

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



United Nations
Peacebuilding

PBF PROJECT DOCUMENT

Country: Sudan	
Project Title: Transition to Sustainable Peace in Central Darfur Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway (if existing project):	
PBF project modality: <input type="checkbox"/> IRF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRF	If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund: <input type="checkbox"/> Country Trust Fund <input type="checkbox"/> Regional Trust Fund Name of Recipient Fund:
List all direct project recipient organizations (starting with Convening Agency), followed type of organization: UNICEF, UNDP, UNHCR	
List additional implementing partners, Governmental and non-Governmental: Government of Sudan, NGOs	
Expected project commencement date¹: 01 January 2020 Project duration in months:² 24 Months Geographic zones for project implementation: Nertiti and Um Dukhun Localities of Central Darfur State, Sudan	
Does the project fall under one of the specific PBF priority windows below: <input type="checkbox"/> Gender promotion initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Youth promotion initiative <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions <input type="checkbox"/> Cross-border or regional project	
Total PBF approved project budget* (by recipient organization): UNICEF: \$1,500,000 UNDP: \$ 955,198 UNHCR: \$ 1,083,910 Total: \$ 3,539,108 <i>*The overall approved budget and the release of the second and any subsequent tranche are conditional and subject to PBSO's approval and subject to availability of funds in the PBF account. For payment of second and subsequent tranches the Coordinating agency needs to demonstrate expenditure/commitment of at least 75% of the previous tranche and provision of any PBF reports due in the period elapsed.</i>	
Any other existing funding for the project (amount and source): Project total budget:	

¹ Note: actual commencement date will be the date of first funds transfer.

² Maximum project duration for IRF projects is 18 months, for PRF projects – 36 months.

PBF 1st tranche:	PBF 2nd tranche*:	PBF 3rd tranche*:	__ tranche
UNICEF: \$ 450,000.00	UNICEF: \$ 525,000.00	UNICEF: \$ 525,000.00	XXXX: \$ XXXXXX
UNDP: \$ 286,560.00	UNDP: \$ 334,319.00	UNDP: \$ 334,319.00	XXXX: \$ XXXXXX
UNHCR: \$ 325,173.00	UNHCR: \$ 379,369.00	UNHCR: \$ 379,369.00	XXXX: \$ XXXXXX
Total: \$ 1,061,733.00	Total: \$ 1,238,688.00	Total: \$ 1,238,688.00	Total:

Two-three sentences with a brief project description and succinct explanation of how the project is time sensitive, catalytic and risk-tolerant/ innovative:

The project aims to support transition from conflict and crisis to recovery and sustainable peace in the two target localities of Central Darfur State through facilitating a smooth withdrawal of the joint UN/AU peacekeeping mission; creating conducive environment for return and integration of displaced populations; strengthening rule of law; providing equitable basic services; strengthening local resources for peace by building the capacity of communities and government institutions to manage disputes peacefully and address root causes of conflict. The project is very timely given the planned withdrawal of UNAMID and opportunities created due to recent political changes in Sudan. The PBF funded project is also expected to facilitate better coordination and convergence of other funding in support of peace in the state. Central Darfur is critical to the transition process and wider peacebuilding efforts in the country as most of the armed conflict over the years centered around the Jebel Marra region of the state, which continues to experience much higher insecurity and violence compared to the rest of Darfur and the country.

Summarize the in-country project consultation and endorsement process prior to submission to PBSO, including through any PBF Steering Committee where it exists:

The project was developed after extensive consultations with a wide range of actors and stakeholders in Central Darfur. Two consultation workshops were organized at the state (Zalingei) and locality (Nertiti) levels bringing together a variety of stakeholders to discuss and agree a common analysis and understanding of the context, identify priorities and recommend peacebuilding interventions. The stakeholders included government, Peace and Voluntary Return Council, NGOs, civil society organizations, representatives of women and youth groups, representatives of IDPs and nomadic groups, University of Zalingei, UNAMID and UN agencies.

Project Gender Marker score: 2 ³

Specify % and \$ of total project budget allocated to activities in direct pursuit of gender equality and women's empowerment: At total of \$ **\$1,189,143** equivalent to **33.6%** of the total project budget will be allocated to activities that will directly promote gender equality and women's empowerment.

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 ⁴

³ **Score 3** for projects that have gender equality as a principal objective

Score 2 for projects that have gender equality as a significant objective

Score 1 for projects that contribute in some way to gender equality, but not significantly (less than 15% of budget)

⁴ **Risk marker 0** = low risk to achieving outcomes

Risk marker 1 = medium risk to achieving outcomes

Risk marker 2 = high risk to achieving outcomes

Select PBF Focus Areas which best summarizes the focus of the project (select ONLY one): 2.3⁵

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

Outcome 3: By 2021, populations in vulnerable situations have improved health, nutrition, education, water and sanitation, and social protection outcomes.

Outcome 4: By 2021, national, state and local institutions are more effective to carry out their mandates including strengthened normative frameworks that respect human rights and fundamental freedoms and ensure effective service delivery.

Outcome 5: By 2021, security and stabilization of communities affected by conflict are improved through utilization of effective conflict management mechanisms, peace dividends and support to peace infrastructures and durable solutions that augment peaceful coexistence and social cohesion

If applicable, Sustainable Development Goal to which the project contributes:

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

Type of submission:

New project
 Project amendment

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

Extension of duration: Additional duration in months:

Change of project outcome/ scope:

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

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

Brief justification for amendment:

⁵ PBF Focus Areas are:

(1.1) SSR, (1.2) Rule of Law; (1.3) DDR; (1.4) Political Dialogue;
(2.1) National reconciliation; (2.2) Democratic Governance; (2.3) Conflict prevention/management;
(3.1) Employment; (3.2) Equitable access to social services
(4.1) Strengthening of essential national state capacity; (4.2) extension of state authority/local administration; (4.3) Governance of peacebuilding resources (including PBF Secretariats)

I. Peacebuilding Context and Rationale for PBF support

On 17th August 2019, the Transitional Military Council (TMC) and the Forces for Freedom and Change (FFC), with the mediation support of the African Union and the Government of Ethiopia, signed a Constitutional Declaration agreeing on transitional arrangements for the forthcoming 39 months. The Constitutional Declaration envisages the completion of a fair and comprehensive peace in the Sudan no later than six months from its signing and addresses the root causes of the conflict and its effects.

While the establishment of the transitional institutions was widely welcomed by the Sudanese people, some members of the armed groups, the Sudan Revolutionary Front, claimed that the Constitutional Declaration did not adequately reflect their positions nor did it give enough attention to ending the conflicts in the Sudan. Other political actors outside the FFC, such as the Popular Congress Party, have expressed their strong opposition to the Transitional Government.

A landmark step towards the launching of the peace process was the signature, on 11 September 2019, of the Juba Declaration for Confidence-building Procedures and the Preparation for Negotiation between the transitional authorities and a coalition of 10 armed groups and alliances, under the auspices of the President of South Sudan, Salva Kiir. The parties agreed on a series of specific measures leading to direct negotiations by mid-October 2019, with a view to signing a peace agreement by 14 December 2019, with the support of essential partners, namely the African Union, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), the United Nations, the European Union, the Troika (the United Kingdom, the United States and Norway) and several bilateral partners.

Within the context of his efforts to build a comprehensive peace, as well as in the context of the ongoing UNAMID drawdown, in September 2019, Prime Minister Abdallah Hamdok requested that Sudan be declared eligible for Peacebuilding Fund. In his request, the Prime Minister asked that funding be made immediately available in the three priority areas identified for Darfur, namely Rule of Law; Durable Solutions; and Peacebuilding at the community-level. In making the request, the Prime Minister pointed to the upcoming establishment of a Peace Commission highlighting that it was his Government's expectation that this commission, once established, would be at the helm of all peacebuilding efforts in Sudan and that this programming initiative would fall under its remit.

The Prime Minister also asked the UN to extend the current UNAMID mandate by one year to assist the transitional authorities with the newly launched peace process and peacebuilding efforts. The UN Security Council subsequently approved, in resolution 2495 on 31 October 2019, the extension of UNAMID for one year until 31 October 2020. The resolution reaffirms UNAMID's mandate to continue to implement resolution 2429 (2018), but also requests the mission and United Nations Country Team, to focus on (i) support to the peace process, including to mediation between the Government of Sudan and the Darfur armed movements, (ii) support to peacebuilding activities, including strengthening the State Liaison Functions (SLFs) and expanding them into Jebel Marra in Central Darfur; and (iii) the protection of civilians, monitoring and reporting on human rights, including sexual and gender-based violence and grave violations against children, the facilitation of humanitarian assistance and the safety and security of humanitarian personnel, and contribute to the creation of the necessary security conditions for the voluntary, informed, safe, dignified and sustainable return of refugees and IDPs, or, where appropriate, their local integration or relocation to a third location.

Events in Khartoum, and the social and political unrest that culminated in the overthrow of the regime, impacted Darfur, including Central Darfur (which is analyzed in more details in the next section), in several ways. The five states of Darfur are characterized, generally, by fragile public institutions, an absence of rule of law, criminality as well as sexual and gender-based violence/conflict related violence (SGBV- CRSV), a protracted humanitarian crisis and a lack of

development. In addition to on-going armed conflict in the Jebel Marra, tensions occasionally lead to localized armed violence, including violent attacks on women and girls being exposed to SGBV. This has been particularly problematic in Darfur over the last six months, when, partly because of the shift of attention of the authorities to security in Khartoum, gaps emerged in the effective functioning of institutions in Darfur states, and incidents of criminality increased, in particular in camps for internally displaced persons.

Broadly speaking, therefore, political unrest and increased tensions cannot be separated from the underlying causes of conflict region, which include competition over land and natural resources; ethnic and tribal rivalries; and political and economic marginalization. As a result of the above, the number of farm destructions and unlawful occupation of land in various parts of Darfur has increased in comparison with the same period in 2018. During the May-October farming season, UNAMID recorded 52 land-related incidents with 33 fatalities, compared with 40 incidents with 13 fatalities during the same period in 2018. Across the five Darfur states, 16 percent fewer people are able to access their lands to cultivate and thirteen percent less land is under cultivation in comparison to last year. This will likely result in increased vulnerability and food insecurity in 2019. As at the end of August 2019, the peak of the lean season, more than 1.8 million people were facing phase 3 (crisis) or phase 4 (emergency) levels of food insecurity across Central East, North, and South Darfur, according to the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification data, 17-24% of the population in these states.

Significant human rights violations and abuses have also continued across Darfur with a trend increase in the number of documented cases over the last six months. Insufficient action to address violations and abuses has led to both IDPs and local populations expressing lack of trust in law enforcement offices. In addition, conflict-related sexual violence and sexual and gender-based violence continue to be unreported. Statistically, in July and August, 40 cases of human rights violations and abuses were reported, involving 255 victims, including 9 minors and 38 women, compared with 33 cases involving 182 victims registered between April and June 2019. The documented cases may not reflect the actual number of incidents, owing to underreporting for fear of reprisals, access restrictions to survivors in areas of affected population, as well as absence of police stations and medical facilities in remote areas. Of the 40 cases documented, 85% were allegedly perpetrated by armed men described as nomads. Conflict-related sexual violence, primarily alleged to be perpetrated by armed nomads and other militia groups, continued to be reported in the greater Jebel Marra area, including Golo, Kas, Nertiti, Kabkabiyah and other parts of Darfur.

The rationale behind this request is to promote stabilization and peace consolidation in Darfur with the proposed interventions in these localities aiming to tackle the causes of violence by addressing conflict drivers, and to promote Durable Solutions in Um Dukun.

Central Darfur

Central Darfur State was created in January 2012 as part of implementation of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur (DDPD). The state is comprised of nine localities, Zalingei, Azoum, Wadi Salih, Mukjar, Bendisi, Umdokhun, Nertiti, Rokero and Golo. Local government data shows the state has a population of about 1.2 million. The Fur is the predominant tribe, other tribes include Bani Halba, Reziegat, Tama, Ja'lol, Ta'alba, Bergo, Masaleet, Berne, Falata, Bani hussien, Khozam, Habania, Zagawa, Salamat, Masyreiya, Nawaiba, Dajo and Berti. The state economy is driven by agriculture, animal resources, trade, and mining.

Following the drawdown of UNAMID from other Darfur states in mid-2018, the Jebel Marra region (most of which is in Central Darfur) has become the focus for implementation of mission mandate with significant concentration of its remaining military and civilian capacities located in the state, including its headquarters re-located from El Fasher in Norther Darfur to Zalingei in Central Darfur. UNAMID has also developed a concept to roll out the SLF in the Jebe Marra in early 2020, In line with resolution 2495. While the nature of conflict in Central Darfur State has much in common with the rest of Darfur, it has three distinct conflict features:

(i) Unlike other states, Central Darfur continues to experience significant armed conflict as it is the base for the Sudanese Liberation Army – Abdel Wahid (SLA-AW), the only rebel group that continues to fight the government and has refused to engage in any peace process, including boycotting the ongoing negotiations in Juba. Most of SLA-AW fighters operate in the Jebel Marra region that covers three localities; Rokiro, Golo and Nertiti. There are regular clashes between SLA-AW forces and Sudan Armed Forces (SAF); killing of SLA-AW or SAF combatants often results in retaliatory attacks resulting in further fatalities or abductions. Civilians suspected of collaborating with the opposing faction are often also killed or simply ‘disappear’.

(ii) Armed clashes continue between two different factions within SLA-AW, one led by Salih Borsa and the other by Mubarak Aldouk. These factions often fight for territorial control, and also over disagreements on how to engage with government on potential small-scale peace agreements fearing this could lead to the emergence of further break-away factions.

(iii) Central Darfur continues to experience significant intercommunal conflict driven primarily by competition over natural resources as well as shortages of economic and livelihood opportunities that are underpinned by environmental factors. According to the Faculty of Agriculture at University of Zalingei, environmental factors that have an impact include climate change, desertification due to cutting of trees for charcoal production and brick molding, forest fires, low annual rainfall and reduced size of cultivated land due to insecurity. Deforestation has also reduced the size of available grazing land, often leading to inter-communal conflict between herders and farmers. By the end of September 2019, tensions between pastoralists and farmers in 2019 had resulted in 71 known incidents and left 27 dead.

These three conflict features and the general increasing level of tension present particular challenges to vulnerable groups. By way of example, women and girls face multiple and specific challenges due to the conflict in Central Darfur, including a pattern of sexual violence perpetrated against women and girls in rural communities or in camps for internally displaced persons, who are routinely preyed upon while travelling or engaged in livelihood activities outside camps with significant consequences to the woman, her family and broader community. And critically, women and girls as the primary providers of water, food and energy at the household and community levels, are generally highly dependent on natural resources for their livelihoods and are therefore particularly vulnerable to SGBV, localized tensions and resulting changes in the availability of these resources.

Women and girls form the bedrock of social capital in the Darfur communities, yet due to conflict over the years they are further isolated and less effective at building bridges as they experience an increase in the burden of their care roles (emotional and economic), often exacerbated due to displacement and/or loss of familial and community networks. These additional, often overwhelming burdens that women and girls carry, have increased their protection risks, including sexual abuse and exploitation, in addition to social, economic and legal barriers to their participation and inclusion in decision making and peace processes at the local or national level. The project aims to revive the critical and positive peacebuilding role women have traditionally played in Darfur communities by promoting their meaningful participation in the design and implementation of activities. The project will also integrate specific gender analysis and the needs and views of women and girls with regards to peacebuilding in the initial assessment phase of the project, including the perception surveys.

As outlined earlier, the recent economic and political crisis at the national level has had an impact on the already fragile situation in Central Darfur, increasing violence and vulnerability at the community level, weakening social cohesion, and adding to the existing challenges faced by communities, UN agencies, broader national and international humanitarian actors implementing programs in divided communities where human security and other basic needs are unmet. The civil unrest has further weakened rule of law and protection mechanisms leading to increased incidents of inter-communal clashes that have resulted in deaths, injuries, other human rights violations and increased vulnerability of civilians. The situation has also left a security vacuum as the removal of government officials

weakened the authority and leadership at state and locality levels and as security forces were re-deployed to Khartoum. Tensions between IDPs and the government and/or security entities in place, also mirrored confrontations between the TMC and FFC with Darfuri protestors supporting protests in Khartoum. Given newly created security lapses, with the RSF redeployments, violence also increased between pastoralists and herders, the latter of whom are armed.

Land and natural resources remain at the heart of inter-communal conflict and constitute the key to Durable Solutions for internally displaced persons. However, land tenure and the management of natural resources are compounded by differing customary, statutory and religious legal systems of ownership and significant IDP displacements. Both make it difficult for the displaced to prove ownership with them consequently unable to receive compensation. (Women are disproportionately affected as their access to land is dependent on social structures within their communities).

The political unrest and increased tensions also cannot be separated from the underlying causes of conflict in the region, which include competition over land and natural resources; ethnic and tribal rivalries; and political and economic marginalization. These conflict dynamics manifest themselves mostly at the local level and requires a peacebuilding approach that addresses drivers of insecurity and conflict at the sub-national and local level. By way of example, as Arab nomads prevent farmers from accessing their land^[1] - through attacks, threats and extortion - this has decreased access to arable land, increasing vulnerability and food insecurity.

Given the fragility of the situation, it is important to act now to prevent any further escalation and/or a full relapse into violent conflict and to strengthen existing peacebuilding and rule of law mechanisms, to mitigate and revolve inter-communal conflict. To ensure greater focus and impact, two localities in Central Darfur state have been selected for implementation; these are Nertiti and Um Dukhun although political will and support to the Land Commission and other critical institutions will be required to address the issues at both national and State level, something that is being provided through support from the PBF Secretariat at the national level.

These two localities were identified as a priority during a consultation workshop held in the capital city Zalingei on 29 May 2019; the workshop followed an extensive stakeholder consultation process. Both Nertiti and Um Dukhun have recently experienced conflict, remain vulnerable to further tensions, host IDPs and have received returnees. Local stakeholders, including representatives from women's groups, requested immediate investments in peacebuilding to prevent further escalation and/or a full relapse into violent conflict.

Nertiti is located along the main commercial and supply route linking Nyala, Zalingei and El Geneina. It is one of the most important bases for Government military activities in Jebel Marra. With a population of 277,000, it hosts a total of 70,752 IDPs. The locality was recommended by a majority of participants - including women and youth - due to high levels of conflict and politically-motivated criminality (including armed clashes between SAF and SLA/AW, criminality perpetrated by the Northern Reizegat against IDPs due to their perceived allegiance with SLA-AW, inter-communal conflict over natural resources, and tensions between IDPs and local residents); weak rule of law institutions; and high number of IDPs.

The SLA-AW are also involved in crimes, mostly cattle rustling against the northern Reizegat who often retaliate by targeting the IDPs and the local Fur farmers. It was highlighted that the presence of governance institutions is better compared with other localities (except Zalingei) and that UNAMID, UN agencies and NGOs were present and implementing a range of activities including some RoL and community stabilization activities by UNAMID.

^[1] FAO statistics indicate 16 percent fewer people have been able to access their land this year and 13 percent less land is under cultivation this year as compared to 2018.

Since the beginning of 2019, there has been a significant increase in the number of GBV cases reported and general harassment of women in Nertiti. Conflict, insecurity and droughts have weakened protection systems at the State and community level further exposing women and children to violence, exploitation and abuse. Night-time shootings in IDP camps have occurred; a perception of fear lingers – especially among women.

Um Dukhun, which is also a Durable Solutions pilot, is a border town only 22 kms from the Central Africa Republic (CAR) and close to neighboring Chad. It hosts a total of 85,584 IDPs and has recently received some 30,000 returnees – mostly from Chad. The town has experienced incidents of intercommunal conflict with present ongoing tensions; has received previous funding from Darfur Community Peace and Stability Fund (DCPSF), has established peacebuilding structures that PBF can further build on, and good UN/NGO presence with minimal governance structures in place. Um Dukhun is also a pilot project for Durable Solutions for both the government and the UN that has not yet received any significant funding so far.

Ranking Table of Localities by stakeholders:						
No.	Locality/ Criteria	Hosting IDPs and Returnees	High potential for relapse into conflict	Currently experiencing intercommunal conflict	Complementing existing PB projects	Presence of governance, UN/NGs
1	Nertiti	High	High	High	Medium	High
2	Um Dukhun	High	High	Medium	High	High
3	Zalingei	High	Medium	Low	Medium	High
4	Rokero	Low	High	High	Medium	Low
5	Wadi Saleh	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Low

Strategic Frameworks & National Ownership

On 31 October 2019 the Security Council extended UNAMID’s mandate for a year in resolution 2429 (2018). Resolution (S/2019/849) stipulates that UNAMID, in cooperation with the UN Country Team, focuses on (i) support to the peace process and the implementation of any peace agreement, (ii) support to peacebuilding activities including expansion of the SLFs into Jebel Marra, and (iii) the protection of civilians, monitoring and reporting on human rights, the facilitation of humanitarian assistance and the safety and security of humanitarian personnel, and to contribute to the creation of the necessary security conditions for the voluntary, informed, safe, dignified and sustainable return of refugees and IDPs or local integration or relocation to a third location. The Security Council has also requested a Special Report of the Secretary-General and the Chairperson of the AU Commission by 31 January 2020 covering recommendations for the UNAMID drawdown and options for a follow-on presence.

Prior to that, Security Council resolution 2479 (2019) of 27 June 2019 had endorsed the case for a joint African Union-United Nations political strategy for the Darfur peace process to create momentum in the context of the exit of UNAMID. The resolution outlined that the proposed strategy “should be guided by the principles of the Constitutional Declaration, recognize the lead of the Sudanese institutions and people, including its women and youth, and ultimately contribute to rebuilding the social contract in the country”. In collaboration with other external actors, the African Union-United Nations scope of engagement will be to support: (a) an inclusive peace process with armed groups in Darfur and the Two Areas, including compliance with United Nations Security Council resolution 1325 (2000), and as per chapter 15 of the Constitutional Declaration; (b)

peacebuilding processes within local communities; (c) regional and cross-border initiatives; and (d) the constitutional and electoral processes.

To strengthen transition planning in Darfur, in 2018, the Security Council in resolution 2429 (2018), authorized UNAMID to work jointly with the UNCT to support a whole-of-system transition concept with the aim of providing sustainable solutions to the critical drivers of conflict in Darfur within a two-year timeframe. Accordingly, the State Liaison Functions (SLF) were established in January 2019 in the capitals of North, South, West and East Darfur to implement four transition priorities in the areas of rule of law, human rights, livelihood and durable solutions/service delivery for internally displaced persons. Supported with assessed programmatic funding and staff co-location, the SLF is an integration mechanism implemented by UNAMID and the UNCT in close cooperation with national actors, focusing the work the UN on the most urgent needs to preserve and sustain peacekeeping gains.

For the remaining period of UNAMID's mandate implementation, UNAMID and the UN Country Team (UNCT) established a Joint Transition Cell (JTC), effective 1st September 2019, to replace the existing interim transition mechanism. The JTC will focus on field coordination, including information management and analysis, project management and the gradual expansion of the State liaison functions (SLFs) further into the greater Jebel Marra. Strengthening coordination will ensure the links between the SLFs and parallel funding streams, including the Peacebuilding Fund, DCPSF and the Darfur Development Strategy.

The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) translates government development priorities into a common operational framework for UN support, based upon which individual UN agencies formulate development programmes and projects for the period 2018–2021. The UNDAF was developed, based on a common country assessment, in close consultation between the UN and government partners and is aligned to the National Development Strategy. The National Development Strategy 2017-2020, which was formulated through intensive consultation at state and federal levels, outlines peace and reconciliation objectives within the governance and administration sector. It is anticipated that with its formation, the new Transitional Government will want to review overarching objectives for the development of the country in accordance with its own vision.

The Darfur Development Strategy (DDS) 2013-2019 was originally developed in response to the 2011 Doha Document for Peace in Darfur, to offer a sequenced, coordinated and holistic plan for equitable, sustainable and participatory development needed to move Darfur out of a cycle of conflict and poverty towards a stable and prosperous future, although it was always recognised that more needed to be done to achieve long-term stability. There is widespread support for efforts currently underway by key donors, the UN and the Government to update the Darfur Development Strategy given the underlying assumptions of a successful UNAMID transition and exist and the need for a development process predicated on addressing the root causes of conflict and long-term needs of the people of Darfur.

The RCO is currently working on a mapping of post-transition international assistance for Darfur, reflecting the support provided by the UNCT alongside that of other partners in an effort to determine the comparative strengths of the UN and partners in sectors previously supported by UNAMID and seek to minimise the gap after the mission's exit.

The Darfur Community Peace and Stability Fund (DCPSF), established in 2007 and administered by the UN, helps to address root causes of conflict in Darfur, supporting peacebuilding and conflict mediation at the community level. The Fund seeks to advance community peace and stability in Darfur by establishing/strengthening community-based reconciliation mechanisms, supporting interdependent livelihoods, promoting effective natural resource management, and building and linking networks among peacebuilding actors and initiatives across Darfur. It works through over 60 participating UN organizations and international and national non-governmental partners. To request

proposals from organizations, the Fund first conducts conflict analyses and prioritizes geographical areas.

With the formation of the Transitional Government, Prime Minister Abdallah Hamdok submitted a request for PBF eligibility to the Secretary General on 25th September 2019. The rationale behind this request is to promote stabilization and peace consolidation in Darfur with proposed interventions aiming to tackle the causes of violence by working on the findings of conflict drivers. These had been identified in the “Special report of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission and the Secretary-General of the United Nations on the strategic review of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur” (special report) and Security Council resolution 2429 (2018). Subsequent discussions with the Government of Sudan endorsed the three priority areas identified for PBF funding: (i) rule of law, (ii) durable solutions, and (iii) peacebuilding at community level. Sudan received funding from the PBF’s Immediate Response Facility for the joint UNDP-UNICEF project “Sustainable Returns and Peacebuilding through Durable Solutions and Rule of Law in Golo, Jebel Marra” (2018), with a budget of \$3 million. The project applies an integrated approach of sustainable and diversified livelihood opportunities for women and men, and education and protection for children, and seek to strengthen rule of law institutions and support youth participation in peacebuilding activities, while promoting durable solutions for internally displaced persons and returnees in the most conflict-affected area in Darfur.

The scaling-up of PBF assistance in Darfur will support the Sudanese Government, through the newly-established Peace Commission, to build peace in Darfur by addressing land issues, the root cause and driver of much of the conflict, and to rebuild the social contract with and between all elements of the population, through an inclusive and participatory approach at local level that informs, and is informed by, the Government-owned process of “refreshing” the Darfur Development Strategy.

The project in Central Darfur will be fully coordinated and aligned with the State Government plans and ongoing peacebuilding projects and initiatives including the existing PBF-funded project in Golo locality, DCPSF-funded projects in Um Dukhun, and UNAMID supported governance and stabilization activities in Jebel Marra. The PBF project will fulfill a catalytic role facilitating better alignment and coherence across the existing and anticipated peacebuilding initiatives through promoting convergence on same geographic areas, common results frameworks and improved coordination across agencies, actors and funding sources.

- a) A **summary of existing interventions** in the proposal’s sector by filling out the table below.

Project name (duration)	Donor and budget	Project focus	Difference from/ complementarity to current proposal
Sustainable Returns and Peacebuilding through Durable Solutions and Rule of Law in Golo, Jabel Marra	PBF, \$3,000,000 (Dec 2018 – June 2020)	Rule of law, durable solutions, livelihoods and basic services in Golo Locality, Jabel Marra, Central Darfur	Current proposal will complement and strengthen peacebuilding work in neighboring locality of Nertiti in Jebel Marra
Darfur Community Recovery for Co-existence (DCRC Phase III).	DCRC \$600,000 2 years 2018/2019	Sustainable peace dialogue mechanisms, support community participation in peace process, restoring trust and confidence within and between communities,	Current proposal establishes a network of CBRMs which feed into the Um Dhukhun based Peace and Justice Reconciliation

		facilitating sharing of peacebuilding experience between communities.	Committee
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II. The Project

The *nature* of the challenges in Darfur dictate that effective peacebuilding must be founded upon a political commitment, driven by the Prime Minister and owned at all levels of Government, with technical support and resources provided by the UN system and other partners. A purely technical enterprise is unlikely to succeed.

The UN Peacebuilding Fund in Sudan will help strengthen the capacity of the UN-system in supporting the Prime Minister’s overarching vision and commitment to peace, by facilitating the mechanisms and processes to implement it, and by integrating UN system programming at the local level – where peace is built and felt – to establish a replicable methodology to deliver on the priority areas identified in the UN/AU Special Report (S/2018/530) and Security Council resolution 2429 (2018), and recapitulated by the Prime Minister in his request for PBF eligibility for Sudan, namely durable solutions for IDPs and refugees, rule of law and human rights, and peacebuilding at community level.

In Darfur, the PBF-supported programme will focus its support on just and peaceful resolution of the land issue, understood as primary cause and ongoing driver of conflict, will help the Government restore the social contract and deliver on the optimism and expectations of a new Sudan, and will work to strengthen cultural resilience to future conflict by building the capacities of civil society for a rights-based approach to addressing disputes before they escalate into violence.

The *scale* of the challenge is such that no single project, programme or track of assistance can encompass it. A strategic framework is required to coordinate and articulate multiple interventions – those of the Government, the UN system, the donor community and implementing partners - to a set of collective outcomes for peacebuilding. The PBF intervention seeks to contribute to the achievement of the following three outcomes for the whole of Darfur:

- Outcome 1: *Durable solutions for the return of IDPs and refugees are made possible by peaceful resolution of land disputes, and sustainable land and natural resource management facilitates enhanced agricultural productivity, processing and value-chains to create jobs and improve livelihoods.*
- Outcome 2: *The social contract between Government and the people is restored and renewed: freedom of movement and physical security is taken for granted by men and women and the rule of law is perceived to be applied without fear or favour; quality basic services are accessible to all, and all feel a stakeholder to their provision.*
- Outcome 3: *A culture of peace and rights is nurtured and sustained in Darfur by a vibrant civil society with the commitment and capacity to represent the interests of all stakeholders in the resolution of disputes, and in holding Government to account for maintenance of the social contract.*

Outcome 1

A central thesis arising from the context analysis is that durable solutions for the majority of IDPs and refugees requires resolution of land disputes, facilitating people’s ability to return to their homes and their land. Land issues in Darfur are multi-dimensional and complex, and likely to prove intractable without concerted effort of the Government at all levels - locality, state and federal – to engage in durable solutions planning. Sustained political will, legislative reform, and significant investment in

institutional strengthening and capacity development will all be required to address the different aspects. The PBF contribution, then, will be well targeted and catalytic.

The overall process itself is understood as politically sensitive and risks exacerbating existing tensions and endangering the relative current peace in the broader Darfur region – despite the continued armed clashes in Jebel Marra, Central Darfur. The obvious mitigation strategy is for the PBF to support developing a bottom-up approach to complement the top-down effort. While credit should be given to the previous Government for certain land dispute interventions at the local level, perceptions of Government complicity in the original causes, and of a fitful, politicized and inconsistent approach to the overall issue, has compromised the trust of key stakeholders; the new Government has an opportunity for a fresh start, and should be assisted to engage with communities themselves to identify potential remedies and solutions through an inclusive and participatory rights-based peacebuilding approach. In Central Darfur, some good efforts by the government, UN and partners have been made in recent years in addressing the issue of land in Um Dukhun locality, which has facilitated significant returns of IDPs and refugees to the locality already; the PBF project will build on and reinforce these initiatives. However, with the exception of UNAMID support to the rural courts and other conflict resolution mechanism, not much has happened in Nertiti locality with regards to addressing issues related to land ownership and use. The project will use lessons learned from Um Dukhun and other localities/states in Darfur in the design and implementation of PBF activities in Nertiti.

Separate interventions of the UN, part-funded by a central PBF project, will provide the requisite support to the Peace and Land Commissions, the national reform agenda and necessary sub-national architecture and processes as these are determined by the new Government. The PBF herein will provide the necessary tools to facilitate State and Locality authorities to lead community efforts to map property issues and potential remedial solutions – data and knowledge management systems, equipment, training, and support to coordination – and will accompany them in the process, building capacity along the way. The PBF intervention will inform the policy response via the broader UNCT effort to support the Government on land issues and will establish Locality Action Plans for Government, UN Agency and donor partner response.

Building on existing data, a survey of IDP and refugee aspirations to return will be conducted in the two target localities, which will identify the key obstacles to their doing so – whether lack of security, services or expropriation of property by others – and which maps and accounts for the needs of those who have occupied IDPs' property or land, including other IDPs or parties from different localities. Durable solutions require that the needs and claims of all must be documented and given equal weight for an integrated, comprehensive and just remedial roadmap to be developed.

The International Organization for Migration's (IOM) Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) gives the ability to provide timely, regular, systematic and jointly approved information on displacement and the needs of affected populations in Sudan from and to humanitarian partners (via Sudan's Inter Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) / Information Management Working Group (IMWG)) and development partners (via Recovery Return Reintegration (RRR) Sector).

Building on competencies and resources developed for the global DTM tool, IOM will deploy for this intervention DTM enumeration teams to commence Mobility Tracking operations throughout Tawila (North Darfur), Jebel Moon (West Darfur), Assalaya and two neighbouring localities (East Darfur), Geredia (South Darfur) and Nertiti (Central Darfur). The enumeration teams will work to augment and enhance coherence and interoperability of the current evidence base towards better informing context specific activity workplans within the proposed project. Building on the information gathered from previous DTM registrations, these Mobility Tracking operations, adapted to the conditions and challenges of West Darfur operational context, will verify and update target populations at the smallest geographical level, namely at the village, neighbourhood or camp level.

The consensual development of overarching Land and Natural Resource Management (LNRM) Plans for each Locality will be essential to support just and equitable allocation and access. These will need to be informed by the increasing impact of climate change in Darfur, which humbles all political authority and institutions and threatens any peace effort in Darfur as productive land shrinks, water becomes scarcer, and competition for resources increases. Environmental fragility assessments will be essential to support land and natural resource management plans through identification of appropriate adaptation and mitigation measures, whether changes to crop production or agricultural method, or location and design of infrastructure, water holes, irrigation systems, tree planting schemes etc.

For the foreseeable future, agriculture will remain the primary source of livelihoods for the majority of the population in Darfur, and key to durable solutions for IDPs and refugees. LNRM Plans should be socio-economic strategies identifying climate-smart agriculture, yield and productivity improvements, light processing enterprises and value-chain enhancement that can help communities rationalize and allocate land and resources to raise income levels and spur growth in an efficient and environmentally sustainable way. Limited resources preclude PBF engaging directly in livelihoods work, but coordination with UN Agencies and other partners will facilitate demonstration projects to be undertaken.

Outcome 2

The concept of durable solutions also includes provision of security, rule of law and basic services, but these are priorities not just for IDPs and refugees but for all of the people of Darfur. If the vision and commitment of the Prime Minister for peace is to be met, then PBF – clearly linked to the wider UN effort for durable solutions in Darfur – must support the Government to renew the social contract and deliver on the optimism and expectations of the people for a new Sudan.

In Jebel Marra and Nertiti, the Government has still to reserve to itself the “monopoly of force”, and PBF must be flexible enough to provide immediate response in the event of any peace agreement to be signed with the rebel factions through the provision of peace ‘dividends’ for the population. There are efforts underway to reach localized peace agreements with factions of rebel groups in Nertiti who are present in north and north-eastern parts of the locality. The project will coordinate with UNAMID and other stakeholders and be ready to deliver timely and coordinated response in support of peacebuilding and recovery should there be such a peace agreement.

Physical security is a ‘felt’ experience and activities to enhance it are best targeted and measured in terms of community perceptions. In the two localities of Nertiti and Um Dukhun, the PBF project will help extend the presence of the State, through new police stations and police posts, and capacity development of the Sudanese Police Force (SPF) to engage in community-based policing to build relations of trust and confidence with all sections of the community.

Ensuring the rule of law must encompass more than provision of security and PBF will engage in complementary activities to improve access to justice, building capacities of the Police, transitional justice mechanisms and formal judiciary to record complaints, to investigate, adjudicate and dispense justice, and to enforce remedial measures and corrections in a demonstrably fair, humane, transparent and accountable manner. Strengthening security and the rule of law in Central Darfur, especially in Nertiti/Jebel Marra, is an enormous challenge, and the PBF project will be integrated with, and complemented by existing joint UN programming, including the SLF to be rolled out in 2020, and further to be refreshed in line with priorities identified under the UNAMID drawdown.

Establishing or reinstating responsive basic services is the other key prerequisite in renewing the social contract between the State and the people. In support of UN Country Team programming for durable solutions, PBF will contribute resources to support education, WASH and protection services, as well as capacity development support to ensure that systems are in place, and relevant service providers are trained, to the minimum level necessary to deliver quality services in a transparent and accountable way. Mechanisms will be established to ensure community engagement and participation

in design and management of services including Parent-Teacher Associations, WASH committees etc., as tools to enhance relevance, ownership and sustainability.

Ensuring equitable access to basic services is a huge challenge, and the PBF has limited resources, which must be targeted carefully. An inviolable principle of humanitarian assistance is to provide aid and services to those most in need; development actors support Governments to deliver services according to strategies and plans arising from an ultimately political process. The PBF will work with and through both, to fund common priorities, identified by communities themselves, considered essential to resolution of local conflicts and maintenance of peace.

The project in target localities of Central Darfur will not only support basic services as 'peace dividends' but also utilize service delivery as entry points for creating community level mechanisms or platforms that will bring together different individuals and groups to collaborate and engage for common good. These inclusive mechanisms - such as parent-teacher associations, water management committees, protection networks - will aim to increase trust and collaboration within and across tribal and ethnic groups, promote gender equality and strengthen capacities for conflict prevention and resolution. The structures will also aim to improve relations between local authorities and community members through participation in planning, delivery and management of basic services.

Outcome 3

The approach of the PBF project, as well as the work that it does, should contribute to improving the future resilience of Darfur. This is best done by developing the capacities of civil society to nurture and sustain a culture of rights-based peacemaking.

Peace must be made and maintained at the *local* level. An all-inclusive and participatory rights-based approach at local level is the best guarantor that the overall intervention will be perceived and accepted as demonstrably for the public good, undertaken in the interests of all and in accordance with the rule of law, fairly applied.

In support of Outcome 1, the PBF will focus community peacebuilding efforts on the land issue. Community-based reconciliation mechanisms, native administrations, rural courts and existing agricultural crop protection committees will be mobilized and capacitated to identify "easy wins" for durable solutions that can inspire confidence and momentum in the process of dispute resolution in regard to property claims, migratory routes and access to water and other natural resources. More intractable disputes, which may require redress through the courts or need to await Federal or State level legislative reform, will be included in the Locality Action Plans, with potential remedial solutions identified for implementation by other actors or under future phases of PBF intervention.

A *rights-based approach* to peacebuilding needs to be taken, founded on principles of empowerment and accountability, and rooted in civil society to promote ownership and sustainability. Specific attention will be paid to the needs of vulnerable groups - women, youth, IDPs and refugees - to support their immediate protection following the drawdown of UNAMID, their ability to claim their rights, and their ability to participate equally and effectively in governance institutions and peacebuilding mechanisms.

PBF will build capacities of civil society to monitor and defend the human rights of all citizens and support availability of paralegal support to hold authorities to account. Building and sustaining the peace in Darfur requires the highest possible levels of accountability of duty bearers, to overcome entrenched cynicism and to reassure all stakeholders as to the integrity and efficacy of every aspect of the new Government's national, regional and local effort.

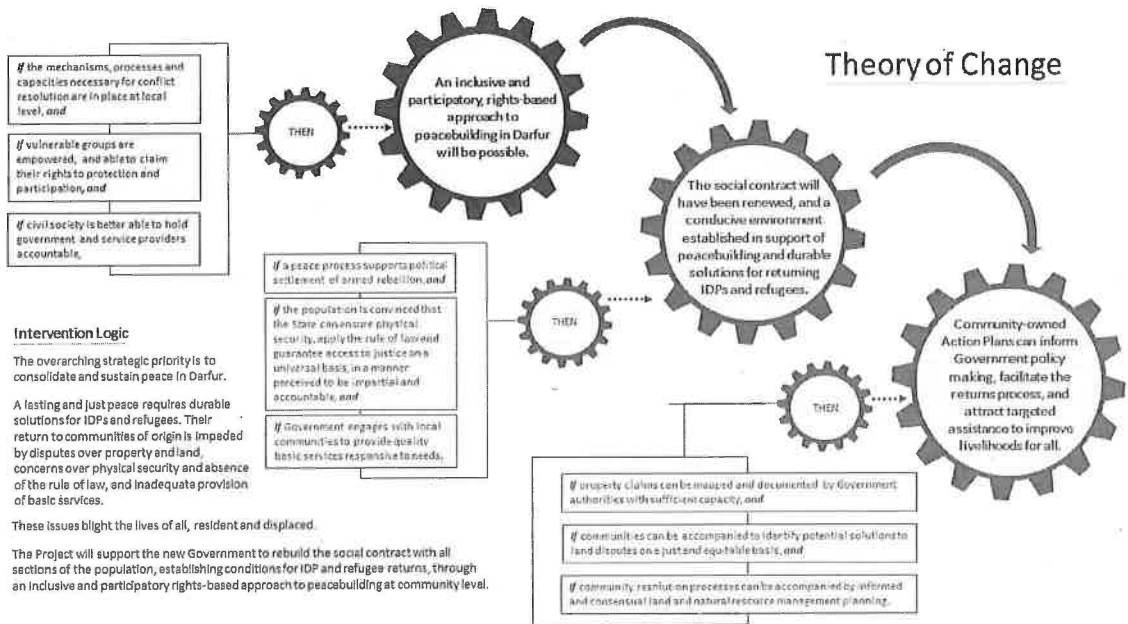
The project will also prioritize providing opportunities for the meaningful participation of women, young people and children in the planning, implementation and periodic review of activities, and will

support the development of their skills and capacities. At least 40 percent of beneficiaries will be women and girls; project activities will track gender and age disaggregated data.

Beneficiary targets

The project will target 80% of the population in 5 clusters of villages in Um Dukhun and 7 clusters of villages in Nertiti; most of which include populations of IDP and/or returnees, and several are in hard to reach areas due to actual sporadic conflict or insecurity. Apart from direct beneficiaries, the project is expected to provide peace dividends for the broader population in terms of improving human security, and social cohesion. Direct beneficiaries are estimated across both localities at 194,674 (56,174 in Um Dukhun, 138,500 in Nertiti), including 77,869 women, and 58,402 children and youth. Of this number, non-host beneficiaries are expected to number 27,050 in Um Dukhun and 40,700 in Nertiti.

Theory of Change



Project implementation strategy

UNICEF will act as Lead Agency in Central Darfur. A key objective of the first phase is to develop a replicable UN Country Team model for peacebuilding at community level, in consultation with all stakeholders, including UNAMID and/or the State Level Function (SLF) coordinators, to undertake inclusive and participatory conflict resolution and development planning processes to establish a comprehensive set of community-owned Locality Action Plans to consolidate the peace, renew the social contract, and unlock durable solutions for IDPs and refugees. This will be particularly imperative as the Mission expands SLF's into the Greater Jebel Marra where peacekeeping and peacebuilding activities will be implemented simultaneously, as well as into the rest of Central Darfur. It is intended that the Locality Action Plans should inform, and be informed by, the parallel process of Darfur Strategy Refresh.

Project work in Central Darfur will be implemented in four overlapping phases: months 1-6 will comprise the Inception Phase of the Project, months 3-12 the Initial Phase, months 9-24 the Response Phase, and months 21-24 the Evaluation Phase.

The Inception Phase will cover a first Joint Steering Committee for the project, to review the Project Documents and offer initial guidance; recruitment of Secretariat staff and Agency mobilization for improved field presence; data capture, initial surveys and community perception studies; preparation of local conflict analyses (that will include a gender responsive understanding of the drivers of conflict) and conflict sensitivity strategy; establishment of the common M&E framework and regime, and consultancy for development of the joint communications strategy. Community-based reconciliation mechanisms will be formed or convened, membership reviewed and stakeholders trained to participate and offered mediation support. It will conclude with the submission of an Inception Phase report to a second meeting of the Joint Steering Committee.

Timely launch of the Initial Phase in month 3 of project implementation is intended to minimise delays between consultations already held and start-up of activities on the ground, offering “easy win” sub-projects in support of community-based reconciliation mechanisms and their work to unpack local conflicts and identify remedial solutions. Sub-projects may cover a variety of interventions but will be restricted to “easy wins” that can build confidence and maintain momentum of the community’s own efforts at peacebuilding.

Once all initial surveys have been conducted and considered, reconciliation processes undertaken, and Locality Action Plans have been developed, suitably informed by a parallel process of land and natural resource management planning, further assistance for provision of basic services and/or in increased police presence will be made in response. It is likely that the remedial roadmaps prepared by communities will go beyond the duration or resources available to the PBF – they should, however, be useful both to alert policy-makers of the nature of conflicts and threats to peace in each Locality, and to better inform Government and the international community of potential measures to mitigate or resolve them.

The final three months of project implementation will comprise the Evaluation Phase. Repeat community perception studies will measure progress against baselines established, and an external evaluation will be called to report back to the Darfur Transition Working Group and the Joint PBF Steering Committee on programmatic adjustments to be made for planning and implementation of a second phase, and the potential replicability of the model to other areas of Sudan.

Conflict Sensitivity

As the lead agency, UNICEF will work to ensure that the awareness and implementing modalities of local and international actors are in line with local needs, minimizing harm to local communities and ensuring that up to date analysis of the local conflict dynamics inform the project design and delivery. Conflict sensitive programming will be based on Agencies’ deep understanding of local conflict dynamics, gender and power relations, and local entry points for ensuring that conflict sensitivity is a cross-cutting theme of all project activities. Embedded in this project is the flexibility to adapt to new insights into local conflict and power dynamics which will be tracked through regular context analysis, including workshopping the interplay between the conflict and the project. Such activities embed sensitivity around project processes, activities, and outputs, while building the DNH capacities of partners.

III. Project management and coordination

Recipient organizations and implementing partners

The recipient UN agencies will coordinate implementation modalities and to the extent possible develop common and integrated partnerships with NGOs and government entities for implementing project activities on the ground. Strong coordination and partnership with the SLF will also be important. The project will mainly be delivered through relevant government ministries/entities (e.g. education, water, justice, police) and through national and international NGOs. In both Nertiti and

Um Dukhun there are NGOs are the are currently working in different sectors with some existing capacities in peacebuilding programming; there is also a consortium of NGOs for 'durable solutions' in Um Dukhun locality who will be engaged for this project. A key priority for working with government entities will be to develop institutional capacities for sustainability and longer-term systemic change.

UNICEF Sudan will increasingly be using UN Partner Portal in selecting partnership. The system is piloted in Q4 of 2019 but will be fully utilized by 2020. This will improve efficiency by reducing timeline for partnership selection process, increase compliance with UN agency requirement for civil society partnership, also civil society partners will have access centralized resource library with partnership guideline from multi UN agencies.

1. **Technical Criteria** - technical experience and sector expertise based on the relevance and appropriateness of proposed interventions
2. **Financial Criteria:** Cost effectiveness of proposed interventions; consistency with current market prices for goods and services; and the level of direct cost partner contribution of resources (in cash and in kind) to the proposed interventions.

Project management and coordination

At the state level consultation workshop, the Undersecretary of Government stressed the importance of good coordination among stakeholders, led by the government. He recommended that three levels of government should be involved: the first level to be the Wali, the DG of Peace and Voluntary Return Council and the HAC Commissioner; the second level to be all line ministries as it relates to their technical work; and third level is at the locality level involving locality commissioner and all key stakeholders.

As the lead agency, UNICEF will maintain one international project manager who will be responsible for overall coordination and management of the project. The project manager was hired on short term basis for the PBF-funded Golo project who will continue to take responsibility for coordination and oversight of this project. The project manager is based in Zalingei, the capital of Central Darfur but will also provide technical support to South Darfur and other Darfur states as needed. She will work closely government authorities, UNAMID, NGOs and all other partners and stakeholders and will co-chair the peacebuilding working group together with government. UNICEF will also hire one national staff (NO-A) to work closely with the international project manager and facilitate engagement with government, civil society and communities for implementation and monitoring of project activities; currently UNICEF has one national consultant for the Golo project whose contract will be extended for this project. UNICEF will also use its existing technical staff for sector-specific activities; these will include about 20% time of three national officers (NO-B level), each for education, WASH and child protection.

In addition, the PBF Secretariat project in Khartoum has agreed to provide one International UNV to UNICEF to support the coordination and most importantly the monitoring and evaluation of project activities. He/she will provide support to both Central and South Darfur State project where UNICEF is the lead agency.

UNDP will have a proper management structure in place to ensure effective implementation of the PBF projects in all five Darfur States. The UNDP team which will be funded by the project is composed of the following staff who will be deployed appropriately: Darfur Project Manager: who will have the overall substantive responsibilities of management, coordination, quality assurance and oversight of the project; Local Governance Specialist: who will provide technical and quality assurance support to the local governance components in all 8 targeted localities in the 5 Darfur states to ensure synergies, exchange of best practices and lessons learnt; Land Management Officer: who will focus on ensuring coordination between the different stakeholders and actors concerned with

resolution of land disputes and land management issues since it represents the key driver of conflict in the targeted localities and the state. Peacebuilding Specialist: who will be responsible of providing technical advice and guidance on peacebuilding issues by ensuring that all activities and decisions are conflict sensitive and we apply peacebuilding lens and do-no-harm principles in all project activities and decisions, Gender Officer: who will be responsible of gender sensitivity and mainstreaming in all activities of the project. In addition of ensuring achievement of the 30% gender allocation, close monitoring of gender specific indicators, ensuring women are included in the CBRMs, peace dialogue and decision making and disaggregation of data by gender.

As the lead agency in West Darfur and implementing agency in the other four Darfur States, UNHCR will hire international and national staff to ensure dedicated project management capacity for overall coordination and management of the project. UNHCR dedicated capacity will include an Associate M&E Officer (P2 level) in El Geneina (the capital of West Darfur); one Protection Officer (P3) and one Protection Assistant (G6), both in Nyala (South Darfur); and one Associate Protection Officer (P2) in Zalingei (Central Darfur).

The project coordinator will work closely with government authorities at federal and State level (see below), UNAMID, NGOs and all other partners and stakeholders. He/she will co-chair the peacebuilding working group together with counterparts from the Government of Sudan. The coordination and reporting team will work closely as well with the international project manager from the Secretariat (in modalities to be defined with PBF and RCO) and facilitate engagement with government, civil society and communities for implementation and monitoring of project activities.

Other participating UN agencies will identify their own staff to implement the project and also to participate in coordination meetings. The coordination structure will be discussed and agreed upon before startup of implementation.

Based on consultations, stakeholders agreed to establish coordination structure for the project at state level and locality level through the establishment or strengthening of Peacebuilding Coordination Groups (PBCGs) that will be co-chaired by the government and the UN. The existing PBCG in Zalingei, the capital city, regularly brings together stakeholders to coordinate with different partners, discuss the progress of implementation of activities, share lesson learnt and challenges related to Peacebuilding. TORs and membership of the group will be reviewed and adjusted as required. At the locality level, a further coordination mechanism to convene local stakeholders will be established, to be co-led by the locality government and the UN agency or an NGO.

UNICEF will function as the lead agency on behalf of the UN for coordinating and facilitating activities of this project. It will hire an international project coordinator to be responsible for overall coordination of the project, and for the management and implementation of UNICEF-specific project activities. S/he will not be responsible for management and utilization of funds received by other UN agencies under the project.

Risk management

The overall risk level of the project is deemed to be medium, on the basis of political uncertainty and the ongoing armed clashes between SLA-AW and Sudan Armed Forces in Jebel Marra with potential for a deterioration in the security situation in the absence of a peace deal, and the innovative nature of the project itself.

While the PBF is in principle a risk-tolerant fund, this increases rather than decreases the need for detailed and ongoing risk management. On behalf of the Joint Steering Committee, the PBF Program Coordinator will work continuously to monitor, update and mitigate risks identified in four main categories:

Political Risk

Key political risks at the national level include loss of Government authority, delays to establishment of the Peace Commission, setbacks in the peace process, insufficient buy-in of key stakeholders, or attempts by government authorities or traditional leaders to misuse assistance for political ends, or to side-line or isolate other parties or actors. At the Central Darfur state level political risks include the nature and distribution of political power across different groupinceptions, especially the appointment of the Wali (governor) and locality level Commissioners and which tribe or political groups they belong to. Replacement or frequent turnover of local or state government official, or the inability of local governments to function due to political transition, constitutes another political risk.

The political risks identified can be mitigated by continued UN, AU and IGAD support to the peace process, capacitation of the Peace and Land Commissions for joint implementation, and an inclusive and participatory, conflict-sensitive approach at the local level. The risk of local government turnover can be partially mitigated by identifying and aligning with key community members who can support and promote ongoing community participation in the implementation process.

Security Risk

The unresolved conflict with SLA-AW, the scheduled drawdown and exit of UNAMID from Central Darfur, the unmet expectations of the change in Government, or reaction to the unfolding may all trigger increased insecurity or an upsurge in conflict in the state and wider Darfur region during implementation of the PBF project that could threaten the wellbeing of staff or impede access to project sites.

Data capture, information management and community-based early warning and response systems can help alert project management to deterioration in the security situation. PBF will work to build on UNAMID's efforts in regard to supporting presence and capacities of the Sudanese Police Force, particularly in regard to community-based policing, may protect order on a localized basis. Physical risk can also be mitigated by fielding national third-party contractors, most of whom are resident in or near the project sites which may be off-limits to UN staff. Negotiations with formal and informal authorities and community leaders will also be held to secure a safe environment for project staff and implementing partners. All PBF projects will be implemented under the guidance of the UN Department for Safety and Security and the authority of the Resident Coordinator as the UN Designated Security Official in Sudan.

Operational Risk

The main operational risks for the project to manage relate to insufficient capacities of recipient Agencies, and the innovative attempt of PBF to stimulate a new way of working for the UN system in Darfur, directly addressing the humanitarian-development-peace nexus and challenges posed by the drawdown of UNAMID. In Central Darfur, UNICEF, UNHCR and UNDP have good staff and operational capacity that will be utilized and build on for this project. However, government counterpart and NGO operational capacity, as well as technical peacebuilding capacity, is rather limited in the two target localities of Nertiti and Um Dukhun. The UN recipient organizations will prioritize building of technical and operational capacities of partners in this project.

Agency capacity was utilized as a specific criterion for the selection of Recipient Agencies (RUNOs) for the first phase of PBF assistance. A capacity assessment of resident UN Agencies for peacebuilding in Sudan is envisaged as an activity of the PBF Secretariat project and will support the selection of Agencies to receive funds under future PBF phases or calls.

Permanent liaison between the PBF Program Coordinator and the Recipient Agencies, as well as the envisaged coordination mechanisms, should all support the integrated new way of working required

to address the humanitarian-development-security nexus, while single Agency responsibility for the delivery of outputs should retain the principle of accountability for results.

Slow establishment of national and sub-national peace architecture constitutes another operational risk that may hamper implementation. UN system advocacy and PBF support to building the substantive and operational capacities of the Peace and Land Commissions will mitigate the risk involved.

Reputational Risk

Reputational risks include associations (real or perceived) with parties of the conflict, political actors and rights violators; these need to be managed through local conflict analyses, a conflict-sensitive approach, broad stakeholder engagement, communication, and coordination with human rights and political arms of the UN system. In addition, regular transparent communication of project activities to all stakeholders as well as regular consultation with counterparts will help in mitigating this risk. All stakeholders (the donors, other agencies, and communities themselves) should be kept fully informed about the nature and level of risk involved. In addition to communicating intentions and achievements, controlling the narrative is also an essential component in the management of reputational risk.

The first aspect of conflict sensitivity requires that PBF and relevant partners analyze and understand the impact of national and local conflict dynamics on the ability of PBF and its recipient Agencies to deliver peacebuilding activities. The second aspect of conflict sensitivity considers the impact of PBF projects on the various national and local conflicts. This includes but goes beyond the do-no-harm approach by explicitly providing support to local actors to build on opportunities for peace.

During the Inception Phase of State projects, a rapid local conflict analysis of the selected Localities will be undertaken to map the situation at the granular level necessary to ensure that the proposed intervention is appropriate, as well as to inform development of an overarching conflict sensitivity strategy for PBF in Darfur. It is vital to avoid exacerbating any existing tensions, or – wherever possible – being seen to work through, or otherwise favor, those who have previously abused power.

PBF projects will be fully compliant with the United Nations Human Rights Due Diligence Policy (HRDDP) and will ensure proper mitigation mechanisms to identified human rights related risks, ensuring, among others, that implementation does not in any way legitimize institutions or leaders that have been associated with egregious violations of human rights. The HRDDP framework will be used to assess national security actors prior to engagement, establishing the concrete involvement of local human rights actors and actions necessary to build their capacities. The envisaged provision of support to human right defenders in monitoring, investigation and reporting on abuses, should also help in mitigating reputational risk.

The project inception phase will include a full Risk Analysis to be prepared by the PBF Program Coordinator, and development of a conflict sensitivity strategy for approval by the Joint Steering Committee. The analysis will look into all potential risks, including social, environmental and climate-related risks as well as those unidentified at the stage of developing the initial project document. The full Risk Analysis will establish a risk log, to be updated on an ongoing basis by the PBF Program Coordinator, as the basis for all further risk identification, mitigation and management by the Joint Steering Committee.

Specific risks and mitigation measures

	Risk	Mitigation
A.	Security incidents linked to the sporadic conflict in Central Darfur due to the unresolved conflict with SLA-AW, expose the UNICEF project team, partners or stakeholders to heightened levels of insecurity.	The Project will work with UNAMID, and seek guidance of the UN Department for Safety and Security and the authority of the Resident Coordinator as the UN Designated Security Official in Sudan. The project team will regularly update the conflict analysis and revise risk matrix to reduce exposure to risk.
B.	Shifting conflict or context dynamics prevent the project team and partners gaining access to project sites and/or beneficiaries thus delaying implementation.	The project will seek to build strong, responsible and respectful relationships with multiple levels of stakeholders (formal and informal government, civil society and community) willing to act both as an early warning system, and as advocates for the project and implementing agencies.
C.	Project implementation is impacted by delays in approvals and necessary coordination with local and state government due to frequent personnel changes during the transition phase.	The local government is supportive of the PBF project; as the lead agency, UNICEF will seek to discuss and gain agreement on an approval/coordination contingency plan.
D.	Both Nertiti and Um Dukhun government and civil society partners' have weak peacebuilding capacity and face challenges in understanding the humanitarian-development-peace nexus which is central to the approach and implementation of this project.	Central Darfur project team will prioritise developing peacebuilding and conflict sensitivity capacity of partners in the early stages of the project, and will design a programme of ongoing support. The project will further develop a current partnership with the Institute of Peace and Development Studies at Zalingei University.
E.	Seasonal flooding is common in areas around Nertiti and Um Dukhun and may inundate roads or buildings delaying travel and/or activities.	Project workplans will include an element of contingency planning for environmental risks such as flooding, including pre-positioning supplies, building capacity of locally-based partners and adaptive management approaches.

Monitoring and evaluation

The PBF Secretariat project will establish a permanent internal, technical and financial monitoring system for all PBF projects in Sudan. The PBF M&E Expert will elaborate biannual progress and financial reports for review by the Joint Steering Committee. Each report will provide an accurate account of implementation of the PBF projects, difficulties encountered, changes introduced, as well as the degree of achievement of its results (outputs and outcomes) as measured by corresponding indicators, using as reference the common Darfur Results Framework to be developed. Reports will be laid out in such a way as to allow monitoring of the means envisaged and employed and of the budget details of the intervention. Final reports, narrative and financial, will cover the entire period of the implementation of the first phase of PBF intervention.

Inception Phase and final quarter community perception studies are considered essential because perceptions matter as much as reality if the intervention is to build peace and the social contract at the grassroots level. The studies will be used to establish baselines and assess results achieved.

Internal monitoring of project implementation will be undertaken through a variety of means:

- RUNOs have established Outputs for their contributions to all projects, proposed the indicators and target indicators to be achieved, and will undertake regular internal monitoring of progress toward results.
- Ongoing community-based monitoring through competitive contract to local NGO groups from months 6-12 of project implementation.
- Periodic Project assurance missions of the PBF Programme Coordinator and M&E Expert.

Programmatically, the project will integrate key indicators of divisions and tensions in the regular monitoring activities of the project to ensure that exacerbating tensions and trends can quickly be detected. The integration of key indicators on tensions within the project's M&E framework will also ensure feedback into the project management cycle and allow for review and modification of activities to address deteriorating dynamics within affected communities.

The project will have a strong commitment to knowledge management, for a number of purposes:

1. To ensure that the PBF-funded work is evidence-based, appropriate, and conforms to the imperative of the "do no harm" principle;
2. To facilitate coordination and promote good practice amongst all actors working in the Darfur region;
3. To demonstrate 'proof-of-concept' with Government and international partners, establishing an effective and cost-efficient model for replication to other conflict-affected areas of Sudan;
4. To support PBF visibility and inform its strategic communications work, both in regard to advocacy and resource mobilisation.

A closing evaluation will be carried out on behalf of the Joint Steering Committee in the final month of implementation. The evaluation will be carried out to assess overall impact of the intervention, lessons learnt, and potential replication of the Darfur nexus approach in other parts of the country.

State Project M&E			
Agency	Activity	Timeline	Cost (5-7% of budget)
UNICEF	Facilitate baseline and end-line perception surveys in the target localities in coordination with partners and PBF secretariat in Khartoum	First 3 months of the project	50,000
UNICEF	Establish routine M&E and community-based monitoring of project	Ongoing	55,000
UNHCR	Project monitoring	Ongoing	15,000
UNDP	Project monitoring	Ongoing	50,000
Total State Project M&E Cost			170,000

Project exit strategy/ sustainability

The project will always work with and through Government, promoting Government ownership through participation in the Steering Committee, and the lead role in implementation foreseen for the Peace Commission at national and Darfur level.

National capacities at all levels – Federal, State/Region, Locality – will be supported to extend Government presence into currently inaccessible or insecure areas, to secure the peace

and rebuild the social contract between the local population and the State, and to initiate a transition from humanitarian assistance to Government-owned efforts for development and resilience.

The PBF intervention in Darfur is likely to have multiple, overlapping phases, given the scale of the territory and the number of localities requiring support to resolve disputes and avert conflict. The intention of the PBF state projects is to achieve 'proof of concept' through the first phase herein, and to seek further resources from Government and international partners on an on-going basis. Attention will also be paid to mobilising resources from the private sector as possible, and as appropriate.

PBF intends to demonstrate a cost-efficient as well as effective model for peacebuilding at community level. It is anticipated that future phases of PBF will learn valuable lessons from implementation of the first phase herein and will benefit from economies of scale in relation to the direct costs arising from the field work required. Locality Action Plans will identify remedial solutions to local conflict that go beyond PBF resources available under the first phase, and will be shared with Government and donor partners for additional funding.

The PBF Programme Coordinator will maintain ongoing bilateral relations with interested donors, and the Resident Coordinator will host regular partnership meetings with the international community in support of peace in Sudan., recognizing the aspirations of PBF to be catalytic in terms of further resource mobilisation by the UNCT for Darfur and elsewhere.

IV. Project budget

Breakdown of project budget by agency, output and activity is detailed in Annex D. The budget was developed taking into consideration the needs across geographic areas and thematic sectors as well as agency capacities and their existing funding. While the PBF funding will not meet the vast needs, it will certainly play a catalytic role in channeling or refocusing UN's ongoing work towards peacebuilding in an explicit manner. Agencies will use existing staff capacities and funding, including those provided through UNAMID in Nertiti/Jebel Marra and through other donors for 'durable solutions' work in Um Dukhun, to complement PBF funding for greater peacebuilding impact.

Annex A: Project Administrative arrangements for UN Recipient Organizations

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

AA Functions

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

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

Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient United Nations Organizations

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

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

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

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

Annual project progress report	15 November	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
End of project report covering entire project duration	Within three months from the operational project closure (it can be submitted instead of an annual report if timing coincides)	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual strategic peacebuilding and PBF progress report (for PRF allocations only), which may contain a request for additional PBF allocation if the context requires it	1 December	PBF Secretariat on behalf of the PBF Steering Committee, where it exists or Head of UN Country Team where it does not.

Financial reporting and timeline

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

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

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

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

Ownership of Equipment Supplies and Other Property

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

Public Disclosure

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

Annex C: Checklist of project implementation readiness

Question	Yes	No	Comment
1. Have all implementing partners been identified?		X	
2. Have TORs for key project staff been finalized and ready to advertise?	X		
3. Have project sites been identified?		X	An initial list of priority villages was identified during stakeholder consultations, which will need to be finalized.
4. Have local communities and government offices been consulted/ sensitized on the existence of the project?	X		
5. Has any preliminary analysis/ identification of lessons learned/ existing activities been done?	X		See reports of consultation workshops
6. Have beneficiary criteria been identified?		X	
7. Have any agreements been made with the relevant Government counterparts relating to project implementation sites, approaches, Government contribution?		X	Only preliminary consultations have been done
8. Have clear arrangements been made on project implementing approach between project recipient organizations?	X		
9. What other preparatory activities need to be undertaken before actual project implementation can begin and how long will this take?	N/A		

Annex B: Project Results Framework (MUST include sex- and age disaggregated data)

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification/ Frequency of collection	Indicator inflection
<p>Outcome 1:</p> <p>Durable solutions for the return of IDPs and refugees and the residents are made possible by peaceful resolution of land disputes, and sustainable land and natural resource management facilitates enhanced agricultural productivity, processing and value-chains to create jobs and improve livelihoods.</p>		<p>Outcome Indicator 1a</p> <p>Percentage of community members reporting increased confidence in opportunities for strengthening social cohesion and for communities to play a meaningful role in planning for sustainable solutions locally</p> <p>Baseline: TBD Target: TBD</p>	<p>Annual Report Survey Annually</p>	<p>Year 2020: TBD Year 2021: TBD</p>
		<p>Outcome Indicator 1b</p> <p>Increase in the extent to which local communities support the return and/or peaceful integration and continued presence of forcibly displaced persons and report positive interactions.</p> <p>Baseline: TBD Target: TBD</p>	<p>Annual Report Survey Annually</p>	<p>Year 2020: TBD Year 2021: TBD</p>
		<p>Outcome Indicator 1c</p> <p>Percentage of community members across all groups in the target areas reporting improved livelihood opportunities and access to</p>	<p>Annual Report Survey Annually</p>	<p>Year 2020: TBD Year 2021: TBD</p>

<p>basic services due to a more peaceful and inclusive environment.</p> <p>Baseline: TBD Target: TBD</p>		
<p>Output Indicator 1.1.1</p> <p>Number of action plans developed</p> <p>Baseline: TBA Target: TBD</p>	<p>Monitoring reports Workshop reports</p> <p>Semi-annually</p>	<p>Year 2020: TBD Year 2021: TBD</p>
<p>Output Indicator 1.1.2</p> <p>Number of land conflicts successfully resolved by land arbitration committees</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 3</p>	<p>Monitoring reports</p> <p>Semi-annually</p>	<p>Year 2020: 2 Year 2021: 1</p>
<p>Output Indicator 1.1.3</p> <p>Number assessments and conflict typology identified</p> <p>Base line 0 Target :5</p>	<p>Assessment reports</p> <p>Monitoring reports</p>	<p>Year 2020: 5</p>
<p>Output Indicator 1.1.4</p> <p>Number of villages and plots of land registered</p> <p>Base line: 0 Targets: 3 villages and 1500 plots</p>	<p>Monitoring reports and village certificates</p>	<p>Year 2020: 3</p>
<p>Output 1.1</p> <p>Government capacities built for resolution of land issues at <u>Locality level, and Locality Action Plans produced</u></p> <p>List of activities under this Output:</p> <p>Activity 1.1.1: Conduct land consultations, second readings for reforms drafts, integrate amendments on legislation drafts and conduct consultations with line ministries on streamlining with local administrative orders</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2: Provide support to Land Steering Committees in the targeted locations and support cooperatives and associations for land registration through build institutional capacities to obtain required endorsements and licensing</p> <p>Activity 1.1.3: Support land arbitration committees in addressing land conflicts in the five locations in close collaboration with state land prosecutors and Native administration and conduct Sensitization and capacity building for Land arbitrators and other peace actors in the targeted committees to elevate peacebuilding capacities for land related conflicts in the areas of return and land rights</p> <p>Activity 1.1.4: Rapid assessment of land disputes typologies and stakeholders</p>		

	<p>Activity 1.1.5: Support pilot land registration for returnees and host communities using Social Tenure Domain Model (STDm) and provision and technical backstopping to the "Core team" of land registration at state, locality and community level including (mobilization, enumeration, intermediation, and validation of results, and develop land database within STDm to capture land plots demarcated and codified to initiate cadastral system</p> <p>Activity 1.1.6: Sketch mapping and demarcation of return villages to identify common services locations, produce settlements foundries, and buffer zone, livelihood maps according to community norms and conflict analysis data and issuing of village certificates</p> <p>Activity 1.1.7: Capacity development and training on land registration and STDm (Social Tenure Domain Model) and training of stakeholders on fit-for-purpose land administration at state and locality, and provision of survey, land registration and land information system equipment</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.1.5 Number of villages being sketched Baseline: 0 Target: 20 villages</p> <p>Output Indicator 1.1.6 Number of stakeholders trained by gender Baseline: 0 Target: 150 (40% female)</p> <p>Output Indicator 1.1.7 Number of land institution supported by equipment Base line: 0 Targets: 10</p>	<p>Monitoring reports and village certificates</p> <p>Monitoring and training reports</p> <p>Monitoring reports</p>	<p>Year 2020: 12 Year 2021: 8</p> <p>Year 2020: 100 Year 2021: 50</p> <p>Year 2020: 6 Year 2021: 4</p>
<p>Output 1.2 <u>Planning for durable solutions informs Locality Action Plans</u></p> <p>List of activities under this Output:</p> <p>Activity 1.2.1 Conduct multisector profiles of target villages in North Darfur.</p> <p>Activity 1.2.2 Conduct a profiling exercise of returnees and IDPs across all displacement locations in target localities.</p> <p>Activity 1.2.3 Conduct comprehensive intentions and perception surveys among all IDP groups (both in camps and settlements) in target localities.</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.2.1 Locality Action Plans for durable solutions in target localities are agreed and implemented in a participatory manner. Baseline: 0 Target: 1</p> <p>Output Indicator 1.2.2 # activities conducted in target localities following the participatory Locality Action Plan.</p>	<p>Monitoring reports. Consultation reports.</p> <p>Project monitoring reports. Consultation reports. Protection monitoring reports.</p>	<p>Year 2020: 1</p> <p>Year 2020: TBD Year: 2021: TBD</p>	

<p>Activity 1.2.5 Provide quick-impact collaborative livelihoods and income generating support that reduce targeting, returnees, youth, women and other host community members, enhancing self-reliance, social cohesion, and reducing conflict over natural resources; (UNDP).</p> <p>Activity 1.2.6 Support Vocational and Skills Training for at-risk youth with focus on both returnees, IDPs and host communities; preventing them from joining armed elements and engaging in other negative coping strategies (UNDP).</p> <p>Activity 1.2.7 Support locality for civil documentation for 15% of IDP population in target State to sustain voluntary return or integration.</p> <p>Activity 1.2.8 Support to participatory elaboration and inclusive implementation of Locality Durable Solutions Plans.</p> <p>Activity 1.2.9 Establishment of and provision of training and technical support to community reconciliation committees for intercommunal dialogue, mediation and dispute resolution, strengthening women and youth participation.</p> <p>Activity 1.2.10 M&E, reporting and management capacity for the project.</p>	<p>Baseline: 0 Target: TBD</p> <p>Output Indicator 1.2.3 % of community-based activities for peaceful coexistence and reconciliation that directly engage and empower women and youth. Baseline: TBD Target: TBD</p> <p>Output Indicator 1.2.5 # of households using the newly built Community Support Projects across different groups. Baseline: 0 Target: TBD</p> <p>Output indicator 1.2.6 Number of consultations conducted by local authorities and community leaders for identification, planning and implementation of Community Support Projects. Baseline: 0 Target: TBD</p> <p>Output indicator 1.2.7 # of internal displaced and returnees registered on an individual basis with minimum set of data required, disaggregated by sex and age.</p>	<p>Quarterly.</p> <p>Project monitoring reports. Consultation reports. Protection monitoring reports. Surveys. Quarterly.</p> <p>Project monitoring reports. Consultation reports. Protection monitoring reports. Surveys. Biannually.</p> <p>Consultation reports. Biannually.</p> <p>Profiling data. Civil documentation activity and assessment reports.</p>	<p>Year 2020: 70 Year: 2021: 90</p> <p>Year 2020: Year: 2021:</p> <p>Year 2020: Year: 2021:</p> <p>Year 2020: Year: 2021:</p>
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<p>Baseline: TBD Target: [equivalent] 10% IDPs/returnees</p>	<p>Biannually.</p>	
<p>Output Indicator 1.2.8 Number of DTM reports published and shared with partners Baseline: 0 Target: 6</p>	<p>DTM reports / fact sheets</p>	<p>1 report per quarter</p>
<p>Output Indicator 1.2.9 Number of downloads of DTM packages. Baseline: 0 Target: 9</p>	<p>DTM datasets and the reports downloaded from the DTM Global website displacement.iom.int</p>	<p>2 downloads per report per quarter</p>
<p>Output Indicator 1.2.10 (UNDP) Number of households receiving livelihoods support disaggregated by status, gender and age. Baseline: 0 Target: 1000 households</p>	<p>Project monitoring reports. Biannually.</p>	<p>Year 1: 500 (of which 80% returnees, 50% female and youth) Year 2: 500 (of which 80% returnees, 55% female and youth)</p>
<p>Output Indicator 1.2.11 (UNDP) % of targeted returnees and host community households stating an increase in household income. Baseline: 0</p>	<p>Surveys. Project monitoring reports. Annually.</p>	<p>Year 1: 50% Year 2: 80%</p>

	<p>Target: 80%</p> <p>Output Indicator 1.2.12 (UNDP)</p> <p>Number of at-risk youth trained in vocational skills disaggregated by type of vocation and gender</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: 200 (40% female).</p>	<p>Project monitoring reports.</p> <p>Biannually.</p>	<p>Year 1: 200 of which 40% female</p> <p>Year 2: 0</p>
<p>Output 1.3</p> <p><u>Locality-level Land and Natural Resource Management Plans prepared on an inclusive and participatory basis</u></p> <p>List of activities under this Output:</p> <p>Activity 1.3.1: Design sustainable and ecofriendly area-based plan for land and Natural resources management to maximize the counter climate change effects of increased population in return areas and promote use of Non-biomass dependent energy sources through the best use of land information centers in each state</p> <p>Activity 1.3.2:</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.3.1</p> <p>Number of sustainable and ecofriendly area-based plans designed</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: 1</p>	<p>Monitoring reports</p> <p>Quarterly</p>	<p>Year 2020: 1</p> <p>Year 2021: 0</p>
	<p>Output Indicator 1.3.2</p> <p>Percentage of men, women, youth and tribes included in the plan development process</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: 12% of each group</p>	<p>Monitoring reports</p> <p>Quarterly</p>	<p>Year 2020: 10%</p> <p>Year 2021: 12%</p>

<p>Outcome 2: Good governance is instituted at locality level</p>	<p>Organize intra-community consultations jointly with state and locality relevant institutions focusing on sharing natural resources as a central factor for promoting sustainable returns and peaceful coexistence between local communities and form/support natural resources management committees with the overall peacebuilding ground structures</p> <p>Activity 1.3.3: Conduct joint and participatory conflict and gender assessment across the targeted locations to contribute to production of a negotiated peaceful-coexistence plan between all communities and between all segments within the communities on appropriate solutions to address conflict and gender nexus and to include in the state information center</p> <p>Activity 1.3.4 Conduct a workshop on participatory land use planning and build community knowledge on VGGT principles for sustainable natural resources management and legitimate land tenure rights</p> <p>Activity 1.3.5 Facilitate revival and/or establishment of community peace negotiation and conflict resolution structures including farm protection and nomadic corridors committees to systematically negotiate and resolve community-based land related disputes in conflict prone areas through community-to-community dialogue (in return sites or between farmers and pastoralists) using VGGT principles (FAO)</p> <p>Activity 1.3.6 Facilitate establishment of women/men farmers associations and registration of agricultural land (FAO)</p> <p>Activity 1.3.7 Conduct participatory mapping and demarcation of livestock grazing routes and resting places through community consultation and consensus</p>	<p>Output indicator 1.3.3</p> <p>Number of community members and leaders, and key locality level stakeholders (women/men) with improved capacity in the use and management of natural resources using VGGT principles</p> <p>Baseline data will be collected during the inception phase Target: 100 (35 Women/65 Men)</p>	<p>Monitoring reports, training workshop reports, VGGT principles user survey reports, Radio discussions, farm protection and nomadic corridor surveys and reports and final completion reports,</p>	<p>70% of the targets will be executed during the first year and 30 % during the last 6 months</p>
		<p>Output indicator 1.3.4</p> <p>Percentage of community members (men/women/total) surveyed with access to secured land use rights and Community Based Resolution Mechanisms (CBRM)</p> <p>Baseline data will be collected during the inception phase Target: At least 80% of the surveyed community members (men/women) with access to CBRM</p>	<p>Monitoring reports, training workshop reports, VGGT principles user survey reports, Radio discussions, farm protection and nomadic corridor surveys and reports and final completion reports,</p>	<p>70% of the targets will be executed during the first year and 30 % during the last 6 months</p>
		<p>Outcome Indicator 2a</p> <p>Percentage of community members reporting a perceived</p>	<p>Annual Report</p>	<p>Year 2020: 20%</p>

<p>and confidence of people built: armed groups are disarmed, demobilised and reintegrated into society; freedom of movement and physical security is taken for granted by men and women and the rule of law is perceived to be applied without fear or favour; quality basic services are accessible to all, and all feel a stakeholder to their provision.</p>	<p>Output 2.1 <u>Governance system reinforced at the local level</u> List of activities under this Output: Activity 2.1.1 Conduct regular citizen expectations surveys for voice, development, rule of law, and accountability systems. Activity 2.1.2 Conduct local institutional assessments (mandates, regulatory systems, processes, capacities, etc.) and build core capacities of local government.</p>	<p>decrease in levels of violence within and between communities and groups, including a decrease in GBV and violations of rights of the child Baseline: TBD Target: 40%</p> <p>Outcome Indicator 2b Percentage of community members reporting increased satisfaction with informal and formal rule of law mechanisms/initiatives Baseline: TBD Target: 40%</p> <p>Outcome Indicator 2c Percentage of community members reporting satisfaction with equity and responsiveness of basic social services Baseline: TBD Target: 40%</p> <p>Output Indicator 2.1.1 Percentage of community members reporting reinforced governance systems Baseline: TBD Target: 80%</p> <p>Output Indicator 2.1.2 Percentage of community members with improved</p>	<p>Year 2021: 20%</p> <p>Year 2020: 20% Year 2021: 20%</p> <p>Year 2020: 20% Year 2021: 20%</p> <p>Year 2020: 60% Year 2021: 80%</p> <p>Year 2020: 60% Year 2021: 80%</p>	
<p>Annually</p> <p>Annual Report</p> <p>Annually</p>		<p>Annually</p> <p>Annual reports Monitoring reports Annually</p>	<p>Annually</p> <p>Annual reports Monitoring reports Annually</p>	<p>Annually</p> <p>Annual reports Monitoring reports</p>
<p>Annually</p>		<p>Annually</p>	<p>Annually</p>	<p>Annually</p>
<p>Annually</p>		<p>Annually</p>	<p>Annually</p>	<p>Annually</p>

	<p>Activity 2.1.3 Provide technical assistance to promote institutional reforms (legal/regulatory support, link between traditional authorities and local governance structures, advocacy, local governance forums, M&E systems)</p> <p>Activity 2.1.4 Build local civil society capacities and support participatory governance and social accountability mechanisms (mapping/assessments, capacity building, networking, advocacy, public outreach, support to local media, grants for local initiatives)</p>	<p>confidence in formal state institutions Baseline: TBD Target: 80%</p> <p>Output Indicator 2.1.3. Capacities of state and non-state actors built using training and alternative capacity building approaches Baseline: 0 Target: 6 institutions</p>	<p>Survey/Interviews Annually</p> <p>Annual Reports Annually</p>	<p>Year 2020:4 Year 2021:2</p>
	<p>Output 2.2 <u>Responsive security and justice institutions promoted through increasing their presence, capacities, and service-oriented culture</u></p> <p>List of activities under this Output:</p> <p>Activity 2.2.1 Reinforce the presence and the functionality of police forces (rehabilitation of police posts, residential accommodation for police, vehicles, comms, specialized equipment, etc.)</p> <p>Activity 2.2.2 Build capacities of local police forces with appropriate support to Darfur Police Academy to enhance command and control (community-based policing, public safety and security committees and police volunteer schemes, investigation/forensic capacities, case management system)</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.2.1 Number of functional Police Posts rehabilitated, equipped and with enhanced capacities Baseline: TBD Target: 1</p> <p>Output Indicator 2.2.2 Number of Police Officers trained in command and control disaggregated by gender Baseline: 0 Target: 30 (15% female)</p> <p>Output indicator 2.2.3 Number of rural courts established, and rural Judges trained disaggregated by gender and age Baseline: TBD</p>	<p>Annual reports Annually</p> <p>Annual reports Monitoring reports Training reports</p> <p>Annual reports Annually</p>	<p>Year 2020: 1</p> <p>Year 2020: 30</p> <p>Year 2020: 1 rural court established, and several rural court judges trained</p>

	<p>Output 2.3 <u>Increased access to equitable quality basic services</u> List of activities under this Output: Activity 2.3.1 Provide quality and equitable education, alternative learning and life skills services to children and adolescent of IDPs, returnees and local communities Activity 2.3.2 Provide equitable and sustainable access to improved drinking water facilities and basic sanitation facilities for IDPs, returnees and local communities Activity 2.3.3 Support referral and protection services at the institution and community level to prevent and respond to child rights violations including sexual and gender-based violence</p>	<p>Target: 1 Output Indicator 2.3.1 Percentage of out of school children across diverse target groups accessing formal and informal education with direct support Baseline: TBD Target: 80% (at least 45% girls)</p> <p>Output Indicator 2.3.2 Number of girls, boys, women and men from diverse community groups having access to safe drinking water and sanitation Baseline: TBD Target: 20,000 (50% females)</p> <p>Output Indicator 2.3.3 Number of children who benefited from Family and Child Protection Units (FCPU) services including GBV Baseline: TBD Target: TBD</p>	<p>Education Management Information system, Education Reports</p> <p>Annual Report Annually</p> <p>Quarterly Reports Quarterly</p>	<p>Year 2020: 50% Year 2021: 30%</p> <p>Year 2020: 15,000 Year 2021: 5,000</p> <p>Year 2020: TBD Year 2021: TBD</p> <p>Year 2020: 10 education officials 100 PTA members Year 2021: 100 PTA members</p>
	<p>Output 2.4 <u>Improved management and delivery of basic services in a responsive, accountable and inclusive way</u> List of activities under this Output: Activity 2.4.1.</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.4.1 Number of Education officials and PTA members reporting a greater understanding of the theory and practice of conflict sensitivity and peacebuilding</p>	<p>Training workshop registers, trainer reports, photographs, participant evaluations Quarterly</p>	<p>Year 2020: 10 education officials 100 PTA members Year 2021: 100 PTA members</p>

<p>Outcome 3: A culture of peace and rights is nurtured and sustained in Darfur by a vibrant civil society with the commitment and capacity to represent the interests of all stakeholders in the resolution of disputes, and</p>	<p>Build capacity of locality education authorities and community level Parent Teacher Associations (PTAs) to promote and support peacebuilding</p> <p>Activity 2.4.2. Establish inclusive water management committees at community and build their capacity to address and peacefully resolve disputes over water</p> <p>Activity 2.4.3. Build capacity of locality level protection authorities and establish inclusive Child Protection Networks at community level prevent and respond to violence against children and women</p>	<p>Baseline: 0 Target: 10 education officials, 200 PTA members (at least 40% female)</p> <p>Output Indicator 2.4.2 Number of newly established water management committees meet diversity and inclusivity criteria and have developed basic dispute resolution skills</p> <p>Baseline: TBD Target: 20 additional water mgt committees (with at least 40% female members)</p> <p>Output Indicator 2.4.3 Number of child protection officials and CPN members reporting a greater understanding of theory and practice of conflict sensitivity and peacebuilding</p> <p>Baseline: TBD Target: 12 CP officials, 180 CPN members (at least 40% female)</p> <p>Outcome Indicator 3a % of disputes over land, water and other resources, identified by the community as affecting the return and integration of forcibly displaced persons, settled through peaceful mechanisms in target localities.</p> <p>Baseline: TBD</p>	<p>Annual Reports, diversity and inclusivity tracker, capacity building reports</p> <p>Annually</p> <p>Training workshop registers, trainer reports and photographs</p> <p>Quarterly</p> <p>Final report</p> <p>Annual Report</p> <p>Annually</p>	<p>Year 2020: 15 Year 2021: 5</p> <p>Year 2020: 12 CP officials, 80 CPN members Year 2021: 100 CPN members</p> <p>Year 2020: TBD Year 2021: TBD</p>
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<p>in holding Government to account for maintenance of the social contract.</p>	<p>Target: TBD</p> <p>Outcome Indicator 3b Number of key stakeholders – women, youth and returnees with peacebuilding competencies who are viewed by the community as initiating or engaging in initiatives to effect meaningful change at the local level. Baseline: TBD Target: TBD</p> <p>Outcome Indicator 3c Increase in the confidence of civil society and community members that opportunities exist for them to work with government to encourage greater accountability and collaboration Baseline: TBD Target: TBD</p>	<p>Annual Report Annually</p> <p>Annual Report Annually</p>	<p>Year 2020: TBD Year 2021: TBD</p> <p>Year 2020: TBD Year 2021: TBD</p>
<p>Output 3.1 Community-based reconciliation mechanisms functioning. networked across Darfur. and linked to State and National-level peace architecture List of activities under this Output: Activity 3.1.1 Establish/Reactivate, Community-Based Reconciliation Mechanisms with the participation of Youth, Women, Returnees and Nomads and other groups Activity 3.1.2</p>	<p>Output Indicator 3.1.1 Number of community-based resolution mechanisms (CBRM) in place and functioning (disaggregated by gender and age) Baseline: 1 (90% Male, 10% youth) Target: 10 (of which 30% female and 30% Youth)</p>	<p>Annual reports CBRM activity tracker Annually</p>	<p>Year 2020: 6 Year 2021: 0</p>

	<p>Build Capacity of CBRMs to lead grievance negotiations, dispute/conflict mediation and resolution</p> <p>Activity 3.1.3 Establish CBRM Network across localities with mechanism for inter-locality communication and coordination and resolution of cross-locality conflicts</p> <p>Activity 3.1.4 Establish Mechanisms to strengthen Linkages, coordination and information sharing between CBRMs, GOS Police, Community Policing Systems, Locality authorities as well as state peacebuilding entities at State Level</p> <p>Activity 3.1.5 Conduct Community and Locality Level Peace Dialogue Forums involving Community Members with the participation of Naive Administrations, Rule of law and Justice institutions, Peacebuilding stakeholders from Locality and State levels.</p> <p>Activity 3.1.6 Establish Real-time Monitoring system to enhance communication and information sharing among CBRMs in different localities and Rule of Law of Law and Justice institutions at locality and State level</p> <p>Activity 3.1.7 Organise Locality and State Peace Conferences with the Participation of Community Leaders, CBRMs, IDPs, Nomads, Rule of law and Justice Institutions, Civil Society, Peacebuilding institutions and Federal level Peace building entities.</p>	<p>Percentage of cases successfully mediated and resolved by CBRMs. Baseline: 50% Target: At least 80%</p> <p>Output Indicator 3.1.3 % of CBRMs stating increase in interactions and communication with other peacebuilding, rule of law and justice institutions at community, locality and state levels; Baseline: 0% Target: 80% community members with access to CBRMs.</p> <p>Output Indicator 3.1.4 % of community members stating increase in access to CBRMs for resolution of conflicts; Baseline: 10% Target: 800% community members with access to CBRMs</p> <p>Output Indicator 3.1.4 Number of beneficiaries with improved access to water for livestock use and farming and to quality veterinary services</p>	<p>CBRM activity tracker Annual report Annually</p> <p>Coordination and communications tracker Annual report Annually</p> <p>Perception survey report Annual report Annually</p> <p>Monitoring reports, technical surveys and final completion reports</p>	<p>Year 2020: 70% Year 2021: 80%</p> <p>Year 2020: 50% Year 2021: 80%</p> <p>Year 2020: 50% Year 2021: 80%</p> <p>60% of the targets will be implemented during the first year and 40 % during the last 6 months</p>
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	<p>Output 3.2</p> <p><u>Civil society mechanisms for protection of women and girls strengthened, and women empowered to claim rights and redress and participate equally in public affairs and community peacebuilding</u></p> <p>List of activities under this Output:</p> <p>Activity 3.2.1 Capacity building to increase participation of women in peace processes at all levels (trainings, awareness raising of all stakeholders on women's rights)</p> <p>Activity 3.2.2 Improve access of Darfur women to microfinance, including establishment of relevant associations, development of proposals, access to information, access to land and loans, small business management, marketing etc.)</p> <p>Activity 3.2.3 Institutional capacity building (rehabilitation/establishment of women's centers/clubs) and for women CBOs in Darfur to enhance their leadership skills, womens' rights including international and regional treaties (CEDAW and African Protocol for women), legal reforms etc.</p>	<p>Baseline data will be collected during the inception phase</p> <p>Target: 10,000 people (2,600 women /2,400 men/5,000 children under 18 years old)</p> <p>Output Indicator 3.2.1</p> <p>a) Participating women feel more confident in their ability to participate in peace process at multiple levels and who have the opportunity to do so</p> <p>b) Number of awareness campaigns on women rights</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 4</p> <p>Output Indicator 3.2.2</p> <p>Number of women in associations supported in the process of accessing microfinance</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 50</p> <p>Output Indicator 3.2.3</p> <p>Number of women centers/clubs established and receiving institutional support</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 4</p>	<p>Survey/Interviews Annual report Annually</p>	<p>Year 2020: 3 Year 2021: 1</p>
	<p>Output 3.3</p>	<p>Output Indicator 3.3.1</p>	<p>Annual report Annually</p>	<p>Year 2020: 4</p>

	<p><u>Protection and rights of children respected, and young people capacitated for advocacy and peacebuilding</u></p> <p>Activity 3.3.1. Establish child and youth friendly centers as safe spaces</p> <p>Activity 3.3.2. Develop and organize training on life skills, employability skills and peacebuilding skills and competencies for young people</p> <p>Activity 3.3.3 Support young people to jointly develop activity plans in support of peacebuilding and 'safe' advocacy initiatives</p> <p>Activity 3.3.4. Provide small grants to child and youth friendly clubs to develop and implement localized peacebuilding and advocacy activities</p>	<p>Number of Children and youth who regularly access to child and youth friendly spaces</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 6</p> <p>Output Indicator 3.3.2</p> <p>Number of young people reporting a basic understanding of theory and practice of peacebuilding</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 400 (at least 30% females)</p> <p>Output Indicator 3.3.3</p> <p>Number of youth initiatives designed and implementation plans developed that incorporate peacebuilding and conflict sensitivity approaches</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 6 youth-led peacebuilding plans developed based on their agreed identified priorities and deemed to be within 'safe' margins</p> <p>Output Indicator 3.3.4</p> <p>Number of funded and implemented peacebuilding and advocacy initiatives</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 6 youth-led peacebuilding initiatives - with 30% female participants -- funded</p>	<p>Completion Certificates/reports and community feedback</p> <p>Quarterly</p> <p>Training workshop registers, trainer reports and photographs</p> <p>Quarterly</p> <p>Initiatives goals, design and implementation plans</p> <p>Quarterly</p> <p>Completion reports/ community monitoring</p> <p>Quarterly</p>	<p>Year 2020: 4 Year: 2021: 2</p> <p>Year 2020: 150 Year 2021: 250</p> <p>Year 2020: 3 Year 2021: 3</p> <p>Year 2020: 2 Year 2021: 4</p>
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<p>Output 3.4</p> <p>IDP and returnee communities in Darfur enhance their capacities and mechanisms to secure their rights, strengthen their protection and engage in <u>sustained peacebuilding</u></p> <p>List of activities under this Output:</p> <p>Activity 3.4.1 Protection and return monitoring in target localities articulated with community-based protection mechanisms.</p> <p>Activity 3.4.2 Provision of paralegal assistance for protection in target returnee and host communities.</p> <p>Activity 3.4.3 Support to referral mechanisms in target localities.</p>	<p>Output Indicator 3.4.1</p> <p># of monitoring and advocacy interventions made on procedures to identify persons, in particular women and children, with specific protection needs in target locality.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 12</p> <p>Output Indicator 3.4.2</p> <p>Reintegration monitoring system established (yes/no)</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 10</p>	<p>Protection monitoring and assessment reports. Profiling data. Biannually.</p> <p>Activity report.</p> <p>Referral tracker Survey Annual</p> <p>Monitoring reports Annual Reports</p>	<p>Year 2020: 6 Year: 2021: 6</p> <p>Year 2020: 6 Year: 2021: 4</p> <p>Year 2020: 10</p>
<p>Output 3.5</p> <p>State-wide civil society <u>capacity building on human rights training, rights-based approaches</u></p> <p>List of activities under this Output:</p> <p>Activity 3.5.1 Provide training opportunities on human rights based approaches to civil society organizations</p>	<p>Indicator 3.4.3</p> <p>Target returnee and host communities feel supported during the reintegration process.</p> <p>Baseline: TBD Target: TBD</p> <p>Output Indicator 3.5.1.</p> <p>Numbers of institutions whose capacities on human rights-based approaches and programming strengthened</p> <p>Baseline: TBD Target: 10 organizations identified and trained</p>		

For MPTFO Use

	Totals				Totals
	Recipient Agency 1 UNHCR	Recipient Agency 2 UNICEF	Recipient Agency 3 UNDP	Recipient Agency 4 0	
1. Staff and other personnel	\$ 110,000.00	\$ 210,280.36	\$ 188,304.00	\$ -	\$ 508,584.36
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	\$ -	\$ 172,500.00	\$ 49,776.00	\$ -	\$ 222,276.00
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	\$ -	\$ 60,000.00	\$ 1,840.00	\$ -	\$ 61,840.00
4. Contractual services	\$ 80,000.00	\$ 141,168.23	\$ 108,982.40	\$ -	\$ 330,150.63
5. Travel	\$ 18,000.00	\$ 36,000.00	\$ 50,000.00	\$ -	\$ 104,000.00
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	\$ 725,000.00	\$ 739,864.49	\$ 424,484.00	\$ -	\$ 1,889,348.49
7. General Operating and other Costs	\$ 80,000.00	\$ 42,056.08	\$ 69,321.60	\$ -	\$ 191,377.68
Sub-Total	\$ 1,013,000	\$ 1,401,869	\$ 892,708	\$ -	\$ 3,307,577
7% Indirect Costs	\$ 70,910	\$ 98,131	\$ 62,490	\$ -	\$ 231,530
Total	\$ 1,083,910	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 955,198	\$ -	\$ 3,539,108

	Performance-Based Tranche Breakdown				Tranche %	
	Recipient Agency 1 UNHCR	Recipient Agency 2 UNICEF	Recipient Agency 3 UNDP	Recipient Agency 4 0		
First Tranche:	\$ 325,173	\$ 450,000	\$ 286,559	\$ -	\$ 1,061,732	30%
Second Tranche:	\$ 379,369	\$ 525,000	\$ 334,319	\$ -	\$ 1,238,687	35%
Third Tranche:	\$ 379,369	\$ 525,000	\$ 334,319	\$ -	\$ 1,238,687	35%
TOTAL	\$ 1,083,910	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 955,198	\$ -	\$ 3,539,108	