UNDP Youth Project in Darfur (funding source: Government of Korea) \$ 37,000 UNICEF Education, Child Protection, WASH and Health & Nutrition Projects (multiple donors): \$750,000			
<b>PBF 1<sup>st</sup> tranche:</b> <b>UNDP \$1,400,000</b>  <b>UNICEF \$700,00</b>	<b>PBF 2<sup>nd</sup> tranche*:</b> <b>UNDP \$600,000</b>  <b>UNICEF \$300,00</b>	<b>PBF 3<sup>rd</sup> tranche*:</b>	<b>__ tranche</b>
<b>One sentence of project description:</b> This project will support functionality of rule of law institutions and youth participation in peacebuilding activities while promoting durable solutions for IDPs and returnees in Golo, Jabel Marra – the most conflict-affected area in Darfur with an integrated approach of sustainable and diversified livelihood opportunities for women and men, education and protection for children. This project will contribute to peacebuilding and social cohesion among farmers, nomads, and other groups in the communities.			
<b>Summarize the in-country project consultation and endorsement process prior to submission to PBSO, including through any PBF Steering Committee where it exists:</b> UNDP needs assessment and verification mission was conducted in Zalingei – capital of Central Darfur state, as well as in Golo, Jebel Marra. The mission was joined by the Ministry of International Cooperation. Consultations were conducted with the following parties: State Governor; the Chief Justice of the State; UNAMID community stabilization and governance unit in Zalingei; paralegals working at Hamadiya and			

<sup>1</sup> Note: actual commencement date will be the date of first funds transfer.

<sup>2</sup> Maximum project duration for IRF projects is 18 months, for PRF projects – 36 months.

and Hassa Heisa IDP camps ; local NGOs active in Golo; Nomads Commissioner and nomads communities, villagers and farmers in Golo, the Hon. State Minister for Agriculture in Zalingei, State Ministry of Agriculture Director-General and technical officials; Director of Jebel Marra Rural Development Project; Golo Locality Commissioner; Golo Town Leader; Golo office of the State Ministry of Agriculture; and Child Protection Unit, Golo Locality.

The UNDP Rule of law team had comprehensive discussions with the UNAMID Rule of Law team in early April under the framework and auspices of the UNAMID Strategic Review Mission in El Fasher. These discussions affirmed the role of the Rule of Law Coordination Group (RLCG) as the mechanism for coordination, and the Joint Programme for Rule of Law and Human Rights as the vehicle for implementation of rule of law support activities. These consultations contributed in shaping the rule of law dimensions of the forthcoming UNAMID four priority areas for implementation in the new mandate. Under the RLCG framework, the two teams and in consultation with other UNCT partners and stakeholders will continue to jointly identify, plan and implementation, and monitor outputs and outcomes. The RLCG mechanism will be augmented by the additional coordination forum between the UNCT and UNAMID around the JM Task Force.

**Project Gender Marker Score:**

- Score 2 for projects that have gender equality as a significant objective (30% of the total budget going to GEWE)

**Project risk marker score: 1**

0 = low risk to achieving outcomes

1 = medium risk to achieving outcomes

2 = high risk to achieving outcomes

**Select PBF Focus Areas** which best summarizes the focus of the project (*select ONLY one*): 2.3

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

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

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

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

**New project**

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

**Extension of duration:** ☐

**Change of project outcome/ scope:** ☐

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

**Additional PBF budget:** ☐

**Brief justification:**

Golo, Jebel Marra, Central Darfur state has been the area most affected by conflict in Darfur. Prior to the conflict, Jebel Marra was known for its semi-Mediterranean climate with fertile land, once tapped as a fruit basket and tourism destination of the country. Due to the ongoing conflict situation in Golo, Jebel Marra, notwithstanding the improvement of security conditions in the rest of the Darfur region, UNAMID has set up a temporary operation base in Golo as per Security Council Resolution 2363. While IDP have started to return to Golo, socioeconomic conditions in Golo need further improvement. This PBF funding project is the first-ever integrated development intervention in Golo to support interventions under the framework of UN joint **rule of law** programme. This project will support both formal and informal institutions of conflict resolution mechanism and justice including justice for children and gender sensitive community policing. It will also offer preventive measures and **durable solutions** for increasing returnees, nomads, farmers, and host communities with a special focus on children and women. In addition, the project will ensure humanitarian-development-peacebuilding nexus by incrementally increasing and

	empowering service delivery capacity rooted in local governments. If IDPs return to Golo and peacebuilding is achieved with this PBF catalytic fund, it will boost the confidence among various communities as well as donors to invest further in the rest of Jebel Marra.
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### PROJECT SIGNATURES:

<p><b>Representative of National Authorities</b></p> <p><i>Mr. Idris Suliman</i> Minister Ministry of International Cooperation</p> <p>Date: _____</p>	<p><b>Recipient Organization(s)<sup>3</sup></b></p> <p><i>Selva Ramachandran</i> Country Director, UNDP</p> <p><i>Abdullah Fadil</i> Representative, UNICEF</p> <p>Date: <i>29/7/2018</i></p>
<p><b>Head of UN Country Team</b></p> <p><i>Abdullah Fadil</i> UN Resident Coordinator, a.i.</p> <p>Date: <i>29/7/2018</i></p>	<p><b>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)</b></p> <p><i>Mr. Oscar Fernandez-Targem</i> Assistant Secretary General for Peacebuilding Support Office</p> <p>Date: <i>30/7/18</i></p>

<sup>3</sup> Please include signature block for each direct recipient organization under this project.

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

1. In 2003, conflict erupted in the western part of Sudan - the Darfur region, resulting in years of high-intensity armed conflict between the Government of Sudan (GoS) with the support of various armed militias on one side, and Darfuri rebel groups on the other. This conflict caused the death, maiming and displacement of millions of Sudanese. In 2007, the United Nations- African Union Mission in Darfur (UNAMID) was established as a UN-AU hybrid peacekeeping mission with the mandate to protect civilians, facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance, mediate between the Government of Sudan and non-signatories of the peace agreement, and support the mediation of intercommunal conflict.
2. In June 2011, the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur (DDPD) was signed between the Government of Sudan and various Darfuri Armed groups, while others remained outside the agreement and continued fighting. To effectively implement the DDPD, the Darfur Development Strategy was developed as a pathway to recovery and long-term development in Darfur.
3. The causes of the conflict in Darfur are multiple and complex. Limited resources and capacity of local governance, coupled with competition over increasingly limited natural resources, underpin much of it. The spread of small arms fueled a situation where weaponry and violence often define relationships between groups and communities. The deterioration of confidence in governance and rule of law institutions is further compounded by the destruction of infrastructure, livelihoods, employment opportunities, the erosion of social cohesion and community stability, and poor basic social services.
4. On 29 June 2017, the Security Council renewed the UNAMID mandate through resolution 2363 and decided to reduce its military strength by 40 percent and its police force by 35 percent, in line with the improvement of the overall security situation in the five Darfur states. The Strategic Review Mission for UNAMID undertaken during 2-13 April recommended transitioning from UNAMID to the UNCT identified four substantive areas as key to preventing a relapse into conflict, namely: (i) rule of law, including police; (ii) resilience and livelihoods/durable solutions for internally displaced and host communities; (iii) immediate service-delivery to IDPs; and (iv) human rights. These four substantive areas are likely to be the focus of the transition strategy over the coming two years, and concrete transition modalities should be articulated with a view to enabling the Government of Sudan, the United Nations country team and civil society partners to continue and enhance providing dedicated support to these areas beyond UNAMID.
5. While the overall security situation is improving, in January 2018, the Security Council (S/PRST/2018/4) reiterated the importance of adequate resourcing for the country team in conjunction with UNAMID drawdown, and welcomed the Government's consent to the opening of a temporary UNAMID base in Golo, Jebel Marra, Central Darfur, that would support humanitarian efforts and the protection of civilians. Golo locality has an estimated population of 164,000 according to the Humanitarian Assistance Commission, the GoS, with the mix of returnees and IDPs.
6. The Jebel Marra area in Central Darfur is composed of three localities: Golo, Rokoro and Nertiti. The predominant tribe in the area is Fur; other tribes are Masaleet, Zagawa, Tama, Zreigat, Nawaiba, Am Jalol, Falat, Ta'a Iba, and Bargo. The tribes used to live peacefully but competition over natural resources, especially water and grazing lands is the main cause of tribal conflict in the area. On the other hand, the Sudan Liberation Army/Abdul Wahid (SLA/AW) located most of their troops and influential commanders in JM areas close to Nertiti, Rokoro and Golo since they started fighting with GoS in Darfur in 2003. Before the Darfur conflict, the Rezaigat (Nawaiba and Ereigat clans who are camel and cattle herders) herding their animals in the rich pastures of Jebel Marra had made an internal local agreement with the famed Fur tribes. However, after the

formation of the rebel movements in the area the Darfur war broke out, the dynamic relationship between Nomads and Fur farmers completely changed when most of Furs in Jebel Marra supported the rebels and the Nomads supported the GoS and formed their militias. The SLA/AW hindered the movement of nomads to graze their animals in and near their control areas which resulted in clashes between them.<sup>4</sup>

7. The Ereigat are benefiting from the water and the rich natural pasture available in SLA/AW controlled areas while the farmers communities are guaranteed supply of animal products (meat and milk) from Ereigat herders. However, the shrinking landmass for grazing and fodder coupled with scattered rains of recent years, tensions between farmers and nomadic communities have intensified in all Darfur regions. Until recently, the native administrations and leaders of various tribes along with influential members of communities were able to peacefully resolve nomad/pastoralist versus farmer disputes. **However, in the absence/weakness of these local and traditional conflict resolution mechanisms small scale disputes can easily turn into violent conflicts.**
8. The project aligns with the Security Council Resolution 2363 and UNAMID Joint Special Representative's official statement that UNAMID and UNCT will work together on community based and development oriented projects in the Jebel Marra areas, in accordance to the Mission's peacekeeping and stabilization goals.
9. The project will contribute to achievement of the Integrated Strategic Framework (ISF) that has been jointly developed by UNAMID and UNCT with a focus on strengthening nexus between humanitarian, development and peacebuilding efforts for long term and sustainable results. The project will also actively engage local government authorities, communities, civil society organizations and other relevant stakeholders to promote ownership and ensure genuine participation in the different stages of the project from inception, design, planning and implementation. The project also facilitates coordination and collaboration between state level and federal level government entities led by the Ministry of International Cooperation.
10. The root causes of conflict in Golo locality, like most areas of Darfur, remains the competition over access to and management of natural resources (socioeconomic).. These are exacerbated by sub-optimal rule of law institutions (both formal and informal), limited access to basic services and livelihood opportunities, social norms rooted in gender inequality and proliferation of small arms and light weapons. This situation continues to manifest in regular clashes between the largely nomadic/pastoralist Arab tribes and the mainly farmer/agriculturist Fur tribes. The tribes have also been victims of political exploitation over the years with many of its members, especially young people, aligning themselves with either the rebel groups or government supported militias. Many children become victims of violence, abuse, labour and sexual exploitation. With the constant displacement and violence, the number of orphans, unaccompanied and separated children who need care and protection increased. The violence and lack of essential services severally impacted in the psychological wellbeing of children. Adolescents and youth continue to be at risk and victims of recruitment into armed and other banditry or criminal groups. Women and girls continue to be subject to violations and abuses as they face risks of sexual and gender-based violence while undertaking their regular livelihood activities of farming, firewood collection, fetching water and traveling to the market.
11. The greater stability and improved security situation in recent months in Golo and wider Jebel Marra has opened opportunities for return of IDPs, while they are still in great needs for improvement of rule of law institutions including justice of children, provision of basic social services, investment in economic and livelihood opportunities and prospects for strengthening existing or establishing new mechanism for peace and reconciliation. While significant returns to

<sup>4</sup> UNAMID, Conflict mapping in central Darfur state (2016)

Golo have taken place (about 48,000 returnees to date), the risk of a relapse into conflict remains significant without effective interventions to address the root causes of conflict. Incidence of recent armed clashes and intercommunal violence in Golo (e.g. in Kibil, Durgo, Tareb and Buri villages) clearly demonstrates the fragile situation.

12. Recently (June 2018) there has been periods of intensive armed clashes and periods of lull between the armed movements, particularly SLA/AW, and the GoS forces in Jebel Marra. The latest renewed fighting occurred between 09 and 12 June 2018 in which SAF, supported by allied forces, attacked SLA/AW locations at Golol (12km SE of Nertiti T/S) and other Central and East Jebel Marra villages: Gubbo (41km SE of TOB), Gurlumbung (30km S of TOB), Kawara (36km S of TOB), Saboon El Fag (55km SE of TOB), as well as in Abuloto, Ujongole, Kuro, Jari, Bujo Bujo and Wira. Reportedly, the ensuing clashes resulted in an unspecified number of casualties on both sides and civilians while unspecified number of livestock/personal property were looted. Reportedly, about 5,000 local civilians were displaced to Thur, Golo, etc. On 15-16 June, about 800 of the displaced locals (with donkeys and camels) arrived and camped close to the UNAMID TOB in Golo where they overnighted and were provided with protection and humanitarian needs before they voluntarily moved (16 June) to Golo town in line with the plan by the Locality Commissioner to shelter them in the primary and secondary schools in Golo. Reports indicate that more IDPs are still being expected. UNAMID is coordinating with the UNCT and the host government authorities to assess the humanitarian condition of the new arrivals and provide the necessary response/assistance.

#### **I. Project content, strategic justification and implementation strategy**

Golo, Jebel Marra, Central Darfur state has been the most affected area by conflicts in Darfur. Prior to the conflicts, Jebel Marra was known for its semi-Mediterranean climate with fertile lands, was once touted as a fruit basket and tourism destination for the whole country. Due to the ongoing conflict situation in Golo, Jebel Marra, despite the improvement of security conditions in the rest of the Darfur region, UNAMID has set up a temporary operation base in Golo as per Security Council resolution to facilitate its peacekeeping operations. IDPs have started to return to Golo although socioeconomic conditions in Golo need further improvement.

This is a first project that will apply an integrated humanitarian, development and peacebuilding approach in Golo to strengthen rule of law institutions and restore public confidence in them, offer preventive measures and durable solutions, improve livelihoods, protection and basic social services for returnees, nomads, farmers, and host communities with a special focus on women, children and young people. From a peacebuilding perspective, the overall aim of the project is to improve social cohesion by (1) strengthening the capacity, accountability and responsiveness of locality level state and non-state actors to meet the needs and priorities of local populations on the one hand; and (2) strengthening positive relations between and across different tribal and ethnic groups at the community level on the other.

Based on proven successful interventions under the framework of UN joint rule of law programme, this project will support both formal and informal institutions for conflict prevention/resolution at the local level and gender sensitive community policing. To ensure humanitarian-development-peacebuilding nexus, the project will incrementally increase and empower service delivery capacity rooted in local governments. If IDPs return to Golo and peacebuilding is achieved with this PBSO catalytic fund, it will boost the confidence among various communities as well as donors to invest further in the rest of Jebel Marra soon. The project aims at better livelihood with sustainable and diversified income generation opportunities for men, women, children and youth, including nomads, returnees and farmers, while promoting rule of law.

The Darfur Development Strategy which is a comprehensive and ambitious recovery and rehabilitation programme for Darfur, as an outcome from the Doha peace negotiations and the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur (DDPD). The Strategy is funded mainly by Qatar. Its Foundational and Short-Term activities (FaST) during 2016 – 2018 support three pillars of 1) governance, justice and reconciliation; 2) reconstruction; and 3) economic recovery in Darfur but never been implemented in Jebel Marra area.

The project results are closely aligned to the ISF, UNDAF and MYHRP for Sudan. The project contributes to the following outcomes (see Annex B on outcome, outputs and gender sensitive indicators):

**Outcome 1: Capacity of state and non-state actors on rule of law established and enhanced**

**Outcome 2: Durable solutions and local economic recovery for returnees, IDPs and host communities improved.**

In accordance with the theory of change (page 7), the project through its equity lenses will enhance a sense of safety and stability and protection and promotion of human rights and rule of law, for women, children and youth in Golo. It will be done through capacity development of both formal and informal institutions while supporting and empowering local government institutions (locality commissioner's office, agriculture, social welfare, justice and education ministry offices) to ensure inclusive and conflict-sensitive service delivery. The project will also seek to achieve its objective by restoring and boosting livelihood opportunities and restoring productive infrastructure and assets - (e.g. physical and environmental capital assets) and human capability/know-how (e.g. human, social and financial capital assets) for livelihoods diversification, income generation and improved value retention on production and trade. It will use a three-track approach in ensuring transition from short-term livelihood stabilization to viable market and value chain integration, taking needs of different communities – returnees, farmers, nomads, as well as women and children's needs into consideration.

The project will improve access to and equity in distribution of basic social services (education, WASH, health & nutrition and protection) through ensuring a conflict-sensitive approach to prioritization, planning and implementation of activities in close consultation and participation of local communities and stakeholders. It will also directly contribute to peacebuilding by establishing diverse and representative community mechanisms (e.g. water management committees, parent teacher associations, child protection networks) to bring together children, men, women and young people from different tribal groups to collaborate in managing basic services and addressing any issues and challenges in a peaceful manner.

The intervention will also have a strong focus on children including adolescents and young people, building their knowledge, skills and capacities on protection and conflict resolutions through establishment of mechanisms for their participation and engagement (e.g. school clubs, child and youth-friendly spaces) at the community level as well as opportunities for constructive engagement and dialogue with local authorities. The project will also build on proven success stories of UNDP's youth project in Darfur, by bringing four youth volunteers from Golo, reaching out to 800 youth in the same locality through training of trainers on peaceful co-existence, business start-ups, and agricultural techniques.

Overall all the project activities will have gender disaggregated data. The project will target at least **40 percent of beneficiaries to be women and girls**. During the recent assessment mission to Golo, it was observed that women play a very limited role in decision making. In this context, from consultation, planning, implementation and feedback stages, the project will involve women. The principal targets of the project include: IDPs, Returnees, local community members, as well as some local government staff. It will prioritize needs and opportunities for women and youth economic empowerment, with special attention to livelihood diversification options and promotion of environmentally sustainable practices for income generation whilst strengthening their participation peace-building and community development processes.

**Project implementation strategy:** The project will be implemented through close partnership with local government institutions and cooperation with selected NGOs. Project planning and monitoring will be closely coordinated with the locality commissioner's office, with a view to supporting capacity of local ministries of Agriculture, Social welfare, Justice and Education, among others. Both UNDP and UNICEF will deploy project staff/consultants to Golo for day-to-day implementation and oversight of the project. Additional management and technical support will be provided from Zalingei or El Geneina with at least monthly visits to Golo. The project team will closely work with the **UNAMID Jabel Marra Task Force and relevant UNAMID sections** (e.g. rule of law, child protection, human rights, governance and community stabilization sections) to coordinate activities, exchange information and enhance monitoring and reporting. This Joint Programme for Rule of Law (JPROL) was initiated in Darfur to strengthen delivery, coherence and maximize the impact of United Nations support to the rule of law in Darfur. It has brought together all relevant interventions under one framework, pooled resources and establish shared priorities in addressing the lawlessness and criminality which are the primary causes of instability in Darfur today. The Joint Programme is spearheaded by the Rule of Law Coordination Group (RLCG), which is a UN Global Focal Point Arrangement established in August 2015 encompassing all UN actors involved in promoting the rule of law in Darfur. While UNDP and the United Nations African Union Mission in Darfur (UNAMID) are the lead agencies for the programme, nine other UN agencies make a significant contribution and receive funds from the programme: FAO, UNESCO, UNEPA, UNICEF, UNHABITAT, UNHCR, UNOPS, UNWOMEN and WFP.

UNAMID and UNCT have also recently established a coordination forum around the Jebel Marra Task Force that meets on regular basis in Zalingei. This mechanism will also serve as a platform for coordinating project activities and implementation.

The project will also partner with NGOs as responsible parties. They will be selected based on their actual merit, capacity and performance in the past. In selecting NGO partners, the project will also look at their capacity and experiences to apply a gender sensitivity approach and track with gender disaggregated data and analysis.

The recent UNAMID Strategic Review Mission recommended a further drawdown of personnel with gradual and phased transfer of tasks from UNAMID to the UNCT between July 2018 to June 2020 when the mission is expected to close down. These recommendations are summarized in a transition concept note that envisages a gradual increment in UNCT capacities in the Darfur region. The concept note correctly identifies that UNCT capacities currently in Darfur are limited and these need to be significantly beefed up with seconded staff from UNAMID. This is especially critical in the four priority areas which have been identified in transition concept in the new mandate starting July 1. Several consultations have been undertaken between UNAMID, the UNCT in Khartoum and the IOT in New York, and a framework for both drawdown and simultaneous increment in staffing elaborated. Under this framework, the UNCT have identified priority areas in their staffing and core mandates to benefit from seconded UNAMID personnel who will be collocated in UNCT offices to be designated as the "State Liaison Offices".

### **Scaling-up Strategy**

The geographical focus under this proposal is Golo locality, rather than spreading across Jebel Marra area – spreading thin with limited resources. Our approach is to provide multi-sectoral support to bring stability and build peace, and demonstrate successful peacebuilding results. Currently, financing development support to Jebel Marra area is limited, largely due to increasing tensions and incidents, unlike the rest of Darfur. It is very important to give a signal to larger international community that peacebuilding is possible in Jebel Marra. By demonstrating results from this project, UNDP and UNICEF, along with the Government to develop a communication/resource mobilization strategy for further scaling up.



Secondly, both UNDP and UNICEF are committed to bringing internal resources, including project funding to Golo locality. This also includes potential future project interventions on resilient agricultural support to be funded by vertical funds (such as Green Environment Facility – GEF).

Thirdly, but not least, the government ownership in this project is of utmost importance. By working together at all levels (locality, State and Federal level), this project will explore further support and resources from the Government.

### **Theory of Change**

The project's Theory of Change (TOC) assumes that if

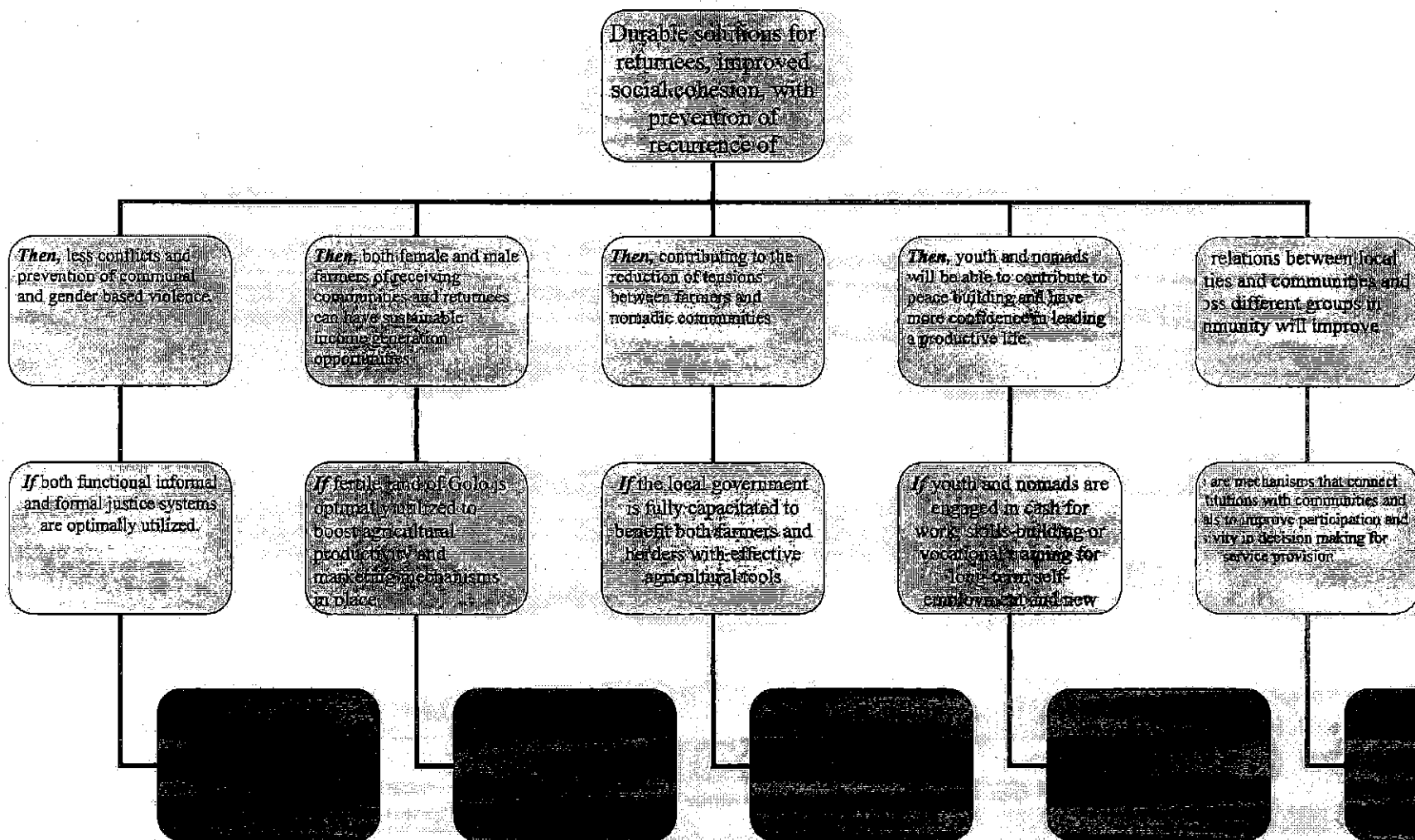
- 1) informal and formal justice systems are optimally capacitated and utilized
- 2) the fertile land in Golo is optimally utilized to boost agricultural productivity and marketing mechanisms are put in place
- 3) the local government is capacitated to provide effective agriculture tools to benefit both farmers and herders
- 4) youth and nomads are engaged in cash for work, skills-building or vocational training for long-term self-employment and new jobs, and
- 5) mechanisms that connect local institutions with communities and individuals are established to improve participation and inclusivity in decision making for service provision

Then, tensions and violent threats will be addressed in a timely manner, farmers (male and female) will be able to have sustainable income generation opportunities and tensions between herders and farmers will be reduced. In addition, youth and nomads (in addition to other groups) will be able to contribute more effectively to peace building and have more confidence in leading a productive life, and relations between local authorities and communities and across different groups in community will improve.

The Theory of Change of the project also assumes that for best impact, engagement with local communities (including returnees), youth, farmers and nomads and building the capacity of key local government institutions, will be critical to ensure the sustainability of interventions.

Subsequently, these efforts will optimize and re-enforce support provided by international partners aiming to increase durable solutions for returnees, improving social cohesion at local level and preventing the recurrence of conflicts in Central Darfur.

# Theory of Change



## **II. Project management and coordination (4 pages max)**

### **a) Recipient organizations and implementing partners**

Overall Implementing Partner of this project – the signatory of the project document is the Federal Ministry of International Cooperation.

Recipient organizations are UNDP and UNICEF. Both entities are committed to bringing knowledge, experiences and resources from existing projects in other parts of Darfur, into this project, with a view to scaling up the overall impact of this project.

Key implementing partners are State Ministries of Agriculture, Justice, Youth, Education, Social Welfare, and Animal Resources. The native administration and community based paralegals will provide legal services (human rights awareness raising and access to justice for needy groups especially women and minority groups) NGOs will be selected based on proven experiences, execution and fiduciary management capacity.

### **b) Project management and coordination**

#### **Project team**

**International project manager (UNDP: P3) will be responsible for overall coordination and management of activities.** He/she will ensure inclusiveness, do-no-harm, sustainability, conflict prevention, peace building, and equity and fairness perspectives in all project activities. The project manager will fully utilize real-time conflict analysis as a monitoring tool to ensure contribution of project activities to peacebuilding. The project manager will be based in Zalingei, the capital of Central Darfur. She/he will be in closely touch with State-level government authorities, including the office of chief justice, to ensure the State level government support to all phases of project implementation. He/she will be also responsible for consultation and coordination with the UNAMID Jebel Marra Task Force as well as UNAMID Zalingei. The project manager is expected to travel to Golo (about 30 minutes by helicopter from Zalingi) as frequently as possible. **One national officer (UNDP) will be based in Zalingi**, to provide support for coordination with the state level government as well as NGOs.

**Two national officers (UNDP and UNICEF) will be based in Golo.** They will be responsible for day-to-day consultation and project execution in Golo locality, and report to the project manager as well as their respective offices in Zalingei. Both national officers will plan, support implementation and monitor project activities, and update a risk log.

**One international advisor (UNICEF) will be based in Zalingi.** He/she will dedicate approximately 30 percent of his/her time to advising and supporting the project implementation.

#### **Project board**

This body is responsible for making executive management decisions for the project including approval of project revisions and guidance. The board will provide guidance and advice to project management when substantive changes are needed in the annual planned results, strategies or implementation arrangements. This group makes project assurance reviews. The board will be co-chaired by the State Government, the Federal Ministry of International Cooperation, UNDP/UNICEF. To embed UN's accountability, the board shall include technical counterparts from state line ministries. project board decisions will be made in accordance with standards that ensure best value for resources, fairness, integrity, transparency, accountability and international competition. Based on the approved annual work plan (AWP), the Project Manager reports to the Board on progress, challenges and opportunities, and the Project Board may review and approve quarterly, or *ad hoc*, project plans and authorize deviations from these plans when evidence based. The designated

authority signs off the completion of each quarterly plan, authorizing the start of the next. Project Board meetings shall take place in the state capital or other place as appropriate.

### c) Risk management

The Project Team is responsible for updating the following risk log on a regular basis and escalate the matter to the Project Board as well as UNDP and UNICEF senior management as required.

Tribal/communal conflicts, which could potentially 1) affect IDP return; 2) hinder access and project implementation in some villages; 3) negatively impact enabling environment for amicable reconciliation processes	Political	P=2 (medium) I=4 (high)	Regular contact with UNAMID Jebel Marra Task Force to monitor security situations to verify security level of priority project sites. Fully utilize up-to-date context analysis and perception survey (budgeted under UNDP monitoring line), to adjust project activities in close consultation with the Golo Locality Commissioner, Golo Town Leader and other community representatives. This may also include a shift in project sites.
Cash for work activities inadvertently involves child labor	Social	P=2 I=4	Not only regular monitoring by project staff in Golo (UNICEF/UNDP) but also raise awareness of village leaders and parents on "watching out" to protect children from child labor.
The target communities do not see the connection of reconciliation and peacebuilding dividends and project activities and thereby do not commit themselves to the project.	Organizational	P=2 I=4	Undertake sensitization consultations to communities for participatory planning to ensure not only their buy-in, but also their active engagement to offer their ideas on solutions.  Project should be managed in an integrated manner across different components ranging from reconciliation, social services to income generation activities.
High price increase (inflation) and unpredictable market dynamics as multiple risks and threats for primary producers	Operational	P=3 I=3	Timely procurement planning to decide appropriate procurement methodologies at earlier stage.
That project's neutrality is perceived as compromise due to close relationship with government	Political	P=1 I=4	Adopt inclusive do no harm approach, to ensure sure all parties are heard and included.  Dissemination of information about purpose and objective of the project – fully calibrating youth volunteer support.

Quick impact peace dividends carry unintended negative consequences in medium or longer term	Organizational	P=2 I=4	Fully utilize real-time and practical context analysis (part of monitoring tool) in order to adjust project activities to ensure peace building
The scale of activities may not be sufficient to make the difference that is needed to consolidate peace	Operational	P=1 I=4	Stay focus on Golo locality, rather than spreading limited resources thin to bring impact of integrated development support, along with community based peacebuilding activities. Carefully tailor vocational training to ensure sustainability of income generation activities.
Inadequate capacity of implementing partners	Operational	P=2 I=4	Financial and technical capacity assessment will be conducted and on-site training to be provided where inadequacies are detected by Golo-based UNDP/UNICEF project staff members.

#### d) Monitoring and evaluation

##### Monitoring

Monitoring will be an ongoing activity throughout the project lifecycle and particular attention will be given to documenting results and lessons learned throughout the implementation period. Activities of the proposed project will be monitored for two purposes: (i) to ensure that the set milestones and outputs are achieved in an effective, efficient and timely manner, and (ii) to ensure that the project is able to deliver on the overall objective of the project while mitigating various types of risks.

Tools used for monitoring and reporting will include **real-time context analysis (early warning system)**, which includes community perception on conflicts and peace to both male and female beneficiaries and the broader community (farmers, herders, IDPs and returnees) conducted. This will inform the project team and community leaders on required adjustment in project activities to ensure effectiveness of peacebuilding as well as peace building.

Golo-based staff will carry out day-to-day monitoring activities while Zalingei based staff will make field monitoring visits to the project sites to independently verify the service delivery by the implementing partners, while identifying and addressing any challenges faced in the project activities. UNDP and UNICEF M&E units will be responsible for quality assurance of data collection, analysis, interpretation and presentation of results according to the results framework.

The project will prepare an annual work plan based on results framework/log frame with regularly reviewed performance indicators. The results framework will be reviewed as required, and updated on an annual basis and will be submitted with the annual work plan. On the basis of continuous monitoring of programme activities, quarterly and annual progress reports will be generated. Baseline data and indicators will be established against which impact of the project will be measured.

The project evaluation will be commissioned in the second year in the project cycle. Key aim of the evaluation is to measure the overall impact of the project from peacebuilding and sustainability of returns, and peaceful co-existence among communities. It will also evaluate scalability of this PBSO-supported project for future programming in the area of rule of law and durable solutions.

#### e) Project exit strategy/ sustainability

The following will be sustainability and exit strategy of the project.

1. **Ownership of relevant line ministries and locality government:** The project will utilize and build on existing structures of the State and Locality Governments, rather than reinventing a new structure. This entails the involvement of relevant state ministries in the design and implementation of interventions. UNDP and UNICEF will explore the possibility of developing MoUs with relevant state Ministries for the provision of technical assistance and long-term cooperation and sustainability of the project outputs. Interventions will result in continued support from the line ministries and will reflect in state plans. Furthermore, this project will implement in complementarity with ongoing programmes that UNDP and UNICEF currently implementing in Darfur including the DDS Programme and the Joint Rule of Law Programme for Darfur. These are currently ongoing and plans are underway to replicate and scale up some interventions in the Jebel Marra Task Force area.
2. **Value chains and microcredit for sustainability:** UNDP will draw upon its current experience in value chain analysis for livelihood in Darfur, to ensure project supported activities will be mainstreamed into the market, while optimizing the opportunity for job creation. The project will also calibrate and complement with ongoing micro-credit support so that beneficiaries of vocational and business start-up training can access to microcredit for scalability and sustainability.
3. **Inclusive governance:** The project ensures the ownership of decision making and implementation by various communities – IDPs, returnees, farmers and herders, etc. This will be done so by instituting a project management committee co-chaired by the Ministry of International Cooperation and UNDP/UNICEF, with the participation of line ministries. The committee will also support village level management structure. The involvement of farmers, IDPs and nomadic communities in the identification, planning and implementation of interventions is critical for sustainability and peace building.
4. **Handover of assets to Golo locality and communities:** At the end of the project, all assets delivered by the project will be handed over to communities. These will include farm machinery and other community infrastructure and assets delivered for joint economic ventures.

## **Annex A.1: Project Administrative arrangements for UN Recipient Organizations**

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

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

### **AA Functions**

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

- Disburse funds to each of the RUNO in accordance with instructions from the PBSO. The AA will normally make each disbursement within three (3) to five (5) business days after having received instructions from the PBSO along with the relevant Submission form and Project document signed by all participants concerned;
- Consolidate 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.2: Project Administrative arrangements for Non-UN Recipient Organizations**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **Reporting:**

Each Recipient 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 Administrative Agent, no later than three months (31 March) of the year following the completion of the activities.

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

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

### **Public Disclosure.**

The PBSO and Administrative Agent will ensure that operations of the PBF are publicly disclosed on the PBF website (<http://unpbf.org>) and the Administrative Agent website (<http://www.mptf.undp.org>)

### **Final Project Audit for NUNO projects**

An independent project audit will be requested by the end of the project. The audit report needs to be attached to the final narrative project report. The cost of such activity must be included in the project budget. If this is not the case, a budgetary revision, to include such costs, must be provided by submitting the Project Budget Revision and No-Cost Extension form

**As part of the PBSO and MPTE-O review of the project document, PBSO will obtain and consider the following:**

- Annual report of the Recipient Organization;
- Audited Financial Statements for the last three years;
- Proof of previous funding by the UN, the PBF, or any of the contributors to the PBF;
- A letter from RO's external auditor stating that the RO has the requisite financial systems, internal controls and capacity to manage project funds. At the time of submission, the auditor must also provide membership of a national or regional audit association;
- Be registered as a non-profit, tax exempt organization (in both, the country where headquarter is located and in country of implementation)

# Annex D - PBF project budget

Note: If this is a budget revision, insert extra columns to show budget changes.

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

Outcome/Output/Activity	Description of activity	Budget (USD)	Percentage	Notes
<b>OUTCOME 1</b>	<b>Rule of law established and enhanced through capacity building of state and non-state actors</b>			
<b>Output 1.1</b>	<b>Peace, Justice and Reconciliation Centres (PJRC) based in Locality centre established and fully functional</b>			
Activity 1.1.1:	Peace, Justice and Reconciliation Centre established in Golo locality centre/town	\$33,000	50%	
Activity 1.1.2:	Solar electrification, hygienic latrines and water systems installed in the PJRC centre	\$50,000	40%	
Activity 1.1.3:	30 Para-legal trained on issues ranging from family cases to property cases, with a focus on problems faced by communities	\$12,000	50%	
Activity 1.1.4:	Record of the cases (nature and processes) be kept by Paralegals for monitoring, follow up and analysis purposes	\$2,000	40%	
<b>Output 1.2:</b>	<b>Community based mediation and reconciliation capacity increased.</b>			
Activity 1.2.1:	Establish new community based conflict resolution mechanisms (CBRMs) in villages and Reactivate existing CBRM at Golo including support to meaningful participation of youth, women and minorities	\$4,000	40%	
Activity 1.2.2:	Conduct Training for new and old CBRMs in the areas of collaborative leadership, peacebuilding for youth, mediation and conflict resolution, natural resource management (NRM), conflict analysis, and gender and peacebuilding	\$10,000	\$15,000	40%
Activity 1.2.3:	Update/conduct comprehensive conflict analysis for Golo locality	\$45,000	50%	
Activity 1.2.4:	Support CBRMs to organise inter-communal and community peace forums	\$15,000	60%	
Activity 1.2.5:	Support CBRMs to monitor tensions, mediate and reconcile on disputes on land tenure, crop destruction, land use, natural resources management and other conflicts	\$10,000	40%	
<b>Output 1.3:</b>	<b>Legal empowerment of local communities, including women and girls, through awareness raising enhanced.</b>			
Activity 1.3.1:	Consultations and profiling of human rights issues in conjunction with Jebel Maran Taskforce to design training and awareness raising campaigns	\$5,000	55%	
Activity 1.3.2:	Organise awareness creation events on human rights and access to justice and legal aid support for community leaders, community members and vulnerable populations such as IDPs, returnees, unemployed and single parents	\$5,000		
Activity 1.3.3:	Sensitisation of community leaders on specific gender and human rights issues;	\$5,000		
Activity 1.3.4:	Provide para-legal support and referral to formal justice system in line with Activity 1.1.4 above	\$5,000		
<b>Output 1.4</b>	<b>Capacity of Community-policing and rural courts to provide protection services to the most vulnerable strengthened.</b>			
Activity 1.4.1	Stock taking of success stories of community policing in Darfur	\$10,000	45%	
Activity 1.4.2	In consultation with village masters (representing returnees), and nomadic communities, identify and form joint community policing committees	\$12,000	40%	
Activity 1.4.3	Establishment of effective community police communication systems (mobile phones with enhanced networks)	\$20,000	40%	
Activity 1.4.4	Identify community policing good practices in post-conflict, multi-tribal situations, and invite exchange training to Golo	\$5,000	45%	
Activity 1.4.5	Proper SOP and reference systems in place including peacebuilding advisory services	\$64,000	40%	
Activity 1.4.6	Training of female community police officers as well as training on Sexual and Gender Based Violence	\$10,000	100%	
Activity 1.4.7	In consultation with Judiciary authority Identify and construct Rural courts in Golo Locality	\$50,000	40%	
<b>Output 1.5:</b>	<b>Capacity of locality level child protection institutions and service providers strengthened to prevent and respond to child rights violations including sexual and gender based violence and separation of children</b>			
Activity 1.5.1	Establish/strengthen a Family and Child Protection desk in Golo town to provide protection services for affected children and families, including developing and strengthening referral systems and pathways for child protection cases and to other basic services	\$ 60,000	40%	
Activity 1.5.2	Provide technical support and training to protection service providers (justice, social welfare and health) to prevent and effectively response to child rights violations	\$ 30,000	40%	
<b>Output 1.6</b>	<b>Community based child protection and youth friendly networks established and strengthened</b>			

Activity 1.6.1	Create and support community-based child protection structures/networks to raise awareness on birth registration, prevent and report child rights violation (e.g. GBV and MRM), and support a protective environment for children.	\$	25,000	40%	
Activity 1.6.2	Provide a package of training to 60 members of the community-based child protection networks on protection topics including psychosocial support, GBV, Mine Risk, referral and reporting.	\$	15,000	40%	
Activity 1.6.3	Establish child and adolescent friendly spaces (3)	\$	18,000	40%	
Activity 1.6.4	Provide operational costs for running of the child and adolescent friendly spaces, including supplies and incentives for the staff.	\$	18,000	20%	
Activity 1.6.5	Develop local mechanism to respond to family separation, strengthen case management, family tracing and unification and reintegration of UASC and establish community based alternative system including foster families	\$	60,000	20%	
Activity 1.6.6	Support child protection response activities to affected individuals and cases (e.g. GBV, MRM, UXO Victims)	\$	20,934	40%	
Activity 1.6.7	Reintegration of children released from armed groups				Budget to be brought in case-by-case from projects supporting release and reintegration of children from armed groups, specifically
<b>TOTALS FOR OUTCOME 1: \$325,934</b>					
<b>OUTCOME 2: Durable solutions and local economic recovery for returnees, IDPs and host communities improved</b>					
Output 2.1:	Youth volunteers from Golo Locality empowered to play an active role in peacebuilding and recovery processes.				
Activity 2.1.1:	Establish a peacebuilding Youth volunteer system through capacity building trainings (peaceful coexistence, peacebuilding), Youth volunteer deployment and dissemination of peace related messages in target villages and project bridgings on the activities.	\$0		50%	\$22,000 covered by Youth Volunteers Project (Government of Korea)
Activity 2.1.2:	Rehabilitate and equip furniture, workshops equipment and solar PV system existing Youth Centre (The Youth Centre will be managed under the Ministry of Youth and provide security to assets) and establish MOU on the use of the Centre among Ministry of Youth, Youth Union, community leaders, Locality Commissioner and UNDP	\$45,000		50%	
Activity 2.1.3:	Train Youth from sedentary and nomadic communities on diversified vocational skills which include masonry, welding, carpentry, food processing and midwife (midwife training takes a year) at the rehabilitated Youth and Vocational Skills development Centre and supply them with start-up kits.	\$15,000		40%	
Activity 2.1.4:	Support Youth Volunteers to organise community Peacebuilding activities (Peace clubs, sports and community peace forums) in conjunction with CBRMs.	\$0		50%	\$15,000 covered by Youth Volunteers Project (Government of Korea)
<b>Output 2.2: Agricultural Productivity improved through adoption of improved techniques.</b>					
Activity 2.2.1:	Conduct Community-based Environmental Action Planning (CEAP) sessions to identify and review community needs, opportunities and priorities	\$5,000		45%	
Activity 2.2.2:	Rehabilitate the IMRDP nursery at Kilung villages in collaboration with Ministry of Agriculture to produce improved seeds/seedlings for oranges, tomatoes, potatoes and litchi and distribute to different villages on a cost recovery model.	\$26,000		40%	
Activity 2.2.3:	Establish and train farmer production groups/cooperatives per village led by one lead farmer and reactivate and train Golo Fruits and Vegetables Union/Association with a clear constitution, defined roles and responsibilities and marketing strategy endorsed by the Local Commissioner, and the State Ministry of Agriculture. Training will include Management, bookkeeping, accounting and microfinance.	\$11,000		60%	
Activity 2.2.4:	Lead farmers establish farmer field schools (FFS) where farmers engage in practical trainings on how to handle seedlings, improved cultivation techniques for oranges (budding and grafting), apples, potatoes and tomatoes and introduce innovative intermediary technologies to boost agricultural productivity, storage and value addition	\$37,000		50%	
Activity 2.2.5:	Promote value chains of the following products: oranges, potatoes and Gum-Arabic in terms of increasing production, better harvesting and storage techniques, and aggressive marketing	\$42,000		45%	
Activity 2.2.6:	Train traditional beekeepers on improved beekeeping techniques with emphasis on environment protection and provision of improved production	\$10,000		40%	
Activity 2.2.7:	Construct Check dams across water streams, creating ponds which will be used for irrigation purposes, install high capacity irrigation pumps in targeted villages and train farmers on regular maintenance for irrigation pumps and establishment of a maintenance fund.	\$243,000		45%	Check dams and pumps will be shared among different tribes in accordance to the "Do-no-harm" principles
<b>Output 2.3: Rural farm roads and periphery roads rehabilitated, and agricultural irrigation paths constructed/Rehabilitated through "cash-for-work" (CFW)</b>					
Activity 2.3.1:	Mapping of the needs of farm roads and periphery roads rehabilitation as well as irrigation in consultation with the Local Commissioner, IMRDP, Farmers Associations and community leaders.	\$3,000		55%	
Activity 2.3.2:	Beneficiary identification & selection from different villages and tribes working together, supervised by a project implementation team (PIT) of community volunteers.	\$3,000		55%	

Activity 2.3.3:	Participants are provided with necessary tools, materials and basic training conducted by an engineer who will develop work norms, determining the labour required for each road rehabilitation.	\$285,000	55%	This include CFW payments for labourers from different communities and tribes working together on common community access roads
<b>Output 2.4:</b>	<b>Storage, packaging and transportation techniques improved.</b>			
Activity 2.4.1:	Conduct assessment for strategic locations for collective storages for agricultural products in the Golo market.	\$1,000	40%	
Activity 2.4.2:	Design, procure and install solar powered cooling systems, to be run by a committee on cost recovery basis, develop MoU on ownership and management of the facility and train Farmers Associations on management, operation and maintenance of the facility	\$52,000	40%	This included solar power inputs for a cold storage facility to accommodate citrus, apples and potatoes before they are sold
Activity 2.4.3:	In consultation with National Forests Corporation, promote Youth Centre carpentry graduates to manufacture packaging containers and boxes for oranges, potatoes, apples and onions using local wood materials and tools and equipment provided under this project including equipment for washing, sterilization and weighing of oranges.	\$53,000	40%	
<b>Output 2.5:</b>	<b>Wellbeing of nomadic communities improved</b>			
Activity 2.5.1	Rehabilitate haffirs (water harvesting ponds/dams) in Golo locality along the migratory routes for livestock in collaboration with Locality office, Ministry of Animal Resources and UNAMID for earth moving equipment.	\$16,000	50%	
Activity 2.5.2	Establishment of veterinary service extension centres in consultation with the Nomads' leaders, Locality Commissioner, and State Ministry of Animal Resources	\$30,000	40%	
Activity 2.5.3	Animal vaccination and treatment services provided in collaboration with FAO and Ministry of Animal Resources	\$10,000	40%	
Activity 2.5.4	Training of community animal health workers (CAHWs - Paravets) and provision of working tool kits (box)	\$7,000	40%	
<b>Output 2.6:</b>	<b>Increased access, equitable distribution and improved quality of education to children in IDPs, returnees and local communities in Golo</b>			
Activity 2.6.1	Rehabilitate/construct sanitation facilities for 3 schools in Golo locality	36,000	45%	
Activity 2.6.2	Conduct 2 enrolment campaigns with a focus on enrolling children of returnees and nomadic settlements in formal and non-formal education	2,000	45%	
Activity 2.6.3	Procure and distribute adequate teaching/learning materials to 15,000 students 50% girls 20% nomads (supplies include 150 pupil kits, 100 ECE kits, 300 SIB, 100 teacher kits, 150 recreation materials, 100 set of ALP textbooks, 200 blackboards, 200 dignity kits, and 3000' school uniforms)	90,000	50%	
<b>Output 2.7:</b>	<b>Increased institutional capacity of the locality education department to mainstream improved knowledge and skills to contribute to quality of life of nomadic communities</b>			
Activity 2.7.1	Provide technical support to locality department of education to elaborate activities for strengthening conflict sensitivity and peacebuilding contribution of education services	5,000	20%	
Activity 2.7.2	Develop training modules on conflict sensitivity and peacebuilding for 100 teachers to be integrated as part of child friendly schools approach in consultation with State MoE and Locality department of education	10,000	20%	
Activity 2.7.3	Promote child and adolescent participation and access to extra-curricular and life skills activities, through the formation of 15 child/girls clubs, training of 90 child club patrons and the provision of direct support to club activities at school and community level with the participation of 500 adolescents (50% girls).	15,000	50%	
Activity 2.7.4	Strengthen the capacity of 100 PTA members (40% female) through training on school management and supervision, mobilization, school improvement planning and peacebuilding competencies.	10,000	40%	
<b>Output 2.8:</b>	<b>Increased access to equitable and sustainable access to improved drinking water facilities and basic sanitation facilities and basic sanitation facilities and basic sanitation facilities</b>			
Activity 2.8.1	Construct/rehabilitate new gender and disabled sensitive improved water facilities for 10,000 people in target areas and extend to select health facilities/schools	\$165,001	50%	
Activity 2.8.2	Establish and train 10 water management committees and train 150 community members (female 50% female participation) on management of water facilities	\$30,000	50%	
Activity 2.8.3	Implement Community Led Total Sanitation processes in the selected 3 target communities.	\$24,000	40%	
Activity 2.8.4	Extend WASH services to selected health facilities	\$24,000	40%	will also use other available resources

Activity 2.8.5	Strengthen presence of Government WASH staff at local level					will also use other available resources
TOTAL \$ FOR OUTCOME 2		\$1,248,000	\$876,000	\$8,000	20%	
TOTAL \$ FOR OUTCOME 1 and 2:		\$1,248,000	\$876,000	\$8,000		
Project personnel costs if not included in activities above - Staff salaries and benefits		\$537,301	\$186,916			Include direct project staff such as Project Manager and Project Officers
Project operational costs if not included in activities above - Operational / Administration & Security costs		\$48,838	\$41,729			These are office running costs for Darfur operations and security
Project M&E budget		\$35,000	\$25,000			Includes travel
SUB-TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET		\$1,869,139	\$934,579			
Indirect support costs (7%):		\$130,841	\$65,421			
TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET		\$1,999,980	\$1,000,000			

**Table 2 - PBF project budget by UN cost category**

**Note: If this is a budget revision, insert extra columns to show budget changes.**

Category	Fiscal Year 2019		Fiscal Year 2020		Total
	Original Budget	Revised Budget	Original Budget	Revised Budget	
1. Staff and other personnel	376,111	161,190	130,841	56,075	506,952
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	138,000	62,000	97,950	41,984	235,950
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	20,000		23,800	10,200	43,800
4. Contractual services	45,000		147,000	63,000	192,000
5. Travel	24,500	10,500	14,000	6,000	38,500
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	660,600	300,400	197,400	84,600	858,000
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	44,201	26,657	43,210	18,519	87,411
<b>Sub-Total Project Costs</b>	<b>1,308,412</b>	<b>560,747</b>	<b>654,201</b>	<b>280,378</b>	<b>1,962,613</b>
8. Indirect Support Costs (must be 7%)	91,589	39,252.31	45,794	19,626	137,383
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,400,001</b>	<b>600,000</b>	<b>699,995</b>	<b>300,004</b>	<b>2,099,996</b>

Actual Expenses	Budgeted Expenses	
217,265	724,217	
103,984	339,934	
10,200	54,000	
63,000	255,000	
16,500	55,000	
385,000	1,243,000	
45,176	132,587	
341,125	2,803,738	
58,879	196,262	
900,004	3,000,000	



# Annex B: Project Results Framework

<b>Outcome 1.</b> <b>Rule of law established and enhanced through capacity building of state and non-state actors</b>		<b>Outcome Indicator 1 a:</b> Percentage of community members reporting a decrease in communal conflicts including child rights and GBV violations* (UNDP & UNICEF) <b>Baseline:</b> TBA <b>Target:</b> 50% community members reporting a decrease in communal conflicts	Annual reports Project Evaluation report  Annually	<b>Year 2018:</b> baseline survey completed; 200% community members reporting a decrease in communal conflicts and child rights violations <b>Year 2019:</b> 50% community members reporting a decrease in communal conflicts
		<b>Outcome Indicator 1 b:</b> Percentage of community members reporting satisfaction with informal and formal rule of law mechanisms initiatives (UNDP & UNICEF) <b>Baseline:</b> TBA <b>Target:</b> 50% community members reporting satisfaction with informal and formal rule of law mechanisms initiatives	Annual reports Project evaluation report  Annually	<b>Year 2018:</b> 20% community members reporting satisfaction with informal and formal rule of law mechanisms initiatives <b>Year 2019:</b> 50% community members reporting satisfaction with informal and formal rule of law mechanisms initiatives
		<b>Outcome Indicator 1 d:</b> Number of young people/adolescents with peacebuilding competencies and meaningful engagement at community level (UNICEF & UNDP) <b>Baseline:</b> 0 <b>Target:</b> 100	Annual reports  Annually	<b>Year 2018:</b> 50 (at least 20% female) <b>Year 2019:</b> 50 (at least 20% female)
	<b>Output 1.1: Peace, Justice and Reconciliation Centres (PJRC) based in Locality centre established and fully functional (UNDP)</b>  <b>List of activities under this Output:</b> 1.1.1 Establish Peace, Justice and Reconciliation Centre in Golo locality centre/town. 1.1.2 Install Solar electrification, hygienic latrines and water systems in the PJRC centre. 1.1.3 Train 30 Para-legals on issues ranging from family cases to property cases, with a focus on problems faced by communities. 1.1.4 Provide para-legal services to the community (mediation of cases and referrals to the formal justice system). 1.1.5 Keep record of the cases (nature and processes) by Paralegals for monitoring, follow up and analysis purposes.	<b>Output Indicator 1.1.1:</b> % of populations who state increase in access to PJRCs and para-legal services. <b>Baseline:</b> None <b>Target:</b> At least 60% of the people	Monitoring Surveys, Progress reports Quarterly	<b>Year 2018:</b> 50% state increase in access to PJRCs and para-legal services <b>Year 2019:</b> 60% state increase in access to PJRCs and para-legal services
		<b>Output Indicator 1.1.2:</b> Number of para-legals trained (disaggregated by gender and age) <b>Baseline:</b> No para-legal <b>Target:</b> 30 para-legal trained.	Para-legal training register and curriculum Quarterly	<b>Year 2018:</b> None <b>Year 2019:</b> 30 para-legals trained and providing legal services to the community
		<b>Output Indicator 1.1.3:</b> Number of cases successfully mediated <b>Baseline:</b> None <b>Target:</b> At most 100 cases successfully mediated	Mediation of cases register Quarterly	<b>Year 2018:</b> 40 cases successfully mediated <b>Year 2019:</b> 60 cases successfully mediated
	<b>Output 1.2. Community based mediation and reconciliation capacity increased. (UNDP)</b>  <b>List of activities under this Output</b> 1.2.1 Establish new community based conflict resolution mechanisms (CBRMs) in villages and Reactivate existing CBRM at Golo including support to	<b>Output Indicator 1.2.1:</b> Number of community based resolution mechanisms (CBRM) functioning and composition (disaggregated by gender and age) <b>Baseline:</b> 1 (100% Male, 10% youth) community based conflict resolution mechanisms (CBRM) functioning <b>Target:</b> 10 (20%F/80%M); 30% Youth) CBRM	Annual reports Annually	<b>Year 2018:</b> 10 (20%F/80%M); 30% Youth) community based resolution mechanisms (CBRM) functioning <b>Year 2019:</b> None

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	meaningful participation of youth women and minorities	functioning.		
1.2.2	Conduct Training for new and old CBRMs in the areas of collaborative leadership, peacebuilding for youth, mediation and conflict resolution, natural resource management (NRM), conflict analysis, and gender and peacebuilding (UNDP & UNICEF).	<b>Output Indicator 1.2.2:</b> % cases successfully mediated and resolved by CBRMs <b>Baseline:</b> TBA <b>Target:</b> At least 80% of cases referred to CBRMs successfully mediated and resolved.	Annual reports Annually	<b>Year 2018:</b> 65% community members with access to CBRMs <b>Year 2019:</b> 80% community members with access to CBRMs
1.2.3	Update/conduct comprehensive conflict analysis for Golo locality.	<b>Output Indicator 1.2.3:</b> Percentage of community members stating a decrease in communal conflicts because of the presence of CBRM <b>Baseline:</b> TBA <b>Target:</b> 80% community members with access to CBRMs	Annual reports end line surveys Annually	<b>Year 2018:</b> 50% community members with access to CBRMs <b>Year 2019:</b> 70% community members with access to CBRMs
1.2.4	Support CBRMs to organise inter-communal and community peace forums.			
1.2.5	Support CBRMs to monitor tensions, mediate and reconcile on disputes on land tenure, crop destruction, land use, natural resources management and other conflicts;			
<b>Output 1.3. Legal empowerment of local communities, including women and girls, through awareness raising enhanced. (UNDP)</b>		<b>Output Indicator 1.3.1:</b> Number of human rights issues identified and being addressed; <b>Baseline:</b> TBA <b>Target:</b> At least 2 key human rights issues identified and addressed.	Progress reports Quarterly	<b>Year 2018:</b> 2 of human rights issues identified and being addressed <b>Year 2019:</b> 2 of human rights issues identified and being addressed
<b>List of activities under this Output:</b>				
1.3.1	Consultations and profiling of human rights issues in conjunction with Jebel Maraa Taskforce to design training and awareness raising campaigns;	<b>Output Indicator 1.3.2:</b> Number of community members attending awareness campaigns on human rights; access to justice and legal aid (disaggregated by gender and age) <b>Baseline:</b> 0 community members <b>Target:</b> 200 community members (60% female, 50% youth) attending awareness campaigns on human rights, access to justice and legal aid and various Sudanese legislation	Attendance registers Quarterly	<b>Year 2018:</b> 50 community members (60% female, 50% youth) <b>Year 2019:</b> 150 community members (60% female, 50% youth) benefitted from awareness campaigns on human rights, access to justice and legal aid, and various Sudanese legislations.
1.3.2	Organise awareness creation events on human rights and access to justice and legal aid support for community leaders, community members and vulnerable populations such as IDPs, returnees, unemployed and single parents.			
1.3.3	Sensitisation of community leaders on specific gender and human rights issues;			
1.3.4	Provide para-legal support and referral to formal justice system in line with Activity 1.1.4 above.			
<b>Output 1.4. Capacity of Community-policing and rural courts to provide protection services to the most vulnerable strengthened. (UNDP)</b>		<b>Output Indicator 1.4.1:</b> Number of community policing volunteers (CPVs) identified, trained and membership (disaggregated by gender and age) <b>Baseline:</b> TBA <b>Target:</b> 10 Joint Policing teams (20% female, 60% youth) established, trained	Joint community Policing Teams Training registers Quarterly	<b>Year 2018:</b> 10 community policing teams trained <b>Year 2019:</b> None
<b>List of activities under this Output:</b>				
1.4.1	Stock taking of success stories of community policing in Darfur.	<b>Output Indicator 1.4.2:</b> Number of community members (community policing volunteers) from different villages/tribes participating in post conflict, multi-tribal exchange trainings including nomads (disaggregated by gender and age) <b>Baseline:</b> 0 members	Multi-tribal exchange training registers Quarterly	<b>Year 2018:</b> 20 community members (community policing volunteers) from different villages/tribes <b>Year 2019:</b> 30 community members participating in post conflict, multi-tribal exchange trainings including nomads
1.4.2	In consultation with village masters and community leaders (representing returnees), and nomadic communities, identify and form joint community policing teams			
1.4.3	Establishment of effective community police communication systems (mobile phones with enhanced networks, reflective jackets, bicycles)			

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	1.4.4. Identify community policing good practices in post-conflict, multi-tribal situations, and invite exchange training to Golo.	<b>Target:</b> 50 community members (community policing volunteers) participating in post conflict, multi-tribal exchange trainings including nomads		
	1.4.5. Put in place proper SOP and reference systems.			
	1.4.6. Train female community police officers as well as training on Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV)	<b>Output Indicator 1.4.3:</b> % of female Police Officers trained in SGBV <b>Baseline:</b> TBA <b>Target:</b> 40% women Police Officers trained	SGBV training registers Quarterly	<b>Year 2018:</b> None <b>Year 2019:</b> 40% women Police Officers trained
	1.4.7. In consultation with the Judiciary Authority identify and construct Rural courts in Golo Locality.	<b>Output Indicator 1.4.4:</b> Number of Rural Courts established <b>Baseline:</b> 0 <b>Target:</b> One Rural Court established and functioning	Completion certificates/reports Quarterly	<b>Year 2018:</b> None <b>Year 2019:</b> One Rural Court established and functional
	<b>Output 1.5 Capacity of locality level child protection institutions and service providers strengthened to prevent and respond to child rights violations including sexual and gender based violence and separation of children (UNICEF)</b>	<b>Output Indicator 1.5.1</b> Number of FCPU <b>Baseline:</b> None <b>Target:</b> 1 FCPU established in Golo town	Completion certificates/reports Quarterly	<b>Year 2018:</b> None <b>Year 2019:</b> 1 FCPU
	<b>List of activities under this Output:</b>			
	1.5.1. Establish a Family and Child Protection desk in Golo town to provide protection services for affected children and families; develop and strengthen referral systems and pathways for child protection cases and to other basic services, including provision of incentives to establish/support the technical staff capacity of the desk	<b>Output Indicator 1.5.2:</b> Number of FCPU staff supported <b>Baseline:</b> None <b>Target:</b> 5	Annual report	<b>Year 2018:</b> 5 staff supported for six months <b>Year 2019:</b> 5 staff supported for 12 months
	1.5.2. Provide technical support and training to protection service providers (justice, social welfare and health) to prevent and effectively respond to child rights violations. Provide technical support and training to protection service providers (justice, social welfare and health) to prevent and effectively response to child rights violations	<b>Output Indicator 1.5.3:</b> Number of referral system for child protection established <b>Baseline:</b> None <b>Target:</b> Available	Annual reports Annually	<b>Year 2018:</b> One referral system established <b>Year 2019:</b> N/A
		<b>Output Indicator 1.5.4</b> Number of protection service providers trained <b>Baseline:</b> TBA <b>Target:</b> 40 protection service providers trained	Training reports Annually	<b>Year 2018:</b> 20 service providers <b>Year 2019:</b> 20 service providers
	<b>Output 1.6. Community based child protection and youth friendly networks established and strengthened (UNICEF)</b>	<b>Output Indicator 1.6.1:</b> Number of community based protection committees created and supported <b>Baseline:</b> 2 <b>Target:</b> 4	Annual reports Annually	<b>Year 2018:</b> 2 new CBCPN established <b>Year 2019:</b> 2 new CBCPN established
	<b>List of activities under this Output</b>			

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	1.6.1	Create and support community-based protection structures/networks to raise awareness on birth registration, prevent and report child rights violation (e.g. GBV and MRM), and support a protective environment for children.	<b>Output Indicator 1.6.2:</b> Number of community members in community-based child protection networks trained <b>Baseline:</b> 0 <b>Target:</b> 60 members	Annual reports Annually	<b>Year 2018:</b> 20 members of community-based child protection networks trained <b>Year 2019:</b> 40 members of community-based child protection networks trained
	1.6.2	Provide a package of training to 60 members of the community-based child protection networks on protection topics including psychosocial support, GBV, Mine Risk, referral and reporting	<b>Output Indicator 1.6.3:</b> Number of child and adolescent friendly spaces/centers <b>Baseline:</b> 5 <b>Target:</b> 8	Annual reports Annually	<b>Year 2018:</b> 1 new CFSs established <b>Year 2019:</b> 2 new CFSs established
	1.6.3	Establish child and adolescent friendly spaces - construction of semi-permanent center	<b>Output Indicator 1.6.4:</b> Number of staff receiving supplies and incentives <b>Baseline:</b> 0 <b>Target:</b> 18	Annual reports Annually	<b>Year 2018:</b> 6 staff <b>Year 2019:</b> 12 staff
	1.6.4	Provide operational costs for running of the child and adolescent friendly spaces, including supplies and incentives for the staff	<b>Output Indicator 1.6.5:</b> Number of individual and cases responded to <b>Baseline:</b> 0 <b>Target:</b> 100	Annual reports Annually	<b>Year 2018:</b> Responded to 33 individual and cases <b>Year 2019:</b> Responded to 67 individual and cases
	1.6.5	Develop a local mechanism to respond to family separation, strengthen case management, family tracing and unification and reintegration of UASC and establish a community based alternative system including foster families			
	1.6.6	Support child protection response activities to affected individuals and cases (e.g. GBV, MRM, UXO Victims)			
Outcomes	Outputs		Indicators	Means of Verification/ frequency of collection	Indicator milestones
<b>Outcome 2:</b> Durable solutions and local economic recovery for returnees, IDPs and host communities improved;			<b>Outcome Indicator 2 a:</b> Number of returnee households in target villages and IDP households reintegrated and receiving basic social services as a result of project interventions (UNDP & UNICEF) <b>Baseline:</b> TBA <b>Target:</b> 4,000 households	Annual reports Annually	<b>Year 2018:</b> 1,500 households <b>Year 2019:</b> 2,500 households
			<b>Outcome Indicator 2 b:</b> Number of women and men benefitting from economic recovery opportunities within eighteen months of intervention, disaggregated by vulnerability groups, gender and age (UNDP) <b>Baseline:</b> 0 women and men benefitting <b>Target:</b> 10,000 women and men benefitting	Annual reports Annually	<b>Year 2018:</b> 4,000 women and men benefitting from economic recovery opportunities within eighteen months of intervention <b>Year 2019:</b> 6,000 women and men benefitting
			<b>Outcome Indicator 2c:</b> Percentage of community members reporting an increase in the economic interventions between diverse communities (UNDP) <b>Baseline:</b> TBA <b>Target:</b> 75% community members	Annual reports Monitoring Surveys Evaluation Report Annually	<b>Year 2018:</b> 60% community members reporting an increase in the economic interventions <b>Year 2019:</b> 75% community members reporting an increase in the economic interventions



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		<p><b>Outcome Indicator 2 e:</b> Number of diverse community-level mechanisms established for management of basic social services (UNICEF)</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> TBA</p> <p><b>Target:</b> 10 school's committees, 10 water management committees, 4 community based child protection networks</p>	<p>Annual reports</p> <p>Annually</p>	<p><b>Year 2018:</b> 4 school committees, 4 water committees, 1 CBCPNs</p> <p><b>Year 2019:</b> 6 school committees, 6 water committees, 2 CBCPNs</p>
		<p><b>Outcome Indicator 2 f:</b> Percentage of target groups reporting increased trust between members of community and their local authorities (UNICEF)</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> Low (to be established more precisely through a baseline assessment at the beginning of project)</p> <p><b>Target:</b> 20% increase in number of people reporting increased trust across community groups and in local authorities</p>	<p>Baseline and endline assessments, annual reports</p> <p>Annually</p>	<p><b>Year 2018:</b> 10% of target groups reporting increased trust between members of community and their local authorities</p> <p><b>Year 2019:</b> 20% of target groups reporting increased trust between members of community and their local authorities</p>
	<p><b>Output 2.1: Youth volunteers from Golo Locality empowered to play an active role in peacebuilding and recovery processes. (UNDP)</b></p> <p><b>List of activities under this Output:</b></p> <p>2.1.1. Establish a peacebuilding Youth volunteer system through capacity building trainings (peaceful coexistence, peacebuilding), youth volunteer deployment and dissemination of peace related messages in target villages and project briefings on the activities</p> <p>2.1.2. Rehabilitate and equip (furniture, workshops equipment and solar PV system) existing Youth Centre (The Youth Centre will be managed under the Ministry of Youth and provide security to assets) and establish MOU on the use of the Centre among Ministry of Youth, Youth Union, community leaders, Locality Commissioner and UNDP</p> <p>2.1.3. Train Youth from sedentary and nomadic communities on diversified vocational skills which include masonry, welding, carpentry, food processing and midwife (midwife training takes a year) at the rehabilitated Youth and Vocational Skills development Centre and supply them with start-up kits.</p> <p>2.1.4. Support Youth Volunteers to organise community Peacebuilding activities (Peace clubs, sports and community peace forums) in conjunction with CBRMs.</p>	<p><b>Output Indicator 2.1.1:</b> Number of Youth trained as volunteers from different tribes including nomads (disaggregated by gender) and deployed</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> 0 youth trained as volunteers</p> <p><b>Target:</b> 800 youth trained different tribes including nomads</p>	<p>Youth Volunteer Training registers</p> <p>Quarterly</p>	<p><b>Year 2018:</b> 250 youth trained as volunteers from different tribes including nomads</p> <p><b>Year 2019:</b> 650 youth trained as volunteers from different tribes including nomads</p>
		<p><b>Output Indicator 2.1.2:</b> Number of youth trained at Youth Centre in diversified vocational skills (disaggregated by skill, gender and age)</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> 0 youth trained</p> <p><b>Target:</b> 25 youth trained at Youth Centre in diversified vocational skills (disaggregated by skill, gender and age).</p>	<p>Vocational Training registers</p> <p>Quarterly</p>	<p><b>Year 2018:</b> None</p> <p><b>Year 2019:</b> 25 youth trained at Youth Centre in diversified vocational skills</p>
		<p><b>Output Indicator 2.1.3:</b> Number of peacebuilding activities implemented by Youth Volunteers</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> 0 youth trained</p> <p><b>Target:</b> At least 5 peacebuilding activities initiated by Youth Volunteers</p>	<p>Vocational Training registers</p> <p>Quarterly</p>	<p><b>Year 2018:</b> 2 peacebuilding initiatives</p> <p><b>Year 2019:</b> 3 peacebuilding initiatives</p>
	<p><b>Output 2.2: Agricultural Productivity improved through</b></p>	<p><b>Output Indicator 2.2.1:</b> Number of value chain</p>	<p>Completion</p>	<p><b>Year 2018:</b> 10 value chain related</p>

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	<b>adoption of improved techniques. (UNDP)</b>	related producer groups / cooperatives established / reactivated and % of women participating	certificates/report	producer groups / cooperatives established / reactivated (60% women)
	<b>List of activities under this Output</b>		Quarterly	
	2.2.1 Conduct Community-based Environmental Action Planning (GEAP) sessions to identify and review community needs, opportunities and priorities	<b>Baseline:</b> 0 producer groups <b>Target:</b> 10 value chain related producer groups / cooperatives established / reactivated (60% women)		<b>Year 2019:</b> None
	2.2.2 Rehabilitate the JMRDP nursery at Killing village in collaboration with Ministry of Agriculture to produce improved seeds/seedlings for oranges, tomatoes potatoes and hashab and distribute to different villages on a cost recovery model	<b>Output Indicator 2.2.2:</b> Number of producer association/cooperatives established and functional. <b>Baseline:</b> TBA <b>Target:</b> At least 10 Associations/Cooperatives established and functional.	Annual reports Annually	<b>Year 2018:</b> 5 Associations / Cooperatives established and functional <b>Year 2019:</b> 5 Associations / Cooperatives established and functional
	2.2.3 Establish and train farmer production groups/cooperatives per village led by one lead farmer and reactivate and train Golo Fruits and Vegetables Union/Association with a clear constitution defined roles and responsibilities and marketing strategy endorsed by the Local Commissioner and the State Ministry of Agriculture. Training will include Management, bookkeeping, accounting and microfinance.	<b>Output Indicator 2.2.3:</b> Percentage of people in target areas with improved perceptions of social cohesion within eighteen months of project implementation due to the concept of collective work (disaggregated by gender and age) <b>Baseline:</b> TBA <b>Target:</b> 75% people in target areas with improved perceptions of social cohesion within eighteen months of project implementation due to the concept of collective work	Monitoring Surveys Annually	<b>Year 2018:</b> 60% people in target areas with improved perceptions of social cohesion within eighteen months of project implementation due to the concept of collective work <b>Year 2019:</b> 75% people in target areas with improved perceptions of social cohesion within eighteen months of project implementation due to the concept of collective work
	2.2.4 Lead farmers establish farmer field schools (FFS) where farmers engage in practical trainings on how to handle seedlings, improved cultivation techniques for oranges (budding and grafting), apples, potatoes and tomatoes and introduce innovative intermediary technologies to boost agricultural productivity, storage and value addition. Promote value chains of the following products: oranges, potatoes and Gum-Arabic in terms of increasing production, better harvesting and storage techniques, and aggressive marketing	<b>Output Indicator 2.2.4:</b> Percentage increase of net annual income achieved by producer groups and households attributable to project activities <b>Baseline:</b> TBA <b>Target:</b> >20% increase of net annual income achieved by producer groups and households attributable to project activities	Monitoring Surveys Annually	<b>Year 2018:</b> None <b>Year 2019:</b> >20% increase of net annual income achieved by producer groups and households attributable to project activities
	2.2.5 Train traditional beekeepers on improved bee-keeping techniques with emphasis on environment protection and provision of improved production			
	2.2.6 Construct Check dams across water streams, creating ponds which will be used for irrigation purposes, install high capacity irrigation pumps in targeted villages and train farmers on regular maintenance for irrigation pumps and establishment of a maintenance fund	<b>Output Indicator 2.2.5:</b> Number of water harvesting facilities constructed / rehabilitated <b>Baseline:</b> TBA <b>Target:</b> 25 water resources constructed / rehabilitated	Completion certificates/reports Quarterly	<b>Year 2018:</b> 20 water resources constructed / rehabilitated (check dams) <b>Year 2019:</b> 5 water resources constructed / rehabilitated (boreholes)
	<b>Output 2.3: Rural/Farm roads and periphery roads rehabilitated, and agricultural irrigation paths constructed/Rehabilitated through "cash-for-work" (CFW) – (UNDP)</b>	<b>Output Indicator 2.3.1:</b> Number of men and women employed in temporary labour intensive schemes (disaggregated by gender and age) <b>Baseline:</b> 0 men and women employed <b>Target:</b> 1,500 (60% women, 45% Youth) employed in temporary labour intensive schemes	FFW registers Quarterly	<b>Year 2018:</b> 1,000 (60% women, 45% Youth) employed in temporary labour intensive schemes <b>Year 2019:</b> 500 (60% women, 45% Youth) employed in temporary labour intensive schemes
	<b>List of activities under this Output:</b>			
	2.3.1 Mapping of the needs of farm roads and periphery			

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	<p>roads rehabilitation as well as irrigation in consultation with the Local Commissioner, JMRDP, Farmers Associations and community leaders.</p> <p>2.3.2. Beneficiary identification &amp; selection from different villages and tribes working together, supervised by a project implementation team (PIT) of community volunteers.</p> <p>2.3.3. Participants are provided with necessary tools, materials and basic training conducted by an engineer who will develop work norms, determining the labour required for each road rehabilitation.</p>	<p><b>Output Indicator 2.3.2:</b> Number of community 'access to markets' roads established/rehabilitated and distance covered under CFW</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> TBA <b>Target:</b> 10 community 'access to markets' roads established/rehabilitated (at least 50km cumulative).</p>	<p>Completion certificates/reports</p> <p>Quarterly</p>	<p><b>Year 2018:</b> 7 community 'access to markets' roads established/rehabilitated</p> <p><b>Year 2019:</b> 3 community 'access to markets' roads established/rehabilitated</p>
	<p><b>Output 2.4 Storage, packaging and transportation techniques of agricultural products improved. (UNDP)</b></p> <p><b>List of activities under this Output:</b></p> <p>2.4.1. Conduct assessment for strategic locations for collective storages for agricultural products in the Golo market.</p> <p>2.4.2. Design, procure and install solar powered cooling systems, to be run by a committee on cost recovery basis, develop MoU on ownership and management of the facility and train Farmers Associations on management, operation and maintenance of the facility.</p> <p>2.4.3. In consultation with National Forests Corporation, promote Youth Centre carpentry graduates to manufacture packaging containers and boxes for oranges, potatoes, apples and onions using local wood materials and tools and equipment provided under this project including equipment for washing, sterilization and waxing of oranges.</p> <p>Wooden containers for vegetable and fruits replace carton boxes, the price of which is currently at 30 SDG (approximately \$1 dollar).</p>	<p><b>Output Indicator 2.4.1:</b> Number of storage facilities with cooling systems installed</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> No cold storage facilities <b>Target:</b> 2 cold storage facilities</p>	<p>Completion certificates/reports</p> <p>Quarterly</p>	<p><b>Year 2018:</b> None</p> <p><b>Year 2019:</b> 2 cold storage facilities established</p>
		<p><b>Output Indicator 2.4.2:</b> Number of farmers' association members trained on operation and maintenance of the refrigerated storage facilities</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> 0 farmer association members <b>Target:</b> 10 farmer association members trained on operation and maintenance of the refrigerated storage facilities</p>	<p>Farmer association training register</p> <p>Quarterly</p>	<p><b>Year 2018:</b> None</p> <p><b>Year 2019:</b> 10 farmer association members trained on operation and maintenance of the refrigerated storage facilities</p>
		<p><b>Output indicator 2.4.3:</b> Number of farmers/youth centre graduates from different villages/tribes involved in packaging materials manufacturing (disaggregated by gender and age)</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> 0 farmers/youth centre graduates <b>Target:</b> 20 farmers/youth centre graduates</p>	<p>Packaging material production registers</p> <p>Quarterly</p>	<p><b>Year 2018:</b> None</p> <p><b>Year 2019:</b> 20 farmers/youth centre graduates from different villages/tribes involved in packaging materials manufacturing</p>
	<p><b>Output 2.5. Livelihood of nomadic communities invigorated (UNDP)</b></p> <p><b>List of activities under this Output:</b></p> <p>2.5.1. Rehabilitate haffirs (water harvesting ponds/dams) in Golo locality along the migratory routes for</p>	<p><b>Output Indicator 2.5.1:</b> Number of water resources rehabilitated / constructed along the migratory routes</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> 0 water sources rehabilitated / constructed along the migratory routes <b>Target:</b> 2 water sources rehabilitated / constructed along the migratory routes</p>	<p>Completion certificates/reports</p> <p>Quarterly</p>	<p><b>Year 2018:</b> 2 water sources rehabilitated / constructed along the migratory routes</p> <p><b>Year 2019:</b> None</p>

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	livestock in collaboration with Locality office, Ministry of Animal Resources and UNAMID for earth moving equipment			
2.5.2	Establishment of veterinary service extension centres in consultation with the Nomads leaders, Locality Commissioner, and State Ministry of Animal Resources	<b>Output Indicator 2.5.2:</b> Number of Animal Health Centers established and stocked	Completion certificates/reports	<b>Year 2018:</b> None <b>Year 2019:</b> 2 Animal health centers established and stocked
2.5.3	Animal vaccination and treatment services provided in collaboration with FAO and Ministry of Animal Resources	<b>Baseline:</b> TBA <b>Target:</b> 2 Animal health centers established and stocked	Quarterly	
2.5.4	Training of community animal health workers (CAHWs – Paravets) and provision of working tool kits (box)	<b>Output Indicator 2.5.3:</b> Number of animals treated and vaccinated (disaggregated as treated and vaccinated) <b>Baseline:</b> 10,000 <b>Target:</b> 20,000 animals (50% vaccinated)	Vaccination registers Quarterly	<b>Year 2018:</b> 20,000 animals (50% vaccinated) <b>Year 2019:</b> None
		<b>Output Indicator 2.5.4:</b> Number of CAHWs trained and equipped (disaggregated by gender and age) <b>Baseline:</b> None <b>Target:</b> 10 CAHWs trained and equipped (20% Female, 60% youth)	CAHWs training register Quarterly	<b>Year 2018:</b> None <b>Year 2019:</b> 10 CAHWs trained and equipped (20% Female, 60% youth)
<b>Output 2.6: Increased access, equitable distribution and improved quality of education to children of IDPs, returnees and local communities. (UNICEF)</b>		<b>Output Indicator 2.6.1:</b> Percentage of school-aged boys and girls – accessing quality and appropriate sanitation facilities <b>Baseline:</b> No quality gender specific sanitation facilities available <b>Target:</b> 100% of children in three targeted schools in Golo have access to quality sanitation facilities	Annual reports Annually	<b>Year 2018:</b> 100% of children in one school in Golo access quality sanitation facilities <b>Year 2019:</b> 100% of children in 3 schools in Golo access quality sanitation facilities
<b>List of activities under this Output:</b>				
2.6.1	Rehabilitate/construct sanitation facilities for three schools in Golo locality			
2.6.2	Conduct 2 school enrollment campaigns with a focus on enrolling children of returnees and nomadic populations in formal and non-formal education	<b>Output Indicator 2.6.2:</b> Number of school enrollment campaigns implemented for formal and non-formal education <b>Baseline:</b> 2 general campaigns conducted to date <b>Target:</b> 2 additional campaigns conducted targeting returnees and nomadic populations in formal and non-formal education	Annual reports Annually	<b>Year 2018:</b> First enrollment campaign completed in target groups <b>Year 2019:</b> Second enrollment campaign completed in target groups
2.6.3	Procure and distribute adequate teaching/learning materials to 15,000 students, 50% girls 20% nomads (supplies include 150 pupil kits, 100 ECE kits, 300 SIB, 100 teacher kits, 150 recreation materials, 100 set of ALP textbooks, 200 blackboards, 200 dignity kits, and 3000 school uniforms)	<b>Output Indicator 2.6.3:</b> Number of children in ALPs reached through distribution of materials/supplies <b>Baseline:</b> TBC <b>Target:</b> 15,000 children in ALPs reached with school supplies and learning materials	Annual reports Annually	<b>Year 2018:</b> 5,000 children in ALPs <b>Year 2019:</b> 15,000 children in ALPs (cumulative)



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	<b>Output 2.7: Increased institutional capacity of the locality education department to mainstream conflict sensitivity and peacebuilding into education services (UNICEF)</b>		<b>Output Indicator 2.7.1:</b> Number of Short training modules on conflict sensitivity and peacebuilding developed <b>Baseline:</b> No training modules available <b>Target:</b> One short training module on conflict sensitivity and peacebuilding available	Training modules Annually	<b>Year 2018:</b> One training module available
	<b>List of activities under this Output:</b>				
	2.7.1	Provide technical support to locality department of education to develop training manual and elaborate activities for strengthening conflict sensitivity and peacebuilding contribution of education services	<b>Output Indicator 2.7.2:</b> Number of school teachers and Golo locality education staff trained on prevention of violence against children and peacebuilding competencies <b>Baseline:</b> 0 teachers/staff <b>Target:</b> 100 teachers/staff trained on peacebuilding competencies	Training completion reports	<b>Year 2018:</b> 40 teachers/education staff <b>Year 2019:</b> 100 teachers/education staff trained (cumulative)
	2.7.2	Organize and train a total of 100 school teachers and locality education staff on conflict sensitivity and peacebuilding modules as part of the child friendly school (CFS) methodology			
	2.7.3	Promote child and adolescent participation and access to extra-curricular activities, through the formation of 15 child/girls' clubs and the training of 90 club patrons	<b>Output Indicator 2.7.3:</b> Number of child clubs established and patrons trained <b>Baseline:</b> 0 <b>Target:</b> 15 clubs established and 90 patrons trained	Training completion reports	<b>Year 2018:</b> 5 clubs established and 30 patrons trained <b>Year 2019:</b> 15 clubs (cumulative) established and 90 patrons (cumulative) trained
	2.7.4	Strengthen the capacity of 100 PTA members (40% female) through training on school management and supervision, mobilization, school improvement planning and peacebuilding	<b>Output Indicator 2.7.4:</b> Number of female and male PTA members trained on school management and supervision, mobilization, school improvement planning and peacebuilding <b>Baseline:</b> 0 <b>Target:</b> 100 PTA (40% female) trained in SM, SIP, & peacebuilding initiatives	Annual report	<b>Year 2018:</b> 30 PTA members (10 female) trained <b>Year 2019:</b> 100 PTA (40 female) (cumulative) trained
	<b>Output 2.8: Increased equitable and sustainable access to improved drinking water facilities and basic sanitation facilities and adopt adequate hygiene practices for IDPs, returnees and local communities in target areas (UNICEF)</b>		<b>Output Indicator 2.8.1:</b> Number of women, men, girls and boys having access to safe drinking water <b>Baseline:</b> TBA <b>Target:</b> 10,000 additional people have access to safe drinking water	Annual reports Annually	<b>Year 2018:</b> 3,000 additional people <b>Year 2019:</b> 7,000 additional people
	<b>List of activities under this Output:</b>				
	2.8.1	Construct/rehabilitate new gender and disabled sensitive improved water facilities for 10,000 people in target areas and extend to select health facilities/schools	<b>Output Indicator 2.8.2:</b> Number of diverse and representative water management committees <b>Baseline:</b> TBA <b>Target:</b> 10 additional water management committees	Annual reports Annually	<b>Year 2018:</b> 3 new water management committees <b>Year 2019:</b> 7 new water management committees
	2.8.2	Establish and train 10 water management committees and train 150 community members (targeting 50% female participation) on management of water facilities	<b>Output Indicator 2.8.3:</b> Number of communities with community action plans implementing CLTS. <b>Baseline:</b> TBA <b>Target:</b> Three communities	Annual reports Annually	<b>Year 2018:</b> 1 community implementing CLTS <b>Year 2019:</b> 2 communities implementing CLTS
	2.8.3	Implement Community Led Total Sanitation			

# Annex B: Project Results Framework

	processes in selected three target communities	<b>Output Indicator 2.8.4:</b> Number of institutions provided with WASH services.	Annual reports	<b>Year 2018:</b> 2 institutions provided with WASH services
	2.8.4: Extend WASH services to selected health facilities	<b>Baseline:</b> TBA	Annually	<b>Year 2019:</b> 2 institutions provided with WASH services
	2.8.5: Strengthen presence of Government WASH staff at locality level	<b>Target:</b> 4 additional facilities provided with access to WASH services		
		<b>Output Indicator 2.8.5:</b> Number of government WASH staff supported at locality level.	Annual reports	<b>Year 2018:</b> 0 staff supported at locality level.
		<b>Baseline:</b> TBA	Annually	<b>Year 2019:</b> 2 staff supported at locality level.
		<b>Target:</b> 2 senior WASH personnel actively working at locality level		