`SECRETARY-GENERAL'S PEACEBUILDING FUND
PROJECT DOCUMENT TEMPLATE

**United Nations
Peacebuilding**

PBF PROJECT DOCUMENT

Country (ies): Sudan

Project Title: Transition to Sustainable Peace in South Darfur
Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway (if existing project):

PBF project modality:	If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund:
☐ IRF	☐ Country Trust Fund
☒ PRF	☐ Regional Trust Fund
	Name of Recipient Fund:

List all direct project recipient organizations (starting with Convening Agency), followed type of organization (UN, CSO etc): UNICEF, UNDP, UNHCR
List additional implementing partners, Governmental and non-Governmental:
Government of Sudan, NGOs

Expected project commencement date[1]:01 January 2020
Project duration in months:[2] 24 Months
Geographic zones for project implementation: Gereida Locality in South Darfur, Sudan

Does the project fall under one of the specific PBF priority windows below:
☐ Gender promotion initiative
☐ Youth promotion initiative
☒ Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions
☐ Cross-border or regional project

Total PBF approved project budget* (by recipient organization):
UNICEF: $1,000,000
UNDP: $1,441,350
UNHCR: $ 866,700
Total: **$ 3,308,050**

*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.

Any other existing funding for the project (amount and source):
Project total budget:

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[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*:	PBF 4th tranche
UNICEF: $ 300,000 UNDP: $ 432,405 UNHCR: $ 260,010 Total: **$ 992,415**	UNICEF: $ 350,000 UNDP: $504,472 UNHCR: $ 303,345 Total: **$1,157,817**	UNICEF: $ 350,000 UNDP: $504,472 UNHCR: $303,345 Total: **$1,157,817**	

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 protracted conflict and crisis to recovery and sustainable peace in Gereida locality in South Darfur. South Darfur is currently hosting the largest number of internally displaced persons (679,000 people) who are still unable to return to their areas of origin due to denial of access to their land and competition over natural resources. Gereida locality has 75,000 IDPs and over 2,200 verified returnees. Gereida has a history of tribal clashes, land occupation and arms proliferation. The project will help facilitate a smooth withdrawal of the joint UN/AU peacekeeping mission; create conducive environment for return and integration of displaced populations; provide equitable basic services; and build capacities of communities and government institutions to manage disputes peacefully and address the root causes of conflict. The project is very timely given the planned withdrawal of UNAMID in 2020 and opportunities created because of the 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 Darfur.

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 South Darfur. Two consultation workshops were organized at the state level in Nyala and at locality level in Graida bringing diverse stakeholders to agree on common analysis of the conflict and context, identify priorities and recommend peacebuilding interventions. The stakeholders included: the Governor office, key government line miniseries such as Finance, Judiciary, Police, Education, Health, Water, Environment and Sanitation, Darfur Land Commission (DLC), Humanitarian Aid Commission, Voluntary Return and Reintegration Commission (VRRC), Peace and Research Center of the University of Nyala, UNAMID, UN agencies (UNICEF, UNHCR, UNDP, UN-Habitat and IOM) and key implementing partners (INGOs), Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) representative of youth and women groups, and representative of IDPs and nomadic groups.

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: A total of $ $1,078,591 equivalent to 32.6% of the total project budget will be allocated to activities that will directly promote gender equality and women's empowerment.

Project Risk Marker score: __1___

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[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)

Select PBF Focus Areas which best summarizes the focus of the project *(select ONLY one)*: _____ [4]

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

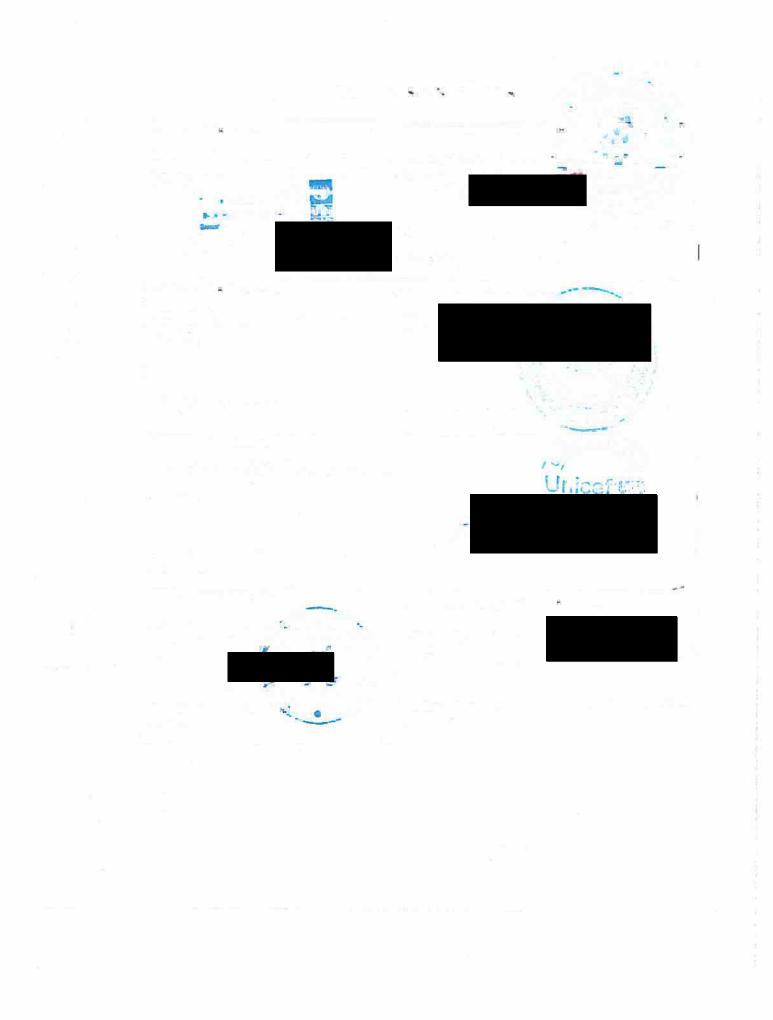| Type of submission:	If it is a project amendment, select all changes that apply and provide a brief justification:
x☐ **New project** ☐ **Project amendment**	**Extension of duration:** ☐ Additional duration in months: **Change of project outcome/ scope:** ☐ **Change of budget allocation between outcomes or budget categories of more than 15%:** ☐ **Additional PBF budget:** ☐ Additional amount by recipient organization: USD XXXXX **Brief justification for amendment:**

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[4] **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 FFC claimed that the Constitutional Declaration does not adequately reflect their positions as it does not give sufficient attention to ending the conflicts in 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 Oct 2019, the extension of UNAMID for one year until 31 October 2020. The resolution reaffirms UNAMID's mandate to continue a set out in resolution 2429 (2018), but also emphasizes for 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 have impacted Darfur especially South Darfur, in several ways. Partly because of the shift of attention of the authorities to security in Khartoum and gaps in the effective functioning of institutions in Darfur states, incidents of criminality increased, in particular in camps for internally

displaced persons, and the number of farm destructions and unlawful occupation of land in various parts of Darfur was higher 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.

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. 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 East Jebel Marra area, South Darfur.

South Darfur State was created in January 2012 as part of implementation of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur (DDPD). The state has an area of 127,300 square kilometers and comprised of 21 localities. It has a population of 3.35 million people as of 2018 including over 52 percent male population. The main tribes are Zaghawa, Masalit, Habaniya, Mahdi, Birgid, Gimir, Dajo, Bani Halba Mima and others. The main livelihood of people is one-season crop either peanuts or sorghum/ millet, livestock pastoralism, trade and mining. South Darfur has four live inter and intra tribal conflicts mainly over land and natural resources. One of the largest IDP camp Kalma has a history of clashes within the rival / broken away groups of SLA/ AW which have led to deadly clashes in the past and suspension of relief distribution.

UNAMID had 10 team sites in South Darfur out of that six were closed in 2018. The Mission mandate in South Darfur has mainly changed from peacekeeping to peacebuilding to consolidate peace and allow IDPs and refugees to seek durable solutions of their choices.

Much of Darfur today remains a post-conflict setting, characterized by fragile public institutions, challenged by criminality as well as sexual and gender-based violence/conflict related violence (SGBV- CRSV), a protracted humanitarian crisis and a lack of development. Armed conflict still prevails in pockets of the east Jebel Marra area that falls under South Darfur state.

(i) Conflict continues between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Sudan Liberation Army-Abdul Wahid (SLA-AW), and between different factions within the SLA, specifically Alfouka, Hassabo and Aldouk groupings. In January 2019, SLA-AW alleged that Sudanese Armed Forces artillery fire burned a several villages in the area. Meanwhile, armed clashes took place as recently as April 2019. [5] Such incidents, while infrequent, result in heightened tension between the armed actors and have devastating impact on civilian populations; women and children are left particularly vulnerable in such situations.

(ii) South Darfur continues to experience significant intercommunal conflict that is mainly driven by competition over natural resources as well as economic and livelihood opportunities, land ownership, movement of people and lack of sense of community. The main migratory routes for the herders

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[5] UNAMID was unable to verify the incident due to denial of access by SAF.

during the June to December rainy season originate from South Darfur which often leads to clashes between the herders and farmers due to intrusions of livestock in standing crops.

A period of heightened tension was noticeable during the regime change in April 2019; violence erupted as tensions increased between predominantly African communities including IDPs/returnees, including women and some of the Arab communities associated with the previous regime in locations such as Kass in South Darfur. Moreover, with the onset of the rainy season in June, disputes between predominantly African farming communities and nomad herders, who are often armed, also increased. Attacks by Arabs on non-Arabs in this context occurred across Darfur, but in South Darfur the areas of Kass, Donkey Dereida and Jam Ajura were particularly affected. At the same time, UNFPA reported an increase in cases of SGBV in Nyala in the period January to June 2019; an average of 13 cases in a one-month period. In addition, disagreements over land tenure and competition for natural resources remains unresolved, as in the case of conflict between the Falata and Massalite tribes in Gereida which, in September 2019, left eight people dead and several others injured.

(iii) Linked to the above, but worthy of separate note is the issue of weak government authority against the backdrop of UNAMID's impending withdrawal from South Darfur. In September, the Mission launched a two-week awareness raising campaign on the transition process and the imminent closure of its Headquarters in Nyala, the state's capital. Of concern is that the volatile local context, exacerbated by weak control of security by government, appears to be providing a fertile environment for escalation of conflict; for example, herders have reportedly adopted a more confrontational stance towards farming communities. There are also reports that IDPs have been more assertive in asking for their land back; land is often viewed as the spoils of war causing tense standoffs between groups that is only set to worsen as numbers returning from CAR and Chad increase due to internal issues in those countries.

These three aspects to the conflict in South Darfur provide an understanding of the level of tension and armed violence in the State, and are the root causes of high levels of fear among the local population where human security is weak and under further threat; women and children are particularly vulnerable to this fragile and conflict-affected environment.

The area has a high number of vulnerable IDPs, many of whom face protection risks especially during the farming/migratory seasons as clashes between herders and farmers increase exponentially due to uncontrolled grazing and violation of migratory routes terms and conditions. A joint September 2019 UNAMID/HCT desk review of IDPs in South Darfur showed that nearly 258,000 persons (38 percent of total IDPs in South Darfur) in four IDPs cluster settlements are categorized as being in serious to very serious risk. In Gereida, IDPs are deemed at serious risk, meaning there are inadequate protection mitigation measures and they face an increase in vulnerability and imminent threats.

Over 65 percent of these displaced populations are women and children who commonly face multiple and specific challenges due to the conflict dynamics in South Darfur, including a pattern of sexual violence perpetrated against them. In rural communities or in IDP camps women and girls are routinely preyed upon while travelling or engaged in livelihood activities outside the camps. And critically, women and girls as the primary providers of water, food and firewood 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; consequences to the women and girls, to their family and community can be significant in terms of physical, emotional and mental wellbeing and security. Moreover, when men do not go to farm land or to collect firewood due to fear of violence, and if women are also in fear of SGBV and feel unable to go, then the impact of this on children and other vulnerable members of a household is immeasurable, and often hidden. However, due to lack of effective and speedy justice process, and stigma, cases of rape and sexual violence are commonly unreported; police stations lack gender desks to sensitively and effectively address cases of SGBV.

The recent economic and political crisis at the national level, and the revolution that followed, have had an impact on the already fragile situation in Darfur, increasing violence and vulnerability at the community level, weakening social cohesion and adding to the existing challenges that the United Nations, its partners and communities face. 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 and 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 Transitional Military Council and the Forces for Freedom and Change (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). Political unrest and increased tensions cannot also 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 that 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 extorsion – this has decreased access to arable land, increasing vulnerability and food insecurity.

Human rights violations and abuses continue across Darfur with a trend increase in the number of documented cases over the last six months.[2] 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.

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, one locality i.e. Gereida in South Darfur state has been selected for implementation; although political will and support to the Land Commission will be required to address the issues at both national and State level, something that is being provided through support, at the national level and the PBF Secretariat project.

In preparation for this project, extensive consultations with diverse stakeholders was organized at the state and locality level in South Darfur. Two consultation workshops took place to identify needs, set priorities and recommend PBF interventions. The Nyala workshop was held in June 2019 at Al-Salam Center, Nyala University. Sixty representatives of state and locality government, community members – including women, IDPs, herders and nomads were present. Participants agreed to prioritise four localities: Gereida, Kas, East Jebel Marra and Mershing, of which Gereida was assessed as the most important for immediate peacebuilding intervention.

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[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.

[2] 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. 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.

Gereida locality has a population of over 113,000 people (2018 data); 59,000 male and 54,000 females, with 62 percent of the population being under the age of 24 years. Gereida has several conflict drivers, including ongoing inter-communal conflict and clashes between farmers and herders over land and natural resources. Partners will focus on three key thematic areas which are directly linked to the root causes of conflict and will help to avert relapse into conflict. The focus areas are interdependent and mutually reinforcing. For example, durable solutions for displaced populations can be achieved through strengthening rule of law and local governance institutions on the one hand, and the creation of peacebuilding mechanisms and structures for dispute resolution at the community level on the other.

Ranking Table of Localities by Stakeholders:

المحلية Locality	محليات تستضيف أعداد كبيرة من النازحين أو العائدين أو اللاجئين Localities hosting high numbers IDPs, returnees and refugees	محليات تشهد توترات قبلية مع أحتمال تطورها إلى صراعات Localities experiencing inter-communal tensions and having a high potential for conflict (5 - 1)	محليات يحتدم فيها التوتر نتيجة التنافس حول الموارد, حيث تتعقد فيها أمكانية الحلول للتوترات في ظل محدودية الوصول للخدمات الشرطية والأجهزة العدلية localities with tensions sparked by resource competition where resolution is complicated by limited access to policing and justice systems (5 - 1)	محليات نشبت فيها صراعات خاصة القبلية خلال الستة أشهر أو السنة الماضية Conflict (especially the inter communal conflict) prevalence in last half to one year (5 - 1)	توفر القدرات لتحقيق مشاريع السلام في المحلية, من حيث إمكانية الوصول ونشاط أصحاب المصلحة مثل المنظمات المجتمعية, وجود البنى التحتية والأجهزة الحكومية Peace Capacities present at locality level: access, presence of active stakeholders like CBOs, Government Structures, NGOs (5 - 1)	مجموع النقاط Total points
Gereida قريضة	5	5	5	5	4	24
Kass كاس	5	5	5	5	4	24
EJM شرق الجبل	5	5	5	4	2	21
Mershing مرشينق	5	3	5	4	4	21
Bilel بليل	5	3	5	2	4	19
Alsalam السلام	2	3	5	4	4	18
Shattaya شطاية	5	5	4	1	3	18
Buram برام	3	4	4	2	4	17
Dimsu دمسو	2	4	4	1	3	14
Nyala نيالا	5	1	1	2	5	14
Nyala North نيالا شمال	5	1	1	2	5	14
Tulus تلس	2	5	3	1	3	14
Alradom الردوم	3	1	5	1	3	13
Nittega نتيقة	2	2	4	2	3	13
Rihedelberdi هيد البردى	2	3	3	1	4	13
Ed Elfirsan عد الفرسان	1	2	3	2	4	12
Kabum كبم	3	2	2	1	4	12
Kateela كتيلا	2	3	2	2	3	12
Umdafog أم دافوق	2	1	3	1	4	11
Alsunta السنطة	1	3	3	1	2	10
Alwehda الوحدة	2	1	3	1	3	10

Strategic Frameworks & National Ownership

Security Council resolution 2479 (2019) of 27 June 2019 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 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, UNAMID and the UN Country Team (UNCT) established a Joint Transition Cell (JTC), effective 1 September, 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. To date, joint programmatic activities with the UNCT have been undertaken within the framework of the SLFs in four Darfur states (North, West, South and East), in three key areas: (a) rule of law; (b) durable solutions, resilience and livelihoods; and (c) human rights. Strengthening coordination will ensure the links between the SLFs and parallel funding streams, including the Peacebuilding Fund 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 Resident Coordinator Office (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 South Darfur will be fully coordinated and aligned with the State Government plans and UNAMID supported State Liaison Function (SLF) activities in Gereida locality. 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
SLF 1-3 (January 2019-June 2020)	UNAMID	- Livelihood support to IDPs and host communities - Service delivery to IDPs and returnees - Human rights: infrastructure development, capacity building, human rights sensitization and promotional materials, Strengthen community protection mechanisms, and provision of technical assistance - Rule of law to strengthen government and civil society capacity	Complementary focusing on peacebuilding to prevent relapse into conflict

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 will help strengthen the capacity of the UN-system in Sudan 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 or 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: armed groups are disarmed, 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. South Darfur has the largest number of internally displaced persons (679,000) in 68 settlements including host communities. Return of IDPs and refugees from Central African Republic and Chad is at slow speed due to unresolved land disputes and insecurity in areas of return. 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, must 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 Darfur. The obvious mitigation strategy is for the PBF to develop 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, politicised 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.

Separate interventions of the UN Country Team, 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 Gereida locality, 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.

The project will build on existing initiatives such as work being advanced under UNAMID's State Liaison Function (SLF) with the UN Country Team. This includes several projects related to promotion of peaceful co-existence and social cohesion in return areas, establishment/rehabilitation of community productive assets (water resource and multipurpose community centres), provision of services, infrastructure development and capacity building of the government institutions and communities. In Gereida locality eight projects focus on rehabilitation of youth centers, vocational training, youths training in conflict resolution and peacebuilding, infrastructure of water sources, and access to land for return and resettlement. This is facilitated through joint dialogues among IDPs, host communities, pastoralist communities and returnees.

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.

Physical security is a 'felt' experience and activities to enhance it are best targeted and measured in terms of community perceptions. For example, since the closure of six UNAMID team sites, including one in Gereida, there has been a growing gap in security and mistrust between the population and the government has increased. Across Darfur, 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 Darfur is an enormous challenge, and the PBF project will be integrated with, and complemented by, an existing joint UN Agency Programme to be refreshed in line with priorities identified under the UNAMID drawdown. In South Darfur, SLF through UNICEF, UNFPA, UNDP and UN-Women are, for example, implementing 34 projects to improve the implementation capacity of the government institutions such as construction of rural courts, prosecution offices, police forensic laboratory, and a variety of training for prison officials, child protection networks, bar associations, women groups, IDPs and strengthening of legal aid desks. Out of 34 projects, six projects are implemented in Gereida locality.

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 provide infrastructure and equipment for education, health, WASH and protection, as well as capacity development support to ensure that systems are in place, and relevant service providers trained, to the minimum level necessary to deliver quality services and utilities for communal benefit. 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 locality of South 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 and wider development.

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, applied.
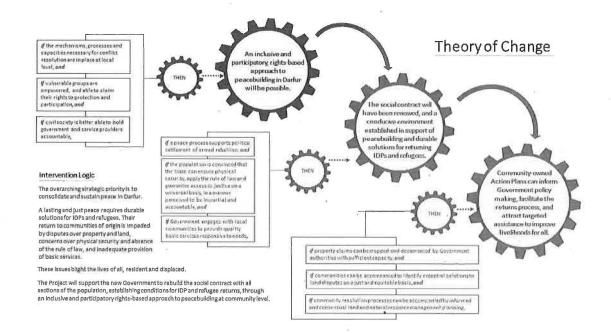
In support of Outcome 1, the PBF will focus community peacebuilding efforts on the land issue. Community-based reconciliation mechanisms, native administrations, rural courts and existing agricultural crop protection committees will be mobilised and capacitated to identify "easy wins" for durable solutions 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.

The PBF project will build on current and planned work in South Darfur to strengthen civil society, such as the Peace Bridge Association, as well as on initiatives to promote peace and inclusive participation from women, youth and those with disability. These include projects aimed to strengthen the capacity of human rights clubs in secondary schools, supporting community protection networks, IDP youth groups and promoting rights and empowerment through Women's 'Coffee Councils'.

PBF will further 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 thereby 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.

Theory of Change

(diagram: Intervention Logic and Theory of Change flow)

If the mechanisms, processes and capacities necessary for conflict resolution are in place at local level, and

If vulnerable groups are empowered, and able to claim their rights to protection and participation, and

If civil society is better able to hold government and service providers accountable,

THEN An inclusive and participatory, rights-based approach to peacebuilding in Darfur will be possible.

Intervention Logic

The overarching strategic priority is to consolidate and sustain peace in Darfur.

A lasting and just peace requires durable solutions for IDPs and refugees. Their return to communities of origin is impeded by disputes over property and land, concerns over physical security and absence of the rule of law, and inadequate provision of basic services.

These issues blight the lives of all, resident and displaced.

The Project will support the new Government to rebuild the social contract with all sections of the population, establishing conditions for IDP and refugee returns, through an inclusive and participatory rights-based approach to peacebuilding at community level.

If a peace process supports political settlement of armed rebellion, and

If the population is convinced that the State can ensure physical security, apply the rule of law and guarantee access to justice on a universal basis, in a manner perceived to be impartial and accountable, and

If Government engages with local communities to provide quality basic services responsive to needs,

THEN The social contract will have been renewed, and a conducive environment established in support of peacebuilding and durable solutions for returning IDPs and refugees.

THEN Community-owned Action Plans can inform Government policy making, facilitate the returns process, and attract targeted assistance to improve livelihoods for all.

If property claims can be mapped and documented by Government authorities with sufficient capacity, and

If communities can be accompanied to identify potential solutions to land disputes on a just and equitable basis, and

If community resolution processes can be accompanied by informed and consensual land and natural resource management planning.

Project implementation strategy

UNICEF will act as Lead Agency in South 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 the State Liaison Function coordinators (in the four states from which UNAMID has withdrawn), 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. It is intended that the Locality Action Plans should inform, and be informed by, the parallel process of Darfur Strategy Refresh.

Project work in South Darfur will be implemented in four overlapping phases: months 3-6 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 mobilisation 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.

Information on how each Lead Agency engages and select civil society 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. The project will be mainly be delivered through relevant government ministries/entities (e.g. education, water, justice, police) and through national and international NGOs. In Gereida locality there are NGOs that are currently working in different sectors with some existing capacities in peacebuilding programming 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

Coordination will be two-tiers: at State-level, a coordination forum will be established to include the Governor office, key government line miniseries such as Finance, Judiciary, Police, Education, Health, Water, Environment and Sanitation, Darfur Land Commission (DLC), Humanitarian Aid Commission, Voluntary Return and Reintegration Commission (VRRC), Peace and Research Center of the University of Nyala, UN agencies (UNICEF, UNHCR, UNDP, FAO, UN-Habitat and IOM) and key implementing partners (INGOs) to provide policy and strategic guidance and monitor implementation and progress. The strategic level coordination at state - level will be co-chaired between the Wali office and UNICEF as the lead agency. UNICEF will serve as the secretariat for the coordination and convene meetings, prepare agenda and minutes. Coordination meetings will be initially held on monthly basis and its frequency will be adjusted according to need.

The operational level coordination will be established at the locality level in Gereida to oversee project implementation and address details of implementation progress, bottlenecks, performance monitoring and ensuring synergies amongst various components of interventions. The locality-level coordination forum will include the Locality Commissioner/ Executive Officer, line departments such as WES, Education, Health, HAC, VRRC, DLC, implementing partners and the five UN agencies (UNICEF, UNHCR, UNDP, UN-Habitat and IOM). Addition of members will be considered on need basis. The forum will meet on monthly basis. 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 will be hired on short- term basis for the PBF-funded project who will continue to take responsibility for coordination and oversight of this project. The project manager will be based in Nyala, the capital of South Darfur but will also provide technical support to East Darfur and North Darfur as needed. S(he) will work closely with 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 two international SLF staff who are supporting PBF project, however, their contracts will expire as UNAMID closes down operation. UNICEF will 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.

Risk management

The overall risk level of the project is deemed to be medium, on the basis of political uncertainty, the potential for a deterioration in the security situation, 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 Programme Coordinator will work continuously to monitor, update and mitigate risks identified in four main categories:

Political Risk

Key political risks 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. Replacement of local or national government leaders, 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 DPPA, 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 drawdown of UNAMID, unmet expectations of the change in Government, or reaction to the unfolding may all trigger increased insecurity or an upsurge in conflict in Darfur during implementation of the PBF projects that could threaten the wellbeing of staff or impede access to project sites.

Data capture and information management, and community-based early warning and response systems, can help alert project management to deterioration in the security situation. PBF work to build on UNAMID work in regard to 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-security nexus and challenges posed by the drawdown of UNAMID.

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 Programme 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, rights violators, and need to be managed through local conflict analyses and conflict-sensitive approach, wide 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 analyses 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 transform the conflicts.

During the Inception Phase of State projects, a rapid local conflict analysis of the selected Localities needs to 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 South 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.	Gereida has weak peacebuilding capacity and face challenges in understanding the humanitarian-development-peace nexus which is central to the approach and implementation of this project.	South 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.
E.	Seasonal flooding is common and may inundate roads or buildings delaying travel and/or activities.	Project workplans will include an element of contingency planning for 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 direct 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.

An effective internal and joint monitoring of project will be carried out to provide a system of accountability with clear tasks for agencies through a variety of means:

- Recipient UN Organizations (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 Program Coordinator and M&E Expert.

Programmatically, PBF 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 PBF will have a strong commitment to knowledge management, for several purposes:

1. To ensure that the work of PBF 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 regarding advocacy and resource mobilization.

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	35,000
UNICEF	Establish routine M&E and community-based monitoring of project	Ongoing	35,000
UNHCR	Project monitoring	Ongoing	10,000
UNDP	Project monitoring	Ongoing	70,000
Total State Project M&E Cost			*150,000*

Project exit strategy/ sustainability

The project will work with the 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 mobilizing resources from the private sector as possible, and as appropriate.

Peacebuilding Fund 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/SLF and through other donors work in Gereida to complement PBF funding for greater peacebuilding impact.

<u>**Annex A**</u>: **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 closed a project, each RUNO must refund unspent balance of over 250 USD, indirect cost (GMS) should not exceed 7% and submission of a certified final financial statement by the recipient organizations' headquarters.);

- Disburse funds to any RUNO for any costs extension that the PBSO may decide in accordance with the PBF rules & regulations.

Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient United Nations Organizations

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

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

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

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)
Certified final financial report to be provided by 30 June of the calendar year after project closure	

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 been 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 wa 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 milestones
Outcome 1: 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.		**Outcome Indicator 1a** 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 Baseline: TBD Target: TBD	Annual Report Survey Annually	Year 2020: TBD Year 2021: TBD
		Outcome Indicator 1b 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. Baseline: TBD Target: TBD	Annual Report Survey Annually	Year 2020: TBD Year 2021: TBD
		Outcome Indicator 1c Percentage of community members across all groups in the target areas reporting improved livelihood opportunities and access to	Annual Report Survey Annually	Year 2020: TBD Year 2021: TBD

1

	basic services due to a more peaceful and inclusive environment.	Baseline: TBD Target: TBD			
Output 1.1 Government capacities built for resolution of land issues at Locality level, and Locality Action Plans produced	**Output Indicator 1.1.1** Number of action plans developed Baseline: TBA Target: TBD	Monitoring reports Workshop reports	Semi-annually	Year 2020: TBD Year 2021: TBD
List of activities under this Output:				
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	**Output Indicator 1.1.2** Number of land conflicts successfully resolved by land arbitration committees Baseline: 0 Target: 3	Monitoring reports	Semi-annually	Year 2020: 2 Year 2021: 1
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	**Output Indicator 1.1.3** Number assessments and conflict typology identified Base line 0 Target :5	Assessment reports Monitoring reports		Year 2020: 5
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	**Output Indicator 1.1.4** Number of villages and plots of land registered Base line: 0 Targets: 3 villages and 1500 plots	Monitoring reports and village certificates		Year 2020: 3
Activity 1.1.4: Rapid assessment of land disputes typologies and stakeholders				

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	**Output Indicator 1.1.5** Number of villages being sketched Baseline: 50 Target: 20 villages	Monitoring reports and village certificates	Year 2020: 12 Year 2021: 8
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	**Output Indicator 1.1.6** Number of stakeholders trained by gender Baseline: 0 Target: 150 (40% female)	Monitoring and training reports	Year 2020: 100 Year 2021: 50
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	**Output Indicator 1.1.7** Number of land institution supported by equipment Base line: 0 Targets: 10	Monitoring reports	Year 2020: 6 Year 2021: 4
Output 1.2 Planning for durable solutions informs Locality Action Plans List of activities under this Ouput:	**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	Monitoring reports. Consultation reports.	Year 2020: 1
Activity 1.2.1 Conduct multisector profiles of target villages in North Darfur.			
Activity 1.2.2 Conduct a profiling exercise of returnees and IDP's across all displacement locations in target localities.	**Output Indicator 1.2.2** # activities conducted in target localities following the participatory Locality Action Plan.	Project monitoring reports. Consultation reports. Protection monitoring reports.	Year 2020: TBD Year: 2021: TBD
Activity 1.2.3 Conduct comprehensive intentions and perception surveys among all IDP groups (both in camps and settlements) in target localities.			

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).	**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	Project monitoring reports. Consultation reports. Protection monitoring reports. Surveys. Quarterly.	Baseline: 0 Target: TBD Quarterly. Year 2020: 70 Year: 2021: 90
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).			
Activity 1.2.7 Support locality for civil documentation for 15% of IDP population in target State to sustain voluntary return or integration.	**Output Indicator 1.2.5** # of households using the newly built Community Support Projects across different groups. Baseline: 0 Target: TBD	Project monitoring reports. Consultation reports. Protection monitoring reports. Surveys. Biannually.	Year 2020: Year: 2021:
Activity 1.2.8 Support to participatory elaboration and inclusive implementation of Locality Durable Solutions Plans.	**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	Consultation reports. Biannually.	Year 2020: Year: 2021:
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.			
Activity 1.2.10 M&E, reporting and management capacity for the project.	**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.	Profiling data. Civil documentation activity and assessment reports.	Year 2020: Year: 2021:

Baseline: TBD Target: [equivalent] 10% IDPs/returnees		Biannually.
Output Indicator 1.2.8		
Number of DTM reports published and shared with partners	DTM reports / fact sheets	1 report per quarter
Baseline: 0 Target:6		
Output Indicator 1.2.9		
Number of downloads of DTM packages.	DTM datasets and the reports downloaded from the DTM Global website displacement.iom.int	2 downloads per report per quarter
Baseline: 0 Target: 9		
Output Indicator 1.2.10 (UNDP)	Project monitoring reports.	Year 1: 500 (of which 80% returnees, 50% female and youth)
Number of households receiving livelihoods support disaggregated by status, gender and age.	Biannually.	Year 2: 500 (of which 80% returnees, 55% female and youth)
Baseline: 0		
Target: 1000 households		
Output Indicator 1.2.11 (UNDP)	Surveys. Project monitoring reports.	Year 1: 50%
% of targeted returnees and host community households stating an increase in household income.	Annually.	Year 2: 80%
Baseline: 0		

Target: 80%			Year 1: 200 of which 40% female Year 2: 0
Output Indicator 1.2.12 (UNDP) Number of at-risk youth trained in vocational skills disaggregated by type of vocation and gender Baseline: 0 Target: 200 (40% female).	Project monitoring reports. Biannually.		Year 1: 200 of which 40% female Year 2: 0
Output 1.3 Locality-level Land and Natural Resource Management Plans prepared on an inclusive and participatory basis	**Output Indicator 1.3.1** Number of sustainable and eco-friendly area-based plans designed Baseline: 0 Target: 1	Monitoring reports Quarterly	Year 2020: 1 Year 2021: 0
List of activities under this Output:			
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	**Output Indicator 1.3.2** Percentage of men, women, youth and tribes included in the plan development process Baseline: 0 Target: 12% of each group	Monitoring reports Quarterly	Year 2020: 10% Year 2021: 12%
Activity 1.3.2:			

	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	**Output indicator 1.3.3** 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 Baseline data will be collected during the inception phase Target: 100 (35 Women/65 Men)	Monitoring reports, training workshop reports, VGGT principles user survey year and final completion reports, 70% of the targets will be executed during the first year and 30 % during the last 6 months
	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		
	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	**Output indicator 1.3.4** Percentage of community members (men/women/total) surveyed with access to secured land use rights and Community Based Resolution Mechanisms (CBRM) Baseline data will be collected during the inception phase	Monitoring reports, training workshop reports, VGGT principles user survey reports, Radio discussions, farm protection and nomadic corridor surveys and reports and final completion reports, 70% of the targets will be executed during the first year and 30 % during the last 6 months
	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)	Target: At least 80% of the surveyed community members (men/women) with access to CBRM	
	Activity 1.3.6 Facilitate establishment of women/men farmers associations and registration of agricultural land (FAO)		
	Activity 1.3.7 Conduct participatory mapping and demarcation of livestock grazing routes and resting places through community consultation and consensus		
Outcome 2: Good governance is instituted at locality level		**Outcome Indicator 2a** Percentage of community members reporting a perceived	Annual Report	Year 2020: 20%

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.	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%	Annually	Year 2021: 20%
	Outcome Indicator 2b Percentage of community members reporting increased satisfaction with informal and formal rule of law mechanisms/ initiatives Baseline: TBD Target: 40%	Annual Report	Year 2020: 20% Year 2021: 20%
	Outcome Indicator 2c Percentage of community members reporting satisfaction with equity and responsiveness of basic social services Baseline: TBD Target: 40%	Annually	Year 2021: 20%
Output 2.1 Governance system reinforced at the local level	**Output Indicator 2.1.1** Percentage of community members reporting reinforced governance systems Baseline: TBD Target: 80%	Annual reports Monitoring reports	Year 2020: 60% Year 2021: 80%
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.	**Output Indicator 2.1.2** Percentage of community members with improved	Annual reports Monitoring reports	Year 2020: 60% Year 2021: 80%

		Survey/Interviews	
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)	confidence in formal state institutions Baseline: TBD Target: 80%	Annually	
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)	**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	Annual Reports Annually	Year 2020:4 Year 2021:2
Output 2.2 Responsive security and justice institutions promoted through increasing their presence, capacities, and service-oriented culture	**Output Indicator 2.2.1** Number of functional Police Posts rehabilitated, equipped and with enhanced capacities Baseline: TBD Target: 1	Annual reports Annually	Year 2020: 1
List of activities under this Output:			
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.)	**Output Indicator 2.2.2** Number of Police Officers trained in command and control disaggregated by gender Baseline: 0 Target: 30 (15% female)	Annual reports Monitoring reports Training reports	Year 2020: 30
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)	**Output indicator 2.2.3** Number of rural courts established, and rural Judges trained disaggregated by gender and age Baseline: TBD	Annual reports Annually	Year 2020: 1 rural court established, and several rural court judges trained

	Target: 1		
Output 2.3 <u>Increased access to equitable quality basic services</u>	**Output Indicator 2.3.1** Percentage of out of school children across diverse target groups accessing formal and informal education with direct support	Education Management Information system, Education Reports	Year 2020: 50% Year 2021: 30%
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	Baseline: TBD Target: 80% (at least 45% girls)		
Activity 2.3.2 Provide equitable and sustainable access to improved drinking water facilities and basic sanitation facilities for IDPs, returnees and local communities	**Output Indicator 2.3.2** Number of girls, boys, women and men from diverse community groups having access to safe drinking water and sanitation	Annual Report	Year 2020: 15,000 Year 2021:5,000
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	Baseline: TBD Target: 20,000 (50% females)		
	Output Indicator 2.3.3 Number of children who benefited from Family and Child Protection Units (FCPU) services including GBV	Quarterly Reports	Year 2020: TBD Year 2021: TBD
	Baseline: TBD Target: TBD		
Output 2.4 <u>Improved management and delivery of basic services in a responsive, accountable and inclusive way</u>	**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	Training workshop registers, trainer reports, photographs, participant evaluations	Year 2020: 10 education officials100 PTA members Year 2021: 100 PTA members
List of activities under this Output:		Quarterly	
Activity 2.4.1.			

	Indicator / Target	Means of Verification	Year 2020	Year 2021
Build capacity of locality education authorities and community level Parent Teacher Associations (PTAs) to promote and support peacebuilding	Baseline: 0 Target: 10 education officials, 200 PTA members (at least 40% female)			
Activity 2.4.2. Establish inclusive water management committees at community and build their capacity to address and peacefully resolve disputes over water	**Output Indicator 2.4.2** Number of newly established water management committees meet diversity and inclusivity criteria and have developed basic dispute resolution skills Baseline: TBD Target: 20 additional water mgt committees (with at least 40% female members)	Annual Reports, diversity and inclusivity criteria tracker; capacity building reports Annually	Year 2020: 15	Year 2021: 5
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	**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 Baseline: TBD Target: 12 CP officials, 180 CPN members (at least 40% female)	Training workshop registers, trainer reports and photographs Quarterly Final report	Year 2020: 12 CP officials, 80 CPN members	Year 2021: 100 CPN members
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	**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. Baseline: TBD	Annual Report Annually	Year 2020: TBD	Year 2021: TBD

in holding Government to account for maintenance of the social contract.					Target: TBD
		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	Annual Report Annually	Year 2020: TBD Year 2021: TBD	
		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	Annual Report Annually	Year 2020: TBD Year 2021: TBD	
Output 3.1 Community-based reconciliation mechanisms functioning, networked across Darfur, and linked to State and National-level peace architecture	**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)		Annual reports CBRM activity tracker Annually	Year 2020: 6 Year 2021: 0	
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	**Output Indicator 3.1.2**				

Activities	Indicator / Output Indicator	Source	Year
Build Capacity of CBRMs to lead grievance negotiations, dispute/conflict mediation and resolution	Percentage of cases successfully mediated and resolved by CBRMs.	CBRM activity tracker Annual report	Year 2020: 70%
		Annually	Year 2021: 80%
Activity 3.1.3 Establish CBRM Network across localities with mechanism for inter-locality communication and coordination and resolution of cross-locality conflicts	Output Indicator 3.1.3		
	Baseline: 50% Target: At least 80%		
Activity 3.1.4 Establish Mechanisms to strengthen Linkages, coordination and information sharing between CBRM, GOS Police, Community Policing Systems, Locality authorities as well as state peacebuilding entities at State Level	% of CBMs stating increase in interactions and communication with other peacebuilding, rule of law and justice institutions at community, locality and state levels;	Coordination and communications tracker Annual report	Year 2020: 50% Year 2021: 80%
		Annually	
Activity 3.1.5 Conduct Community and Locality Level Peace Dialogue Forums involving Community Members with the participation of Native Administrations, Rule of law and Justice institutions, Peacebuilding stakeholders from Locality and State levels.	Baseline: 0% Target: 80% community members with access to CBRMs.		
Activity 3.1.6 Establish Real-time Monitoring system to enhance communication and information sharing among CBRMs in different localities and Rule of Law and Justice institutions at locality and State level	Output Indicator 3.1.4		
	% of community members stating increase in access to CBRMs for resolution of conflicts;	Perception survey report Annual report	Year 2020: 50% Year 2021: 80%
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.	Baseline: 10% Target: 800% community members with access to CBRMs	Annually	
	Output Indicator 3.1.4	Monitoring reports, technical surveys and final completion reports	60% of the targets will be implemented during the first year and 40 % during the last 6 months
	Number of beneficiaries with improved access to water for livestock use and farming and to quality veterinary services		

		Baseline data will be collected during the inception phase		
	Target: 10,000 people (2,600 women /2,400 men/5,000 children under 18 years old)			
Output 3.2 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	**Output Indicator 3.2.1** 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	Survey/Interviews Annual report	Year 2020: 3 Year 2021: 1	
List of activities under this Ouput:	b) Number of awareness campaigns on women rights Baseline: 0 Target: 4	Annually		
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)				
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.)	**Output Indicator 3.2.2** Number of women in associations supported in the process of accessing microfinance Baseline: 0 Target: 50	Annual report Annually	Year 2020: 50	
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.	**Output Indicator 3.2.3** Number of women centers/clubs established and receiving institutional support Baseline: 0 Target: 4	Annual report Annually	Year 2020: 4	
Output 3.3	**Output Indicator 3.3.1**			

Protection and rights of children respected, and young people capacitated for advocacy and peacebuilding			
Activity 3.3.1. Establish child and youth friendly centers as safe spaces	Number of Children and youth who regularly access to child and youth friendly spaces Baseline: 0 Target: 6	Completion Certificates/reports and community feedback Quarterly	Year 2020: 4 Year: 2021: 2
Activity 3.3.2. Develop and organize training on life skills, employability skills and peacebuilding skills and competencies for young people	**Output Indicator 3.3.2** Number of young people reporting a basic understanding of theory and practice of peacebuilding Baseline: 0 Target: 400 (at least 30% females)	Training workshop registers, trainer reports and photographs Quarterly	Year 2020: 150 Year 2021: 250
Activity 3.3.3 Support young people to jointly develop activity plans in support of peacebuilding and 'safe' advocacy initiatives	**Output Indicator 3.3.3** Number of youth initiatives designed and implementation plans developed that incorporate peacebuilding and conflict sensitivity approaches Baseline: 0 Target: 6 youth-led peacebuilding plans developed based on their agreed identified priorities and deemed to be within 'safe' margins	Initiatives goals, design and implementation plans Quarterly	Year 2020: 3 Year 2021: 3
Activity 3.3.4. Provide small grants to child and youth friendly clubs to develop and implement localized peacebuilding and advocacy activities	**Output Indicator 3.3.4** Number of funded and implemented peacebuilding and advocacy initiatives Baseline: 0 Target: 6 youth-led peacebuilding initiatives - with 30% female participants – funded	Completion reports/ community monitoring Quarterly	Year 2020: 2 Year 2021: 4

Output 3.4 IDP and returnee communities in Darfur enhance their capacities and mechanisms to secure their rights, strengthen their protection and engage in sustained peacebuilding	**Output Indicator 3.4.1** # of monitoring and advocacy interventions made on procedures to identify persons, in particular women and children, with specific protection needs in target locality. Baseline: 0 Target: 12	Protection monitoring and assessment reports. Profiling data. Biannually.	Year 2020: 6 Year 2021: 6
List of activities under this Ouput:			
Activity 3.4.1 Protection and return monitoring in target localities articulated with community-based protection mechanisms.			
Activity 3.4.2 Provision of paralegal assistance for protection in target returnee and host communities.	**Output Indicator 3.4.2** Reintegration monitoring system established (yes/no) Baseline: 0 Target: 10	Activity report.	Year 2020: 6 Year: 2021: 4
Activity 3.4.3 Support to referral mechanisms in target localities.	**Indicator 3.4.3** Target returnee and host communities feel supported during the reintegration process. Basline: TBD Target: TBD	Referral tracker Survey Annual	
Output 3.5 State-wide civil society capacity building on human rights training, rights-based approaches	**Output Indicator 3.5.1.** Numbers of institutions whose capacities on human rights-based approaches and programming strengthened Baseline: TBD Target: TBD	Monitoring reports Annual Reports	Year 2020: 10
List of activities under this Output:			
Activity 3.5.1 Provide training opportunities on human rights based approaches to civil society organizations	Baseline: TBD Target: 10 organizations identified and trained		

For MPTFO Use

	Recipient Agency 1 UNHCR	Recipient Agency 2 UNICEF	Totals Recipient Agency 3 UNDP	Recipient Agency 4 0	Totals
1. Staff and other personnel	$ 80,000.00	$ 140,186.90	$ 279,584.00	$ -	$ 499,770.90
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	$ -	$ 115,000.00	$ 36,440.00	$ -	$ 151,440.00
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	$ -	$ 40,000.00	$ 49,296.00	$ -	$ 89,296.00
4. Contractual services	$ 80,000.00	$ 94,112.15	$ 160,750.40	$ -	$ 334,862.55
5. Travel	$ 20,000.00	$ 24,000.00	$ -	$ -	$ 44,000.00
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	$ 600,000.00	$ 493,242.99	$ 724,152.00	$ -	$ 1,817,394.99
7. General Operating and other Costs	$ 30,000.00	$ 28,037.38	$ 96,833.60	$ -	$ 154,870.98
Sub-Total	$ 810,000.00	$ 934,579.43	$ 1,347,056.00	$ -	$ 3,091,635.43
7% Indirect Costs	$ 56,700.00	$ 65,420.56	$ 94,293.92	$ -	$ 216,414.48
Total	$ 866,700	$ 1,000,000	$ 1,441,350	$ -	$ 3,308,050

Performance-Based Tranche Breakdown

	Recip Agency 1 UNHCR	Recip Agency 2 UNICEF	Recip Agency 3 UNDP	Recipient Agency 4	TOTAL	Tranche %
First Tranche:	$ 260,010	$ 300,000	$ 432,405	$ -	$ 992,415	30%
Second Tranche:	$ 303,345	$ 350,000	$ 504,472	$ -	$ 1,157,817	35%
Third Tranche:	$ 303,345	$ 350,000	$ 504,472	$ -	$ 1,157,817	35%
TOTAL	$ 866,700	$ 1,000,000	$ 1,441,350	$ -	$ 3,308,050	