SECRETARY-GENERAL'S PEACEBUILDING FUND
PROJECT DOCUMENT TEMPLATE

United Nations Peacebuilding

PBF PROJECT DOCUMENT

Country (ies): Sudan		
Project Title: "Durable Solutions for forced displacement in West Darfur" **Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway (if existing project):**		
PBF project modality: ☐ IRF ☒ PRF	**If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund:** ☐ Country Trust Fund ☐ Regional Trust Fund **Name of Recipient Fund:**	
List all direct project recipient organizations (starting with Convening Agency), followed type of organization (UN, CSO etc.): UNHCR, UNDP, UNICEF, IOM. **List additional implementing partners, Governmental and non-Governmental:**		
Expected project commencement date[1]: 1st January 2020 **Project duration in months:[2]** 30 Months[3] (IOM: 24 Months; UNHCR: 27 Months; UNDP: 30 Months; UNICEF: 30 Months) **Geographic zones for project implementation:** West Darfur State, 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): **UNHCR:** $ 1,312,569.00 **UNDP**: $ 1,408,120.00 **UNICEF**: $ 1,000,0000 **IOM**: $ 600,000.00 Total: $ 4,320,689.00 **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):		

[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.
[3] While the original project duration was 24 months, project recipient organisations requested an overall six-month extension for the overall project, with different recipient organisations requiring different extension periods.

Project total budget:		
PBF 1st tranche: **UNHCR:** $ 393,770.70 **UNDP**: $ 422,436.00 **UNICEF** $300,000.00 **IOM**: $ 180,000.00 TOTAL: $ 1,296,206.70	**PBF 2nd tranche*:** **UNHCR:** $ 459,399.15 **UNDP**: $ 492,842.00 **UNICEF** $350,000.00 **IOM**: $ 210,000.00 TOTAL: $ 1,512,241.15	**PBF 3rd tranche*:** **UNHCR:** $ 459,399.15 **UNDP**: $ 492,842.00 **UNICEF** $350,000.00 **IOM**: $ 210,000.00 TOTAL: $ 1,512,241.15
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 for West Darfur, which is also mirrored in overall similar activities from UNHCR in the other four Darfur States, is built around core areas for durable solutions planning, as central to address forced displacement in Darfur as well as enabling components for a broader UN interagency contribution for sustainable peace in Sudan. The activities proposed, particularly those under "planning for durable solutions", are intended both to secure tangible peace dividends for target communities as well as to function as catalytic inputs for peace and stability in Sudan, addressing forced displacement – including a protracted IDP situation – as one *sine qua non* of a peaceful transition in the country.		
Summarize the in-country project consultation and endorsement process prior to submission to PBSO, including through any PBF Steering Committee where it exists: The project submission followed, and is based upon, extensive consultative process in West Darfur, with two workshops conducted with State-level stakeholders and another with Locality-level participatory consultation. In both occasions, a structured analysis of operational context, conflict dynamics and relevant displacement and security dynamics engaged a broad and representative set of peacebuilding actors – including intended beneficiaries of the PBF project. The consultations were also meant to build ownership as a foundation for sustainability and efficiency of the proposed intervention. Complementary to these consultations, the current project proposal is the result of extensive discussions involving RUNOs and co-implementing agencies in Khartoum. In addition, extensive consultations were carried out between the project recipient organizations on requesting a No-Cost Extension (NCE).		
Project Gender Marker score: 2[4] Specify % and $ of total project budget allocated to activities in direct pursuit of gender equality and women's empowerment: 35%, budget $ 1,514,658.46.		

[4] **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)

Project Risk Marker score: ___1__[5]
Select PBF Focus Areas which best summarizes the focus of the project *(select ONLY one)*: (2.3) Conflict prevention/management [6] If applicable, **UNDAF outcome(s)** to which the project contributes: **Outcome 3:** By 2021, populations in vulnerable situations have improved health, nutrition, education, water and sanitation, and social protection outcomes. **Outcome 4:** By 2021, national, state and local institutions are more effective to carry out their mandates including strengthened normative frameworks that respect human rights and fundamental freedoms and ensure effective service delivery. **Outcome 5:** By 2021, security and stabilization of communities affected by conflict are improved through utilization of effective conflict management mechanisms, peace dividends and support to peace infrastructures and durable solutions that augment peaceful coexistence and social cohesion. If applicable, **Sustainable Development Goal** to which the project contributes: SDG 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Type of submission: ☐ **New project** ☒ **Project amendment**	The project recipient organizations are requesting a six-month No-Cost Extension (NCE) to ensure that the desired peace dividends of this project in West Darfur are achieved and to guarantee the completion of project activities. The NCE is required due to project delays incurred as a result of COVID-19 related restrictions in 2020, as well as inter-communal violence in the capital of West Darfur, El Geneina, in January and April 2021. Insecurity in El Geneina hindered access to project sites in Jebel Moon locality, impacted the ability to effectively coordinate with local authorities, and slowed the pace of implementation. A six-month NCE will not only allow project recipient organizations to address any gaps caused by the January and April 2021 incidents and any contingency that may arise, but also to prepare for the smooth handover of activities, such as community-level peacebuilding initiatives, to relevant community actors, which would further help to ensure their sustainability. The below changes were made to the project document as part of the NCE: **Project Document:** In the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) section,

[5] **Risk marker 0** = low risk to achieving outcomes

Risk marker 1 = medium risk to achieving outcomes

Risk marker 2 = high risk to achieving outcomes

[6] **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)

	reference was made to the independent final evaluation and impact assessment to provide further clarity on the M&E approach. **Results Framework:** During the no-cost extension revision of the project documents, the project team suggested to make some minor amendments to the Results Framework to allow for better monitoring of progress against the Outcomes and Outputs. Output Indicators 1.2.1, 1.2.3, 2.2.1, 2.3.1, 2.3.2, 2.3.3, 2.4.1, 2.4.2, 2.4.3, 3.3.1, 3.3.3, and 3.4.2 were adjusted, for which some, baseline and target values were provided. **Budget:** The budget was modified to add a $90,000 independent final evaluation budget by reallocating $40,000 from Activity 1.2.5 and $50,000 from UNHCR's monitoring budget. In addition, to cater for baseline survey expenses which were not initially budgeted for, UNDP's monitoring budget was increased by $30,000 by reducing this amount from Activity 2.2.1. Thus, the overall M&E budget was increased from $281,220.56 to $351,220.56. Though requesting an overall extension of six months, IOM has completed all its activities under this project and does not require any further extension, while UNHCR requires an extension of only three additional months. Nevertheless, UNHCR would maintain its role as Convening Agency for the full six-month extension period in order to ensure the cohesion and integrity of the project. All project recipient organizations commit to participating in the independent final evaluation, as well as the subsequent impact assessment that will take place.

PROJECT SIGNATURES:

Recipient Organization(s)	Head of UN Country Team
Name of Representative: Mr. Yuri Afanasiev, Resident Representative, Sudan *Signature:* [redacted] *Name of Agency: UNDP* *Date & Seal:*	*Name of Representative: Ms. Khardiata Lo N'Diaye, DSRSG/ Resident Coordinator/ Humanitarian Coordinator* *Signature:* [redacted] *Title: UN Resident Coordinator* *Date & Seal:*
Recipient Organization(s)	**Representative of National Authorities**
Name of Representative: Mr. Axel Bisschop, Country Representative, Sudan *Signature:* [redacted] *Name of Agency: UNHCR* *Date & Seal:*	*Name of Government Counterpart:* *Signature:* *Title:* *Date & Seal:*
Recipient Organization(s)	**Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)**
Name of Representative: Ms. Mandeep O'Brien. Country Representative, Sudan *Signature:* [redacted] *Name of Agency: UNICEF* *Date & Seal:* 10/11/2021	*Name of Representative:* *Signature:* [redacted] for Assistant Secretary-General, Peacebuilding Support Office *Date & Seal:* 29 nov 2021
Recipient Organization(s)	
Name of Representative: Ms. Catherine Northing, Chief of Mission, Sudan *Signature:* [redacted] *Name of Agency: IOM* *Date & Seal:*	

I. Peacebuilding Context and Rationale for PBF support

On 17th August 2019, the Transitional Military Council and the Forces for Freedom and Change, 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 that addresses the root causes of the conflict and its effects.

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

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

Within the context of his efforts to build a comprehensive peace, as well as in the context of the ongoing UNAMID drawdown, in September 2019, Prime Minister Abdallah Hamdok requested that Sudan be declared eligible to the 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 recent economic and political crisis at the national level, and the revolution, have impacted the already fragile situation in Darfur, much of which remains a post-conflict setting, in a number of ways. Darfur is characterised by fragile public intuitions and criminality, a protracted humanitarian crisis and a lack of development. 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 IDP camps 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.

Land and natural resources also remain at the heart of inter-communal conflict even as they constitute the key to Durable Solutions for internally displaced persons. Land tenure and the management of natural resources are compounded by differing customary, statutory and religious legal systems of ownership and significant IDP displacements. 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.

Human rights and violations also continue across Darfur with a trend increase in the number of documented cases over the last six months. In July and August, 40 cases of human rights violations and abuses were reported, involving 255 victims, including 9 minors and 38 women, compared with

33 cases involving 182 victims registered between April and June 2019. The documented cases may not reflect the actual number of incidents, owing to underreporting for fear of reprisals, access restrictions to survivors in areas of affected population, as well as absence of police stations and medical facilities in remote areas. Of the 40 cases documented, 85% were allegedly perpetrated by armed men described as nomads. Conflict-related sexual violence is alleged to be perpetrated primarily by armed nomads and other militia groups and continues to be reported in the greater Jebel Marra area, including Golo, Kas, Nertiti, Kabkabiyah and other parts of Darfur.

Given the fragility of the situation, it is important to act now in West Darfur, where specifically, there was a recent increase in protection incidents, including in relation to cultivation of farmland, as well as lack of Sudanese Police Force on the ground and issues of humanitarian access to several areas. Recent consultations and monitoring missions underlined the need for increased advocacy with the Wali of West Darfur and for the reactivation of the Crop Protection Committees. Serious protection issues occupied farmlands and threats made against farmers attempting to cultivate their lands, with recent restrictions imposed against both IDPs and host communities (Fur and Massalit) and accounts of harassment and intimidation of armed Arab groups around IDP camps. This highlights the imperative to strengthen existing peacebuilding and rule of law mechanisms to mitigate and resolve inter-communal conflict. The situation calls for additional joint strategies to engage with the local authorities to assist them in better fulfilling their responsibilities to enhance protection services in line with their primary responsibility to protect the civilian population.

With increasing competition over resources, the peace, social security and stability of West Darfur is also impacted by more than 260,000 displaced individuals inside the state (IOM - HAC 2016 figures). According to IOM statistics, around 44% of the IDPs in West Darfur state are women and girls, while 29% of the IDPs' households are female-headed, which provides a measure of relevance and urgency of addressing protection and overall (re)integration issues specific to this most vulnerable groups In addition, above 60 per cent of the estimated 330,000 Sudanese refugees registered across the borders in Chad (as of November 2019) are from West Darfur state. Linked to this displacement are the afore-mentioned disputes over the ownership of land, which has intensified conflict and tensions over grazing rights and cultivation. Just as during the period of heightened, full-out war in Darfur, women and children are the most affected and continue to suffer the long-lasting effects of conflict. The immediate peace dividend of the proposed intervention in Darfur will address their situation as a priority, linking durable solutions, conflict resolution and transitional justice to a longer-term perspective in West Darfur.

Historically, the seasonal mobility of pastoralists through the North-South corridors of West Darfur state (which before also encompassed parts of the state of Central Darfur) has resulted in encroachment on other tribes' cultivated land and property and was a main trigger for conflict. Behind the most violent outbreak of conflict, however, were political decisions and governance arrangements that tipped the balance of power in favour of some groups. The government of West Darfur was the first, in March 1995, to issue a decree dividing the traditional homeland of the Massalit into thirteen emirates, nine of which were allocated to previously *dar*less (meaning, without a *dar/*'homeland' or land in the sense of *tribal* territory) Arab groups to create Arab emirates, stirring both political alienation (and repression) of the Massalit and the crumbling of the traditional administration. With the unravelling of the administration and governance systems, traditional mechanisms of conflict resolution also began to come apart.[7] It was in this period that different groups established, trained, and armed militia groups, first mobilizing traditional village militia structures (*ornang* among the Massalit, *warnang* among the Fur), setting the stage for the most destructive round of violence years later. The Massalit drifted into guerrilla warfare until the insurgency was crushed in January 1999, with 2.000 victims and more than 100.000 displaced (40.000 to Chad by some estimates).

[7] *Cf*. Verso, 2009: *Saviors and Survivors – Darfur, Politics, and the War on Terror*, Mamdani, Mahmood, *pp*.197-198.

These grievances and the realignments of alliances, in turn, played their part on influencing Arab tribes in West Darfur (long neglected and doubly marginalized as Darfuris in Sudan and Arabs in Darfur) to align with the Government of Sudan and respond to Khartoum's call for support in the major counterinsurgency campaign from 2003 onwards (when attacks in villages as part of the GoS campaign against rebel armed movements unfolded most violently). Longstanding, decades-old inter-tribal conflicts, mostly over livelihoods, were aggravated and exploited by political forces at the centre of power. The tactical manipulation of ethnic identities within Darfur by the Government of Sudan and by political parties has contributed to political polarisation between Arab and non-Arab groups in Darfur. This includes the mobilisation of armed militias and political mobilisation based on religious and ethnic identity (Mahdism, and later Islamisation and Arabism). Compounding all this, many of the tribes in West Darfur have sub-tribes and/or territories (*dar*) on both sides of the international border, a factor that has eased relocation or resettlement, especially in periods of crisis.

Overall analysis and observations in West Darfur indicate that the status quo is a result of a structural process caused by the interconnectedness between social, economic and ecological factors of underdevelopment. As explained by the representative of the Wali of West Darfur in the State-level consultative workshop for the PBF project in El Geneina (see below), seasonal and permanent movement of the IDPs and refugees has been ongoing since 2013; about 80% of the local communities in the eight localities of the State have been internally displaced while others had crossed the border into Chad, seeking international protection. The same official (who leads the Local Governance office in the State government) also pointed that about 80% of the 300,000 Sudanese refugees in Chad were from West Darfur and are looking to return to their villages. For the Government, a broader peacebuilding program has the potential to support IDPs within localities most at risk.

With an improved security situation in West Darfur, there is also an opportunity and a critical need for a more strategic approach to durable solutions and conflict prevention. The sustainable return of IDPs and refugees to their villages is instrumental for peace building and development in West Darfur state. In November 2017, UNHCR organized a program called "Go-and-See / Come-and-Tell" for Sudanese refugees living in Eastern Chad, to visit their areas of origin in West Darfur state. The proposed PBF project in West Darfur targets Jebel Moon, on the border with Chad on the West and North Darfur on the East was one of the localities that were part of this "Go-and-See / Come-and-Tell" initiative.

Of the eight localities of West Darfur, Jebel Moon is prioritized, as per PBF selection criteria.[8] According to data from Government and IOM, the locality had a total of 12,378 IDPs in 2016, which represented roughly 5% of the total IDP population in West Darfur at that moment. The locality received only 33 returning refugees in the period between May 2018-March 2019, however, participants reported that up to 20% of the population is returning refugees (seasonal or spontaneous returns). While conditions for large-scale sustained return are still not fully in place in Jebel Moon, it was observed during this period that refugees' repatriation is a potential catalyst for IDP returnees, who join refugee returnees in villages of origin. Therefore, the return of refugees and IDPs requires a comprehensive peacebuilding approach which promotes durable solutions, enhances access to services, and addresses land disputes and other inter-communal conflict drivers on the basis of rule of law. In a context of limited resources from the State, the PBF projects present an opportunity to address some of the underlying obstacles to return in West Darfur. The projects portfolio shall focus on protection of the most vulnerable groups, in particular women and girls in return areas, and support local authorities in establishing a long-term protective environment.

[8] PBF selection criteria included the selection of localities that: (i) host high numbers of IDPs and/or returning refugees; (ii) already have a high potential for relapsing into inter-communal conflict over unresolved issues and competition of meagre resources; (iii) experience inter-communal tension over land dispute or tribal issues; (iv) have minimum governance institutions in place, while having UN agencies and INGOs present and able to work.

A State-level workshop took place in El Geneina on 17 June 2019, in consultation and coordination with West Darfur State Government[9] to identify interventions in three areas – rule of law, durable solutions and peacebuilding for local communities - that completement priority needs in the targeted two localities. Among many conflict factors identified in a complex context, participants mentioned the weakening and politicization of the Native Administration and other traditional governance structures, the erosion of traditional conflict resolution mechanisms, and opportunistic policies and practices of natural resource management and land allocation. At different points, the (re)-distribution of access to land, formal entitlement and management of natural resources, were recurrently used as a political tool to co-opt groups and communities, with a high conflict dividend building up since at least the 1980s and erupting most violently in the worst years of the multiple of civil, intercommunal, tribal and insurgency wars of the last two decades.

Different forms of social, economic and political exclusion were cited as fuelling inter-communal conflicts. Pastoralism and agrarian farming are the economic mainstay of the residents of Jebel Moon; but water shortages occur recurrently, which triggers conflicts between the pastoralists and farmers within the watering holes located in the Wadi. Pastoralists migrate along the northern corridor in search of water, pasture and better living conditions but can result in livestock destroying local farmers crops, worsening the latter's poor economic status, in the absence of alternative farming methods. This type of cyclical migration is known to create competition over limited natural resources; as pastoralist's livestock often invade cultivated farms, aggravating inter-tribal tensions and leading often to land disputes and violent confrontation.

At the same time, participants pointed to the resilience of community processes for mediation and dialogue and the ability to call on local capacities to solve disputes and avoid violent escalation. The strength of youth and women groups was noted as particularly relevant to sustain peacebuilding efforts going forward. It was also pointed out that despite years of conflict, there still remain what participants identified as social connectors (including intermarriages, religious affinities and homogeneity, common areas for activities, joint committees, traditional mechanisms across different groups, etc.). In conclusion, participants concluded on four main directions for peaceful and sustainable return and reintegration:

- It is necessary to strengthen the capacity of native administrations to exercise their role while strengthening their legitimacy and diversity;
- Security as a pre-condition to address current conflicts and sustain return and recovery;
- Ensure access to basic services (water, as well as education and health), considering the high number of IDPs and refugee returnees, using community projects with tangible results in the short-term; and
- The need to develop human resource capacity, particularly for women, youth, civil society organizations, and local authorities (particularly on rule of law).

This vision translates generally on a consensus on the immediate, tangible actions for PBF projects in West Darfur, including construction or renovation of police posts and rural courts; the establishment and strengthening of peaceful coexistence mechanisms and intercommunal dialogue forum; health facilities and water projects among basic services lacking in the area; and the demarcation of migratory routes. The peacebuilding consultative workshop also illustrated that seeking peace and reconciliation through dialogue and mediation to resolve conflict within and between communities is deeply-rooted in Darfuri tradition. Participants also agreed on the importance of engaging with the broad-range of groups competing for scarce resources, working across dividing lines to restore confidence, build trust, and promote open and transparent dialogue to overcome grievances and find common ground on issues crucial to all stakeholders within the community.

[9] The workshop was attended by some 50 participants from the government, UN agencies, UNAMID-SLF, International and National NGOs, University of El Geneina, representatives of Women and tribal/community leaders. Three thematic areas (Rule of law, Peacebuilding for Human Security, and Durable Solutions) were identified by participants as important for establishing peace in West Darfur.

Strategic Frameworks & National Ownership

On 31 October 2019 the Security Council extended UNAMID's mandate for a year in resolution 2495 (2019). The resolution stipulates that UNAMID, in cooperation with the UN Country Team, will focus on (i) support to the peace process and the implementation of any peace agreement, (ii) support to peacebuilding activities including expansion of the SLFs into Jebel Marra, and (iii) the protection of civilians, monitoring and reporting on human rights, the facilitation of humanitarian assistance and the safety and security of humanitarian personnel, and to contribute to the creation of the necessary security conditions for the voluntary, informed, safe, dignified and sustainable return of refugees and IDPs or local integration or relocation to a third location. The Security Council has also requested a Special Report of the SG and the Chairperson of the AU Commission by 31 January 2020 covering recommendations for the UNAMID drawdown and options for a follow-on presence.

To strengthen transition planning in Darfur, in 2018, the Security Council in resolution 2429 (2018), authorized UNAMID to work jointly with the UNCT to support a whole-of-system transition concept with the aim of providing sustainable solutions to the critical drivers of conflict in Darfur within a two-year timeframe. Accordingly, the State Liaison Functions (SLF) were established in January 2019 in the capitals of North, South, West and East Darfur to implement four transition priorities in the areas of rule of law, human rights, livelihood and durable solutions/service delivery for internally displaced persons. This project will ensure complementarity with the SLFs, DCPSF and the Darfur Development Strategy.

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

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

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

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

60 participating UN organizations and international and national non-governmental partners. To request proposals from organizations, the Fund first conducts conflict analyses and prioritizes geographical areas.

With the formation of the Transitional Government, Prime Minister Abdallah Hamdok submitted a request for PBF eligibility to the Secretary General on 25th September 2019. The rationale behind this request is to promote stabilization and peace consolidation in Darfur with proposed interventions aiming to tackle the causes of violence by working on the findings of conflict drivers. These had been identified in the "Special report of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission and the Secretary-General of the United Nations on the strategic review of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur" (special report) and Security Council resolution 2429 (2018). Subsequent discussions with the Government of Sudan endorsed the three priority areas identified for PBF funding: (i) rule of law, (ii) durable solutions, and (iii) peacebuilding at community level.

Sudan received funding from the PBF's Immediate Response Facility for the joint UNDP-UNICEF project "Sustainable Returns and Peacebuilding through Durable Solutions and Rule of Law in Golo, Jebel Marra" (2018), with a budget of $3 million. The project applies an integrated approach of sustainable and diversified livelihood opportunities for women and men, and education and protection for children, and seek to strengthen rule of law institutions and support youth participation in peacebuilding activities, while promoting durable solutions for internally displaced persons and returnees in the most conflict-affected area in Darfur.

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

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

In Darfur, the PBF 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 project aims at creating an enabling environment for sustainable peace, coexistence and return in Jebel Moon; ensuring that gender considerations are integrated into all aspects of the initiatives. The scope of the project focuses on implementing specific activities that will facilitate peace building; mitigate risks of conflict among communities; strengthen promotion and protection of the rights of women and girls; create an environment conducive for voluntary return; and enhance early recovery activities with a view to promoting durable solutions, rule of law and human security.

The PBF project in West Darfur will link to, and -where relevant- will ensure continuity and complementarity of current interventions engaging the UN system in Sudan in the context of UNAMID drawdown. In particular, several standalone activities under output 1.2 and specifically under output 3.4 of PBF Darfur (the latter more directly linked to protection) build on existing work and arrangements for SLF (State Liaison Function). As lead agency for West Darfur, UNHCR is following upon the strong indication from consultations in the State on protection outcomes for the current project, which highlighted the need for fully joint protection monitoring covering a wider area than the locations of the projects to show presence, for information gathering, and to ensure continuous identification of evolving concerns and corresponding needs. This will be tied closely to enhanced community-based protection networks, especially women's networks where they already exist or where the project can be a catalyser for the creation and strengthening of such networks. The focus will be on returnee and IDP areas, as suggested during the interagency and UNAMID workshop convened in Zalengei in 16/17 september 2019. Women's networks are relevant both as protective localized environments for some of the most vulnerable groups in communities affected by forced displacement, as well as local peacebuilding and conflict resolution fora. They are central to some of the community-based activities planned by UNHCR, aiming at building the capacity for protection, voice and empowerment of such groups and networks vis-à-vis formal local and State authorities as well as a platform of gender-focused ongoing dialogue for peace among different groups.

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 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, 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.*

Outcome 3: *A culture of peace and rights is nurtured and sustained in Darfur by a vibrant civil society with the commitment and capacity to represent the interests of all stakeholders in the resolution of disputes, and in holding Government to account for maintenance of the social contract.*

Outcome 1

A central thesis arising from the context analysis is that durable solutions for the majority of IDPs and refugees requires resolution of land disputes, facilitating people's ability to return to their homes and their land. Land issues in Darfur are multi-dimensional and complex, and likely to prove intractable without concerted effort of the Government at all levels - locality, state and federal – to engage in durable solutions planning. Sustained political will, legislative reform, and significant investment in institutional strengthening and capacity development will all be required to address the different aspects. The PBF contribution, then, 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 should 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 broad survey of IDP and refugee intentions to return will need to be conducted coherently across the five Darfur states, using the standard criteria for achieving durable solutions.[10] These intention and perception surveys identify the key obstacles to forced displaced groups doing so – whether lack of security, services or expropriation of property by others – and also

[10] IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons (2010), available at https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/other/documents-public/iasc-framework-durable-solutions-internally-displaced-persons

map and account 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 intention and perception surveys will provide the evidence base for setting durable solutions targets and, against these, draft locality-specific Durable Solutions Plans for each target community.

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 comprehensive profiling exercise across the five States of Darfur will, for the first time, be tied in and sequenced with other data and evidence processes under the responsibility of UNHCR, most importantly with the first comprehensive intentions survey conducted across a representative sample of internally displaced individuals. The two exercises, combined with the comprehensive perception surveys on security and justice provision (an activity planned by UNDP), will allow for profiling and intentions on voluntary return to be captured and analysed against the dynamic reality of conflict and displacement in Darfur. IOM's Mobility Tracking will be carried out in coordination with local authorities, to ensure transparency and accountability, in a systematic way to support a flexible context-based response to guide all partners working under the PBF through regular and updated information sharing. This will consist of quarterly reports that include narrative reports, datasets and maps.

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 rationalise and allocate land and resources to raise income levels and spur growth in an efficient and environmentally sustainable way. Limited resources preclude PBF engaging directly in livelihoods work, but coordination with UN Agencies and other partners will facilitate demonstration projects to be undertaken.

Outcome 2

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

In Jebel Marra, the Government has still to reserve to itself the "monopoly of force", and PBF must be flexible enough to provide immediate response in the event of any peace agreement to be signed with the rebel factions, and act as a channel and vehicle for support to the disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration of ex-combatants and through the provision of peace 'dividends' for the population.

Physical security is a 'felt' experience and activities to enhance it are best targeted and measured in terms of community perceptions. 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.

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

Ensuring 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.

Outcome 3

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

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

In support of Outcome 1, the PBF will focus community peacebuilding efforts on the land issue. Community-based reconciliation mechanisms, native administrations, rural courts and existing agricultural crop protection committees will be 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.

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

Implementation Arrangements

UNHCR will act as Lead Agency in West 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 West 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 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

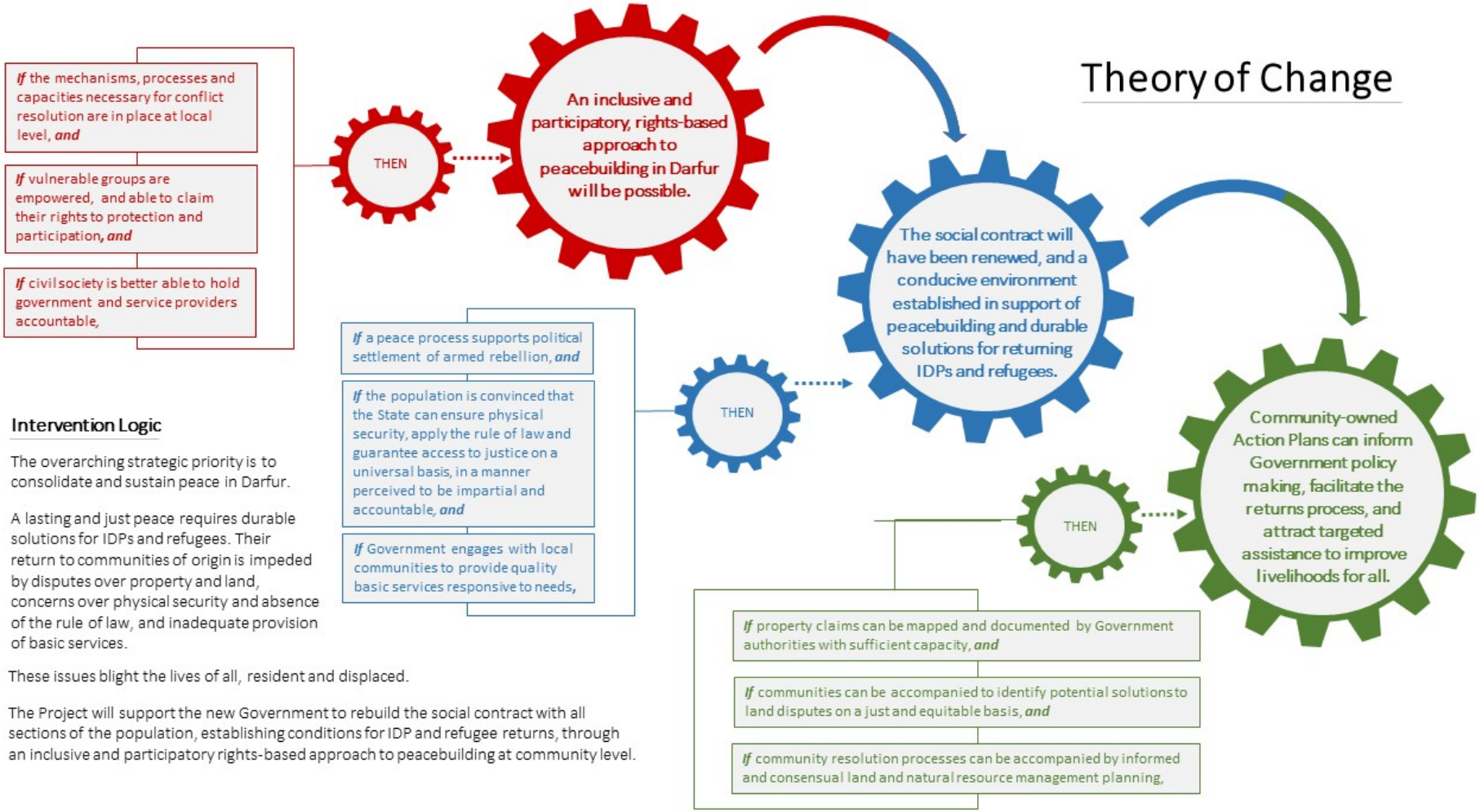
local conflicts and identify remedial solutions. Sub-projects may cover a variety of interventions but will be restricted to "easy wins" that can build confidence and maintain momentum of the community's own efforts at peacebuilding.

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.

Theory of Change

Each Outcome is subject to its own theory of change, development pathways that identify what needs to be done, how and by whom, so that the Outcome can be achieved.



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.

III. Project management and coordination

(*please see further and more detailed information about the management structure of the project in the programme chapeau and the PBF Secretariat project*)

Recipient organizations and implementing partners

The PBF West Darfur project will engage UNDP, UNICEF and IOM as recipient organizations. UNDP will implement activities fostering local capacities for addressing land and natural resource management from a conflict resolution and conflict prevention approach, as well as local mechanisms for peacebuilding and peaceful coexistence. UNICEF will focus on increased access to basic services in target localities, and on issues of child protection. IOM will contribute with a comprehensive profiling exercise (extended to the other four Darfur states), as part of the data and evidence "package" proposed for durable solutions planning.

UNHCR selects its partners based on their expertise and capacity to handle the respective activities assigned to them. UNHCR has launched in mid-2013 new standard procedures for the selection and retention of partners for the implementation of project agreements, following common main steps:

- Establishment of a UNHCR multi-functional Implementing Partnership Management;
- Committee (IPMC), responsible for evaluating the concept notes received by potential partners;
- Call for Expression of interest by UNHCR;
- Submission of Concept Notes by partners;
- Preparation for the Committee Review and Recommendation;
- Committee Review and Recommendation;
- Decision by the Head of Office;
- Communication of Decision to Applicant Partners.

A significant component of activities programmed by UNHCR under output 1.2 and 3.4 of the PBF Darfur project will be implemented as part of UNHCR's CSPM (Community Support Project Mechanism) for Returnee, Refugee and IDP Hosting Communities. Partners for CSPM have specific selection process, coherent with corporate practice as described but developed for the delivery targets and conditions specific to the context of Sudan. Partners are selected by UNHCR against a set of standard selection criteria outlined in a Call for Expression of Interest; there are specific terms of reference for CSPM Selection Committees and Standard Operating Procedures for the identification of partners. Upon selection of suitable partners, the exact (geographic) role and expected deliverables of the selected NGO partners is formalized in a PPA between UNHCR and the selected NGO partners. Given the wide geographic scope that the CSP mechanism, at any given time several NGO partners are selected for this mechanism.

UNHCR closely monitors and supervises the implementation of activities under the partnership agreements. Regular coordination meetings are held on the sector level and collaboration and referral mechanisms are established between partners. A standard UNHCR partnership agreement is signed with the IP outlining the activities to be carried out by the partner. Monthly progress reports, quarterly financial reports, semi-annual narrative and financial + narrative final reports are to be provided as per the signed agreement. Partnership agreements are also subject to external audit by an audit firm contracted by UNHCR.

Project management and coordination

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).

UNHCR operation in West Darfur has focused on protection monitoring activities for IDPs and returnees, as well as the repatriation and monitoring of Sudanese refugees from Chad. During the second half of 2019 and up to end of 2020, the SLF supported UNHCR monitoring activities including the UNAMID closed team sites. For the PBF West Darfur project, UNHCR will leverage and complement therefore its support services at the Office, including in logistical and administrative resources.

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.

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

Participants in the first consultative workshop for West Darfur PBF project in El Geneina agreed on a coordination structure at two levels: a State-Level Coordination with a steering committee, which will include El Geneina University (Center for Peace and Development); UN agencies and the government counterparts; and a Locality-Level Coordination, with a coordination committees to be established in Jebel Moon.

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.

Organisation	Title/level	Funding from PBF	Position base	% of time dedicated to **West Darfur**	% of time dedicated to **North Darfur**	% of time dedicated to **East Darfur**	% of time dedicated to **Central Darfur**	% of time dedicated to **South Darfur**
UNHCR	Associate M&E Officer (P2)	100%	El Geneina	25%	15%	20%	20%	20%
	Protection Officer (P3)	100%	Nyala	25%	15%	20%	20%	20%
	Protection Assistant (G6)	100%	Nyala	25%	15%	20%	20%	20%
	Associate Protection Officer (P2)	100%	Zalingei	25%	15%	20%	20%	20%

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 localised 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 utilised 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.

Even though IOM acknowledges the no-cost extension (NCE), it will not require the NCE beyond December 2021, given the reality that it has completed its activities (baseline data collection) per initial work plan. The analysis and reporting of this data by UNHCR and its service provider was finalized in August 2021. Therefore, IOM is opting out of the project by December 2021 and the NCE will have no impact on the West Darfur project at this stage. Due to the above-mentioned facts, no operational risks are anticipated during the project period. IOM will contribute to final evaluation of the project, as agreed in the project document.

Similarly, while UNHCR acknowledges the six-month NCE, it will not require an extension beyond the initial three months. UNHCR plans to finalize all activities by March 2022, therefore opting out of the project by this date. At the same time, as the Convening Agency for this project, UNHCR will maintain the lead agency role for the full project duration, including through the six-month extension. Thus, UNHCR's completion of its activities will have no impact on the West Darfur project and no operational risks are anticipated. UNHCR will contribute to the final evaluation of the project, as well as preparation of the final project report, as agreed in the project document.

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 analyse 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 favour, 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 legitimise 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.

An initial Risk Analysis is appended to this document as Annex B. It attempts to capture in tabular form the categories and nature of risks identified, probability and likely impact, proposed mitigation measures and responsibility for their implementation.

The project inception phase will include a full Risk Analysis to be prepared by the PBF Programme 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 Programme Coordinator, as the basis for all further risk identification, mitigation and management by the Joint Steering Committee.

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.

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

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

Programmatically, 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 a number of 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 in regard to advocacy and resource mobilisation.

As per PBF funding requirements, this project will entail an independent final evaluation in mid-2022, conducted jointly with the PBF projects in other Darfur states through consolidation of research methodologies and evaluation activities. In addition, as a part of the PBF Darfur Programme in Sudan, this project will be a pilot for an impact assessment exercise proposed by the Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO), reflecting the research methodology utilized for the baseline assessment. To maximize the assessment of long-term project impact and sustainability, as well as to take account of logistical concerns relevant to data collection, the impact assessment data collection is proposed to occur towards the end of 2022, after the end of the project.

State Project M&E			
Agency	**Activity**	**Timeline**	**Cost (5-7% of budget)**
UNHCR	• Community-based monitoring and reporting • Baseline survey • Independent final evaluation • Impact assessment	• Monitoring and reporting throughout project duration • Baseline survey – Dec 2020 to Jan 2021 • Final evaluation – June 2022 • Impact assessment – end of 2022 (exact dates TBD by PBF Secretariat)	$ 190,000.00
UNICEF	• Monitoring and reporting • Independent final evaluation • Impact assessment	• Monitoring and reporting throughout project duration • Final evaluation – June 2022 • Impact assessment – end of 2022 (exact dates TBD by PBF Secretariat)	$ 65,420.56
UNDP	• Monitoring and reporting • Independent final evaluation • Impact assessment	• Monitoring and reporting throughout project duration • Final evaluation – June 2022 • Impact assessment – end of 2022 (exact dates TBD by PBF Secretariat)	$ 95,800.00
IOM	• Baseline survey data collection • Independent final evaluation • Impact assessment	• Baseline survey – Dec 2020 to Jan 2021 • Final evaluation – June 2022	n/a

		• Impact assessment – end of 2022 (exact dates TBD by PBF Secretariat)	
		Total State Project M&E Cost	***$351,220.56***

Project exit strategy/sustainability

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

National capacities at all levels – Federal, State/Region, Locality – will be supported to extend Government presence into currently inaccessible or insecure areas, to secure the peace and rebuild the social contract between the local population and the State, and to initiate a transition from humanitarian assistance to Government-owned efforts for development and resilience.

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

PBF intends to demonstrate a cost-efficient as well as effective model for peacebuilding at community level. It is anticipated that future phases of PBF will learn valuable lessons from implementation of the first phase herein and will benefit from economies of scale in relation to the direct costs arising from the field work required.

A six-month NCE will allow project recipient organizations to prepare for the smooth handover of activities, such as community-level peacebuilding initiatives, to relevant community actors, which would further help to ensure their sustainability. An NCE would also facilitate the conduct of the planned pilot impact assessment, which could in turn support the continuation and/or expansion of project activities through alternative funding streams, thereby attesting to the catalytic nature of the PBF.

IV. Project budget

The budget proposal for West Darfur reflects UNHCR's main contribution under durable solutions planning, with a balanced engagement in four areas that were identified as crucial to deliver under outcome 1 and 3, but also as cross-cutting for the whole PBF Darfur programme. In that sense, budget prioritization for West Darfur was also done to maximize the catalytic effects from durable solutions planning for other interventions from co-implementing agencies, as activities (mostly, but no exclusively, under output 1.2), are enablers for broader, and longer-term contributions to sustained peacebuilding in Darfur and Sudan.
The areas prioritized include:

a) Support to participatory elaboration of **Locality Durable Solutions Plans**;
b) Address substantial and long-standing **data and evidence gaps**: return intentions survey linked to perceptions survey, and coherent multisector assessment for target villages in all eight localities; this is in turn linked and complementing IOM's contribution under output 1.2 with a comprehensive profiling, in fact *pooling* resources within PBF allocations per agency;

c) Leverage micro- to small- to medium-scale **community-support projects**, as identified by the recipients (engaging local authorities, returnees/IDPs, and hosts) as peacebuilding catalysers linked to/addressing a particular conflict trigger/driver (*eg.* access to water, responsive security, access to justice, education, etc.); these projects are intended to provide tangible peace dividends within the implementation period;
d) Robust investment in **civil documentation** (because of its immediate value for forced displaced persons, as well as a foundation for longer-term UNCT Sudan engagement in peacebuilding and protection).

Secondly, budget allocation is done as well for protection and rights awareness:

a) **Protection** and return monitoring;
b) **Paralegal** assistance
c) **Referral** mechanisms in target localities.

UNHCR's budget priorities for West Darfur are, overall, mirrored across the other four Darfur States, strongly seeking highest the level of **complementarity**, **sustainability** and **relevance** under PBF Darfur, with an emphasis on interagency **collaboration** (*e.g.* with IOM and UNDP) and leveraging comparative advantages in durable solutions and operational capabilities. Differences and fine-tuning of budgets for outputs 1.2 and 3.4 follow contextual priorities and conditions, the extent of target localities and locations, with the main criteria set by the consultative processes in target localities as well as interagency discussions for the elaboration of the PBF intervention package.

Annex A: Project Administrative arrangements for UN Recipient Organizations

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

AA Functions

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

- Disburse funds to each of the RUNO in accordance with instructions from the PBSO. The AA will normally make each disbursement within three (3) to five (5) business days after having received instructions from the PBSO along with the relevant Submission form and Project document signed by all participants concerned;
- Consolidate the financial statements (Annual and Final), based on submissions provided to the AA by RUNOS and provide the PBF annual consolidated progress reports to the donors and the PBSO;
- Proceed with the operational and financial closure of the project in the MPTF Office system once the completion is completed by the RUNO. A project will be considered as operationally closed upon submission of a joint final narrative report. In order for the MPTF Office to financially 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 B: Risk Analysis for West Darfur project

The implementation of the PBF project in West Darfur, and the conditions for its impact, depend on a range of factors, some associated with the still volatile security situation in some areas of the State (inclusing Jebel Moon), as well as geographic and natural realities that can greatly disrupt the activities planned. These factors, which offer a heightened risk to voluntary returns and to durable solutions, include the following:

- **Distance** of Jebel Moon Locality from Geneina: this may impact the availability and transport of construction materials required for any aspect of the project.
    - **Mitigation**: This is mainly during the rainy season which will be considered during the planning phase and coordination with all stakeholders.
- Possible **travel restrictions** as a legacy of the conflict and the nature of Jebel Moon Locality: currently there is still heavy SAF presence in the mountain areas, given that parts of Jebel Moon used to be controlled by a militant group. Recent missions to Jebel Moon for Inter-Agency Assessment and for the Locality level PBF Consultative meeting experienced more scrutiny/oversight by GoS authorities than other West Darfur localities.
    - **Mitigation**: The Government counterparts at state and locality level will be part of the coordination *fora* for this project and will address such restrictions with the Wali office the relevant security departments.
- Negative impact of a potentially **worsening security situation on the sustainability of returns**: as is the case for other locations in West Darfur, returnees continue to indicate that security is their biggest concern and a clear pre-condition for return.
    - **Mitigation**: UNHCR has discussed with the Wali office the importance of establishing regular coordination- and information-sharing meetings with all relevant security and Government stakeholders to address all security and protection issues in West Darfur to improve the prospect for return and peaceful coexistence.
- **Seasonal migration** affects Jebel Moon Locality: concerns for competition over resources especially water during this time. The Interagency Mission found 150 HH could not access land to farm their own land. During the migration people travel north from southern Darfur (SD and WD) and the area may become insecure and with potential risks to PBF implementation if clashes erupt).
    - **Mitigation**: Such risk will be addressed in the coordination forum mentioned in the previous point. As part of UNHCR regular protection monitoring activities and engaging with community leaders' networks to promote peaceful coexistence activities, such risks will be minimized. Furthermore, the UNDSS will provide security advisory to all humanitarian actors where necessary.

- Impact of the **rainy season**: during the rainy season many parts of the road from Geneina to Jebel Moon are blocked with *wadis* impassable. Such travel problems may impact monitoring missions by UN AFP, NNGOs as well as the transport of heavy construction materials from Geneina.
    - **Mitigation**: As mentioned above, logistical access will be addressed in the planning phase with implementing partners. The day to day protection monitoring is carried out remotely through the local community networks.
- **Intercommunal clashes:** relations between the local communities/returnees and nomads remains tense in many places and conflicts may erupt if this is not taken into account and the interests and needs of all communities not adequately taken into account.
    - **Mitigation**: As mentioned above, such risk will be addressed through the coordination forum with the government, community leaders networks, and the peaceful coexistence activities to raise awareness.

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		
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		
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		
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) WEST DARFUR

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.	[redacted]	**Outcome Indicator 1a** Percentage of community members reporting improved socio-economic conditions (social cohesion and economic opportunities) in their locality. Disaggregated by sex and age Baseline: TBD Target: TBD	Perception surveys. Protection monitoring reports. SLF reports. Mission reports where relevant. Biannually.	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. Disaggregated by sex and age Baseline: TBD Target: TBD	Perception surveys. Protection monitoring reports. SLF reports. Mission reports where relevant. Biannually.	Year 2020: TBD Year: 2021: TBD
		Outcome Indicator 1c Percentage of community members across all groups in the target areas reporting improved access to legal documentation and livelihood opportunities disaggregated by sex and age Baseline: TBD Target: TBD	Perception surveys. Protection monitoring reports. SLF reports. Mission reports where relevant. Biannually.	Year 2020: TBD Year: 2021: TBD

	Output 1.1 <u>Government capacities built for resolution of land issues, including gender issues, at Locality level, and Locality Action Plans produced</u> List of activities under this Output: Activity 1.1.1: Conduct gender-inclusive land consultations, second readings for reforms drafts, integrate amendments on legislation drafts and conduct consultations with line ministries on streamlining with local administrative orders. Include gender issues proactively such as women's land ownership and their work, economic situation/income and participation in decision making. Activity 1.1.2: Provide support to Land Steering Committees(inclusive of women cooperatives and women associations) in the targeted locations and support cooperatives and associations for land registration through build institutional capacities to obtain required endorsements and licensing Activity 1.1.3: Support land arbitration committees in addressing land	**Output Indicator 1.1.1** Percentage of land institutions with improved arbitration, registration & sketch mapping capacities to deliver on their mandates Baseline: 15% Target: 60%	Monitoring reports Semi-annually	Year 2020:40% Year 2021: 60%
		Output Indicator 1.1.2 Percentage of community members with registered land titles of ownership disaggregated by gender Baseline: 20% Target: 40% (15% female)	Land registers & monitoring reports Semi-annually	Year 2020: 30% (15% female) Year 2021: 40% (15% female)
		Output Indicator 1.1.3 Percentage of land conflicts resolved Baseline: 20% Target: 50%	Land Arbitration registers & Monitoring reports Semi-annually	Year 2020: 40% Year 2021: 50%

	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 including women peacebuilders in the targeted committees to elevate peacebuilding capacities for land related conflicts in the areas of return and land rights. Enhance the capacity of land arbitration committees to recognize gender issues in the context of land conflicts and enhance their diversity through the participation of women and youth in these committees Activity 1.1.4 Rapid gender-responsive assessment of land disputes typologies and stakeholders Activity 1.1.5 Support pilot land registration for returnees and host communities using 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 sex and age disaggregated land database within STDM to capture land plots demarcated and codified to initiate cadastral system 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 Activity 1.1.7 Capacity development and training on land registration and STDM (Social Tenure Domain Model) and training of stakeholders including young women and men on fit-for-purpose land administration at state and locality, and provision of survey, land registration and land information system equipment	**Output Indicator 1.1.4** Number of inclusive stakeholder consultations on land reforms for drafting land legislation Baseline: 2 consultations (state & locality level) Target: 6 consultations (state & locality level)	Stakeholder consultation registers & Activity reports	Year 2020:4 consultations (state & locality level) Year 2021: 6 consultations (state & locality level)

	Output 1.2 <u>Planning for durable solutions informs Locality Action Plans</u> List of activities under this Output: **Activity 1.2.1 (UNHCR)** Conduct multisector profiles of target villages in West Darfur. **Activity 1.2.2 (UNHCR)** Conduct a profiling exercise of returnees and IDPs across all displacement locations in target localities. [IOM] **Activity 1.2.3 (UNHCR)** Conduct comprehensive intentions and perception surveys among all IDP groups (both in camps and settlements) in target localities. **Activity 1.2.6 (UNHCR)** Support to participatory elaboration and inclusive implementation of Locality Durable Solutions Plans.	**Output Indicator 1.2.1 (UNHCR)** # of inclusive locality Action Plan for durable solutions developed based on disaggregated data in target locations Baseline: 0 Target: 1	Monitoring reports. Consultation reports. Locality action plan document. DTM reports / fact sheets Quarterly	Year 2020: 1
	Activity 1.2.4 (UNHCR) Assistance to Community Support Projects in target locations addressing immediate gaps in local infrastructure enabling peaceful coexistence and conflict resolution.	**Output Indicator 1.2.2 (UNHCR)** # of community support projects identified, implemented and utilized by the community Baseline: 0 Target: 8	Project monitoring reports. Consultation reports. Protection monitoring reports. Quarterly.	Year 2020: 4 Year: 2021: 8

	Activity 1.2.5 (UNHCR) Support locality for civil documentation for IDP population in target State to sustain voluntary return or integration.	**Output Indicator 1.2.3 (UNHCR)** # of IDP and returnee individuals, identified by the project in target areas and disaggregated by age and gender, obtained civil documentation Baseline: TBD Target: 15% of IDP and returnee individuals identified by the project in the target areas	Profiling data. Civil documentation activity and assessment reports. Biannually.	Year 2020: 7% Year 2021: 15%
	Activity 1.2.7 (UNHCR) Establishment of and provision of training and technical support to community reconciliation committees for intercommunal dialogue, mediation and dispute resolution, strengthening women and youth (female and male) participation.	**Output indicator 1.2.4 (UNHCR)** # of community reconciliation committees, with women and youth representation, established and provided with trainings and technical support to carry out intercommunal dialogue, mediation and dispute resolution Baseline: 0 Target: 6	Consultation reports. Biannually.	Year 2020: 6 Year 2021: 6
	Activity 1.2.8 M&E, reporting and management capacity for the project, including gender reporting and the application of AAP (Accountability of Affected Populations) principles.			

	Output 1.3 <u>Locality-level Land and Natural Resource Management Plans prepared on an inclusive and participatory basis</u> List of activities under this Output: Activity 1.3.1 Conduct joint and participatory conflict and gender assessment across the targeted locations with the participation of local authorities and NGO partners 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 1.3.2 Design sustainable and ecofriendly area-based plan for land and Natural resources management (considering role and entrepreneurial opportunities for women and youth) 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 Activity 1.3.3 Organize inclusive 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 1.3.1** Number of IDPs, returnees, host communities and nomads participating within community-based resolution mechanisms disaggregated by gender Baseline:10 Target: 60 (20% female, 15% youth)	Group registration forms Semi-annual	Year 2020: 60 (20% female, 15% youth)
		Output Indicator 1.3.2 Number of community initiatives jointly planned by nomads and farmers, used and managed including livestock migratory routes, water resources and veterinary services Baseline: 0 Target: 3 community initiatives	Community development register Semi-annual	Year 2020: 2 community initiatives Year 2021: 1community initiative
		Output Indicator 1.3.3 Percentage of disputes between farmers and nomads over natural resources successfully resolved. Baseline: 10% Target: 65%	CBRM register Semi-annual	Year 2020: 50% Year 2021: 65%
Outcome 2: Good governance is instituted at locality level and confidence of people built: armed groups are		**Outcome Indicator 2a** Percentage of community members reporting a perceived decrease in levels of violence within and between communities and groups,	Annual Reports	Year 2020: TBD

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.		including a decrease in GBV and violations of rights of the child. Disaggregated by sex and age Baseline: Target:	Annually	Year 2021: TBD
		Outcome Indicator 2b Percentage of community members reporting increased satisfaction with informal and formal rule of law mechanisms/ initiatives. Disaggregated by sex and age Baseline: TBD Target: 40%	Annual Reports Annually	Year 2020: 5
		Outcome Indicator 2c Percentage of community members reporting satisfaction with equitable access to quality basic social services. Disaggregated by sex and age Baseline: TBD Target: 40%	Annual Reports Annually	Year 2020: 30% Year 2021: 60%
	Output 2.1 <u>Governance system reinforced at the local level</u> List of activities under this Output: Activity 2.1.1 Conduct regular citizen expectations surveys for voice, development, rule of law, and accountability systems including mapping gaps in terms of gender sensitivity and needs of farmers, nomads, IDPs and refugees. Activity 2.1.2	**Output Indicator 2.1.1 (UNDP)** Percentage of functional local governance forums advocating for policy change, social accountability and inclusion of women and youth in leadership positions. Baseline: 10% Target: 45%	Semi-Annual Report Semi-Annually	Year 2020: 30% Year 2021: 45%
		Output Indicator 2.1.2. (UNDP) Percentage of authorities adopting the developed guidelines for		Year 2020: 5%

	Conduct local institutional assessments (mandates, regulatory systems, processes, capacities, etc.) and build core capacities of local government. 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) 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)	effective mandate delivery Baseline: 0 Target: 10%	Semi-Annual Report Semi-Annually	Year 2021: 5%
	Output 2.2 Responsive security and justice institutions promoted through increasing their presence, capacities, and service-oriented culture **List of activities under this Output:** **Activity 2.2.1** Establish/rehabilitate police post and prosecution office, and ensure government provide competent staff including promoting female Officers and social workers recruitment. **Activity 2.2.2** Build capacities of local police forces with appropriate support to Darfur Police Academy to enhance command and control and encourage women to join the force (community-based policing, public safety and security committees and police volunteer schemes, investigation/forensic capacities,	**Output Indicator 2.2.1** Number of functional police posts and prosecution offices established to increase SPF presence in target communities Baseline: 4 Target: 6	Semi-Annual Report Semi-Annually	Year 2020: 4 Year 2021: 6
		Output Indicator 2.2.2 Number of trained police personnel with improved skills and ability to perform their duties (disaggregated by gender and status i.e. newly recruited/been there for last 12 months). Baseline: 0 Target: 40 (20% female).	Semi-Annual reports Training reports Semi-Annually	Year 2020: 20 (10% female) Year 2021: 20 (10% female)

	case management system). Integrate training on gender equality, diversity and gender-responsive policing in curriculum of Darfur Police Academy and training of police (including on SGBV and PSEA). **Activity 2.2.3:** Build the capacities of the rural/district courts and the prosecution offices (infrastructure and training, including on gender, etc.) with an emphasis on women to be included in these institutions.	**Output indicator 2.2.3** Number of rural courts established and functioning (presence of trained judges who are discharging duties) Baseline: 1 court and 4 active judges Target: 2 rural courts, with 16 judges (20% women, 10% youth)	Training reports Semi-Annually	Year 2021: 1 rural courts established and functioning with 8 judges (10% women, 5% youth)
	Output 2.3 <u>Increased access to equitable quality basic services</u> List of activities under this Output: Activity 2.3.1 Provide quality and equitable education, alternative learning and life skills services to children and adolescent of IDPs, returnees and local communities Activity 2.3.2 Provide equitable and sustainable access to improved drinking water facilities and basic sanitation facilities for IDPs, returnees and local communities Activity 2.3.3 Support referral and protection services at the institution and community level to prevent and respond to child rights violations including sexual and gender-based violence	**Output Indicator 2.3.1** Number of out of school children across diverse target groups accessing formal and informal education with direct support Baseline: 0 Target: 1440 (720 girls, 720 boys)	Monitoring and field visit reports / MoE EMIS	Year 2020: 0 Year 2021: 1440
		Output Indicator 2.3.2 Number of girls, boys, women and men from diverse community groups having access to safe drinking water and sanitation Baseline: 0 Target: 10,000 (3876 women, 3724 men, 1225 girls, 1176 boys)	Standard RAM monitoring by WASH section	Year 2020: 0 Year 2021: 10,000
		Output Indicator 2.3.3 Number of boys and girls who benefited from Family and Child Protection Units (FCPU) services including GBV Baseline: 0 Target: 60 (25 boys, 35 girls)	Standard RAM monitoring by CP section	Year 2020: 0 Year 2021: 60

	Output 2.4 Capacities of services providers and communities are enhanced to manage and deliver basic services in a responsive, and inclusive way) List of activities under this Output: Activity 2.4.1. Build capacity of locality education authorities and community level Parent Teacher Associations (PTAs) to promote and support peacebuilding Activity 2.4.2. Establish gender sensitive inclusive water management committees at community level and build their capacity to address and peacefully resolve disputes over water 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 (including by addressing gender and social norms).	**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 Baseline: 0 Target: 50 education officials, 160 PTA members (at least 40% female)	Training workshop reports, Quarterly reports Pre- and post-training assessment	Year 2020: 0 Year 2021: 50 education officials, 160 PTA members
		Output Indicator 2.4.2a (UNICEF) Percentage of community members (men and women) who perceive the water committees as an effective mechanism in resolving tensions and disputes about water Baseline: 31% (29% of male headed households and 35% of female headed households) Target: 75% (for both male and female headed households) **Output Indicator 2.4.2b** Number of WASH committees established and trained in conflict resolution and peacebuilding Baseline: 0 Target: 16 (40% women members) **Output Indicator 2.4.2c** % of disputes resolved by WASH committees Baseline: 0 Target: 60%	Annual Surveys Training reports. Physical checks on the presence of water management committees at the water source. Dispute registry	Year 2020: 31% Year 2021: 75%
		Output Indicator 2.4.3 (UNICEF)	Standard RAM monitoring by CP	

		Number of girls and boys who benefitted from children protection network services Baseline: 0 Target: 5000 (2500 boys, 2500 girls)	section	Year 2020: 0 Year 2021: 5000
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.	[redacted]	**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 means (e.g. CBRMs and committees) in target localities Baseline: TBD Target: TBD	Annual Report Annually	Year 2020: TBD Year 2021: TBD
	Output 3.1 <u>Community-based reconciliation mechanisms (CBRMs) functioning, networked across Darfur, and linked to State and National-level peace architecture</u> List of activities under this Output: Activity 3.1.1 Establish/Reactivate, Community-Based Reconciliation Mechanisms with the participation of Youth (female and male), Women, Returnees and Nomads and other groups Activity 3.1.2 Build Capacity of CBRMs to lead grievance negotiations, dispute/conflict mediation and resolution, ensuring women and youth (female and male) are part of decision-making processes Activity 3.1.3	**Outcome Indicator 3b** Numbers of key stakeholders – women, children and youth, returnees – with peacebuilding competencies and engaged in initiatives to effect meaningful change at the community 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. Disaggregated by sex and age Baseline: TBD	Annual Report Annually	Year 2020: TBD Year 2021: TBD

	Establish CBRM Network across localities with mechanism for inter-locality communication and coordination and resolution of cross-locality conflicts Activity 3.1.4 Establish Mechanisms to strengthen Linkages, coordination and information sharing between CBRMs, GOS Police, Community Policing Systems, Locality authorities as well as state peacebuilding entities at State Level 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 Activity 3.1.6 Establish Real-time Monitoring system to enhance communication and information sharing among CBRMs in different localities and Rule of Law of Law and Justice institutions at locality and State level Activity 3.1.7 Organize 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	Target: TBD		
		Output Indicator 3.1.1 Number of functional community-based resolution mechanisms (CBRM) in place Baseline: 1 (90% Male, 10% male youth) Target: 10 (of which 30% female and 30% male Youth)	Annual reports Annually	Year 2020: 5 Year 2021: 5
		Output Indicator 3.1.2 Number of community members actively participating in different peace initiatives (dialogue & conference) disaggregated by gender and age Baseline: 0 Target: 200 community members (15% women; 20% youth)	Tracking register semi-annual	Year 2020: 100 community members (15% women; 20% youth) Year 2021: 100 community members (15% women; 20% youth)
		Output Indicator 3.1.3 Percentage of community members who reported a conflict to CBRM and are aware of the outcome (disaggregated by gender and type of conflict). Baseline: 10% Target: 45% community members reporting cases of conflict to CBRMs (of which 40% are women)	Perception survey report Semi-Annually	Year 2020: 35% (of which 40% are women) Year 2021: 65% (of which 40% are women)
	Output 3.2 <u>Civil society mechanisms for protection of women and girls strengthened, and women empowered to claim rights and redress and participate equally in public affairs and community peacebuilding</u>	**Output Indicator 3.2.1** Number of community members sensitized on women's rights (disaggregated by gender & age) Baseline: 0 Target: 200 (65% women; 40%	Semi-Annual report Semi-Annually	Year 2020: 100 (65% women; 40% youth) Year 2021: 100 (65% women, 40% youth)

	List of activities under this Output: 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.) 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.	youth)		
		Output Indicator 3.2.2 Number of targeted women in functional community microfinance schemes disaggregated by age and gender Baseline: 5%20 Target: 50%200 (60% women, 50% youth)	Semi-Annual report Semi-Annually	Year 2020: 40% (60% women, 50% youth) Year 2021: 50% (60% women, 50% youth)
		Output Indicator 3.2.3 Number of functional women centers established to enhance leadership skills and discuss women rights and regional treaties Baseline: 0 Target: 4	Semi-Annual report Semi-Annually	Year 2020: 2 Year 2021: 2
	Output 3.3 <u>Vulnerable children and youth have enhanced capacity to advocate for and engage in peacebuilding initiatives</u> Activity 3.3.1. Support existing/establish new child and female and male youth friendly centers as safe spaces	**Output Indicator 3.3.1** Number of children and youth who benefitted from youth center services Baseline: 0 Target: 5000 (50% girls and young women)	Youth center membership registration sheet	Year 2020: 0 Year: 2021: 5000
	Activity 3.3.2. Develop and organize training on life skills, employability skills and peacebuilding skills and competencies for young people across diverse groups Activity 3.3.3 Support young males and females to jointly develop activity plans in support of peacebuilding and 'safe' advocacy initiatives	**Output Indicator 3.3.2** Number of inclusive youth initiatives designed, and implementation plans developed that incorporate peacebuilding and conflict sensitivity approaches Baseline: 0 Target: 6 (2 led by young women)	Youth peace initiative monitoring sheet	Year 2020: 0 Year 2021: 6
	Activity 3.3.4. Provide small grants to child and youth friendly clubs to develop and implement localized peacebuilding and	**Output Indicator 3.3.3** Number of community members	Youth peace initiative	Year 2020: 0

	advocacy activities	participated in youth-led peacebuilding and advocacy activities Baseline: 0 Target: 2500 (400 men, 600 women, 700 boys, 800 girls)	monitoring sheet	Year 2021: 2500
	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 List of activities under this Output: **Activity 3.4.1** Protection and return monitoring in target localities articulated with community-based protection mechanisms.	**Output Indicator 3.4.1** # of functional community-based protection networks, including women networks, applying AGDM and human rights approaches Baseline: 0 Target: 6	Protection monitoring and assessment reports. Profiling data. Biannually.	Year 2020: 6 Year: 2021: 6
	Activity 3.4.2 Provision of paralegal assistance for protection in target returnee and host communities. **Activity 3.4.3** Support to referral mechanisms in target localities.	**Output Indicator 3.4.2** % of individuals, identified by the project in the target areas and disaggregated by age and gender, that received paralegal assistance and referral mechanisms support Baseline: 0 Target: 5% of individuals identified by the project in the target areas	Referral tracker Protection monitoring report Biannually	Year 2020: 5% Year: 2021: 5%

	Output 3.5. <u>State-wide civil society capacity building on human rights training, rights-based approaches</u> List of activities under this Output: Activity 3.5.1 Provide training opportunities on human rights based approaches to civil society organizations including women's and youth organizations.	**Output Indicator 3.5.1. (UNDP)** Number of trained civil society organisations applying a rights-based approach to policy advocacy and programming Baseline: 0 Target: 5 CSOs (40% women CSOs)	Training reports Semi annually	Year 2020: 3 CSOs (40% women CSOs) Year 2021: 2 CSOs (40% women CSOs)

Annex D - PBF Project Budget

Instructions:

1. Only fill in white cells. Grey cells are locked and/or contain spreadsheet formulas.
2. Complete both Sheet 1 and Sheet 2.
a) First, prepare a budget organized by **activity/output/outcome in Sheet 1.** (Activity amounts can be indicative estimates.)
b) Then, divide each output budget along **UN Budget Categories in Sheet 2.**
3. Be sure to **include % towards Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment**
3. Do not use Sheet 4 or 5, which are for MPTF and PBF use.
4. Leave blank any Organizations/Outcomes/Outputs/Activities that aren't needed. DO NOT delete cells.
5. Do not adjust tranche amounts without consulting PBSO.

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

Outcome/ Output number	**Description** (Text)	**Recipient Organization 1** Budget	**Recipient Organization 2** Budget	**Recipient Organization 3** Budget	**Recipient Organization 4** Budget	**Total**	**% of budget** per activity allocated to **Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE)** (if any):	Current level of **expenditure/ commitment** (To be completed at time of project progress reporting)	Any **remarks** (e.g. on types of inputs provided or budget justification, esp. for TA or travel costs)
		UNHCR	**UNICEF**	**UNDP**	**IOM**				
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.**								
Output 1.1:	**Government capacities built for resolution of land issues at Locality level, and Locality Action Plans produced.**								
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			$20,000.00		$ 20,000.00			
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			$35,000.00		$ 35,000.00	30%		
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.			$40,000.00		$ 40,000.00	30%		
Activity 1.1.4	Rapid assessment for land dispute typologies and stakeholders (5 locations					$ -			
Activity 1.1.5	Support pilot land registration for returnees and host communities using land Tenure Domain Model (STDM) - Tawila - Jabal Moon, Gerieda (3 Locations)					$ -			

Activity 1.1.6	Technical support and backstopping of the 'Core Teams' of land registration at state, locality and community levels including process of (mobilization enumeration, digitization, intermediation, and validation of results) and develop land database within STDM to capture land plots demarcated and codified to initiate cadastral system					$ -			
Activity 1.1.7	Sketch mapping and demarcation for return villages to identify common services locations and produce settlements boundary and buffer zone, livelihoods maps according to community norms and conflict analysis data and issuing of village certificates. 5 locations (4 villages each)					$ -			
Activity 1.1.8	Capacity Development and training on Land registration and STDM (Social Tenure Domain Model) (5 Locations) and training of land stakeholders at state and localities on fit-for-purpose land administration, and provision of survey and land registration and land information system equipment (5 locations)					$ -			
	Output Total	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 95,000.00**	**$ -**	**$ 95,000.00**	**$ 22,500.00**	**$ -**	
Output 1.2:	**Planning for durable solutions conducted.**								
Activity 1.2.1	Conduct multisector profiles of target villages in South Darfur.	$ 60,000.00				$ 60,000.00	40%		
Activity 1.2.2	Conduct a profiling exercise of returnees and IDPs across all displacement locations in target localities. (IOM)				$ 560,747.66	$ 560,747.66	50%		
Activity 1.2.3	Conduct comprehensive intentions and perception surveys among all IDP groups (both in camps and settlements) in target localities.	$ 70,000.00				$ 70,000.00	50%		
Activity 1.2.4	Assistance to Community Support Projects in target locations addressing immediate gaps in local infrastructure enabling peaceful coexistence and conflct resolution	$ 575,000.00				$ 575,000.00	40%		
Activity 1.2.5	Support locality for civil documentation for 15% of IDP population in target State to sustain voluntary return or integration.	$ 36,700.00				$ 36,700.00	40%		
Activity 1.2.6	Support to participatory elaboration and inclusive implementation of Locality Durable Solutions Plans.	$ 50,000.00					40%		
Activity 1.2.7	Establishment, and capacity building and technical support to community reconciliation committees for intercommunal dialogue, mediation and dispute resolution, strenghtening women and youth participation.	$ 50,000.00				$ 50,000.00	30%		
Activity 1.2.8	M&E, reporting and management capacity for the project.					$ -	30%		
	Output Total	**$ 841,700.00**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 560,747.66**	**$ 1,352,447.66**	**$ 599,053.83**	**$ -**	
Output 1.3:									

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			$35,000.00		$ 35,000.00			
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			$30,000.00		$ 30,000.00	25%		
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			$30,000.00		$ 30,000.00	25%		
Activity 1.3.4						$ -			
Activity 1.3.5						$ -			
Activity 1.3.6						$ -			
Activity 1.3.7						$ -			
Activity 1.3.8						$ -			
	Output Total	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 95,000.00**	**$ -**	**$ 95,000.00**	**$ 15,000.00**	**$ -**	
Output 1.4:									
Activity 1.4.1						$ -			
Activity 1.4.2						$ -			
Activity 1.4.3						$ -			
Activity 1.4.4						$ -			
Activity 1.4.5						$ -			
Activity 1.4.6						$ -			
Activity 1.4.7						$ -			
Activity 1.4.8						$ -			
	Output Total	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	
Output 1.5:									
Activity 1.5.1						$ -			
Activity 1.5.2						$ -			
Activity 1.5.3						$ -			
Activity 1.5.4						$ -			
Activity 1.5.5						$ -			
Activity 1.5.6						$ -			
Activity 1.5.7						$ -			
Activity 1.5.8						$ -			
	Output Total	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	
OUTCOME 2:	**Good governance is instituted at locality level 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.**								
Outcome 2.1	**Governance system reinforced at local level**								
Activity 2.1.1	Conduct regular citizen expectations surveys for voice, development, rule of law, and accountability systems.			$ 16,000.00		$ 16,000.00	30%		
Activity 2.1.2	Conduct local institutional assessments (mandates, regulatory systems, processes, capacities, etc.) and build core capacities of local government.			$ 35,000.00		$ 35,000.00	25%		

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)			$ 55,000.00		$ 55,000.00	30%		
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).			$ 80,200.00		$ 80,200.00	25%		
Activity 2.1.5						$ -			
Activity 2.1.6						$ -			
Activity 2.1.7						$ -			
Activity 2.1.8						$ -			
	Output Total	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 186,200.00**	**$ -**	**$ 186,200.00**	**$ 50,100.00**	**$ -**	
Output 2.2									
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.)			$ 120,000.00		$ 120,000.00	10%		
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).			$ 80,000.00		$ 80,000.00	20%		
Activity 2.2.3	Reinforce the presence and the functionality of the corrections system in Darfur (infrastructure, equipment, training of prison guards, etc.)			$ 100,000.00		$ 100,000.00	30%		
Activity 2.2.4	Build the capacities of the rural/district courts and the prosecution offices (infrastructure, residential accommodation, equipment and training, etc.)			$ 50,000.00		$ 50,000.00	20%		
Activity 2.2.5	Build the capacities of paralegal, civil society organizations and native administration as part of the justice chain in Sudan, to play an increasingly important role in raising legal awareness and supporting access to justice for SGBV/CRSV and HR survivors			$ 76,000.00		$ 76,000.00	20%		
Activity 2.2.8						$ -			
	Output Total	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 426,000.00**	**$ -**	**$ 426,000.00**	**$ 83,200.00**	**$ -**	
Output 2.3	Increased access to equitable basic services								
Activity 2.3.1	Provide quality and equitable education, alternative learning and life skills services to children and adolescents of IDPs, returnees and local communities		$ 213,381.47			$ 213,381.47	25%		
Activity 2.3.2	Provide equitable and sustainable access to improved drinking water facilities and basic sanitation facilities for IDPs, returnees and local communities		$ 183,806.29			$ 183,806.29	35%		
Activity 2.3.3	Support referral and protection services at the institution and community level to prevent and respond to child rights violations SGBV		$ 137,060.32			$ 137,060.32	45%		
Activity 2.3.4						$ -			
Activity 2.3.5						$ -			
Activity 2.3.6						$ -			

Activity 2.3.7						$ -			
Activity 2.3.8						$ -			
	Output Total	**$ -**	**$ 534,248.08**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 534,248.08**	**$ 179,354.71**	**$ -**	
Output 2.4	Improved management and delivery of basic services in a responsive, accountable and inclusive way								
Activity 2.4.1	Build capacity of locality education authorities and community level Parent Teacher Associations (PTA's) to promote and support peacebuilding		$ 60,739.16			$ 60,739.16	35%		
Activity 2.4.2	Establish inclusive water management committees at community level and build their capacity to address and peacefully resolve disputes over water		$ 45,157.17			$ 45,157.17	35%		
Activity 2.4.3	Build capacity of Locality level protection authorities and establish inclusive Child Protection Networks at community level to prevent and respond to violence against children and social norms		$ 45,157.17			$ 45,157.17	30%		
Activity 2.4.4						$ -			
Activity 2.4.5						$ -			
Activity 2.4.6						$ -			
Activity 2.4.7						$ -			
Activity 2.4.8						$ -			
	Output Total	**$ -**	**$ 151,053.51**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 151,053.51**	**$ 50,610.87**	**$ -**	
Output 2.5									
Activity 2.5.1	Build capacity of locality education authorities and community level Parent Teacher Associations (PTA's) to promote and support peacebuilding.					$ -			
Activity 2.5.2	Establish inclusive water management committees at community level and build their capacity to address and peacefully resolve disputes over water.					$ -			
Activity 2.5.3	Build capacity of Locality level protection authorities and establish inclusive Child Protection Networks at community level to prevent and respond to violence against children an					$ -			
Activity 2.5.4						$ -			
Activity 2.5.5						$ -			
Activity 2.5.6						$ -			
Activity 2.5.7						$ -			
Activity 2.5.8						$ -			
	Output Total	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	

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.**								
Output 3.1	Community-based reconciliation mechanisms functioning, networked across Darfur, and linked to State and National-level peace architecture								
Activity 3.1.1	Establish/Reactivate, Community-Based Reconciliation Mechansims with the participation of Youth, Women, Returnees and Nomads and other groups			$ 20,000.00		$ 20,000.00	30%		
Activity 3.1.2	Build Capacity of CBRMs to lead grievance negotiations, dispute/conflict mediation and resolution			$ 40,000.00		$ 40,000.00	30%		
Activity 3.1.3	Establish CBRM Network across localities with mechanism for inter-locality communication and coordination and resolution of cross-locality conflicts			$ 15,000.00		$ 15,000.00	20%		

Activity 3.1.4	Establish Mechanisms to strengthen Linkages, coordination and information sharing between CBRMs, GOS Police, Community Policing Systems, Locality authorities as well as state peacebuilding entities at State Level			$ 20,000.00		$ 20,000.00	30%		
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 instiutions, Peacebuilding statkeholders from Locality and State levels			$ 50,000.00		$ 50,000.00	20%		
Activity 3.1.6	Establish Real-time Monitoring system to enhance communication and information sharing among CBRMs in different localities and Rule of Law of Law and Justice institutions at locality and State level			$ 20,000.00		$ 20,000.00	30%		
Activity 3.1.7	Organise Locality and State Peace Conferences with the Particiation of Community Leaders, CBRMs, IDPs, Nomads, Rule of law and Justice Institutions, Civil Society, Peacebuilding institutions and Federal level Peace building entities.			$ 25,000.00		$ 25,000.00	50%		
Activity 3.1.8						$ -			
	Output Total	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 190,000.00**	**$ -**	**$ 190,000.00**	**$ 55,500.00**	**$ -**	
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								
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)			$ 40,000.00		$ 40,000.00	100%		
Activity 3.2.2	Improve access of Darfur women to microfinance, including establishment of relvant associaitions, development of proposals, access to information, access to land and loans, small bussiness management, marketing etc.)			$ 100,000.00		$ 100,000.00	100%		
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			$ 50,000.00		$ 50,000.00	100%		
Activity 3.2.4						$ -			
Activity 3.2.5						$ -			
Activity 3.2.6						$ -			
Activity 3.2.7						$ -			
Activity 3.2.8						$ -			
	Output Total	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 190,000.00**	**$ -**	**$ 190,000.00**	**$ 190,000.00**	**$ -**	
Output 3.3	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		$ 67,136.79			$ 67,136.79	30%		
Activity 3.3.2	Develop and organise training on peacebuilding skills and competencies for young people		$ 13,784.20			$ 13,784.20	30%		
Activity 3.3.3	Support young people to jointly develop activity plans in support of peacebuilding and 'safe' advocacy initiatives		$ 27,366.19			$ 27,366.19	30%		
Activity 3.3.4	Provide small grants to child and youth friendly clubs to develop and implement localized peacebuilding and advocacy initiatives		$ 47,532.71			$ 47,532.71	40%		
Activity 3.3.5						$ -			
Activity 3.3.6						$ -			
Activity 3.3.7						$ -			

Activity 3.3.8						$ -			
	Output Total	**$ -**	**$ 155,819.89**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 155,819.89**	**$ 51,499.24**	**$ -**	
Output 3.4	IDP and returnee communities in Darfur enhance their capacities and mechanisms to secure their rights, enhance their protection and engage in sustained peacebuilding.								
Activity 3.4.1	Protection monitoring and return monitoring in target localities with community-based protection mechanisms.	$ 95,000.00				$ 95,000.00	30%		
Activity 3.4.2	Support to referral mechanisms in target localities.	$ 50,000.00				$ 50,000.00	40%		
Activity 3.4.3	Support to protection referral mechanisms in target localities.	$ 50,000.00				$ 50,000.00	35%		
Activity 3.4.4						$ -			
Activity 3.4.5						$ -			
Activity 3.4.6						$ -			
Activity 3.4.7						$ -			
Activity 3.4.8						$ -			
	Output Total	**$ 195,000.00**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 195,000.00**	**$ 66,000.00**	**$ -**	
Output 3.5	State-wide civil society capacity building on human rights training, rights-based approaches								
Activity 3.5.1	Provide training opportunities on human rights based approaches to civil society oragnisations			$ 38,000.00		$ 38,000.00	30%		
Activity 3.5.2						$ -			
Activity 3.5.3						$ -			
Activity 3.5.4						$ -			
Activity 3.5.5						$ -			
Activity 3.5.6						$ -			
Activity 3.5.7						$ -			
Activity 3.5.8						$ -			
	Output Total	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 38,000.00**	**$ -**	**$ 38,000.00**	**$ 11,400.00**	**$ -**	

Additional personnel costs						$ -			
Additional Operational Costs			$ 28,037.38			$ 28,037.38			
Monitoring budget		$ 100,000.00	$ 65,420.56	$ 95,800.00		$ 261,220.56			
Budget for independent final evaluation		$ 90,000.00				$ 90,000.00			
	Total Additional Costs	**$ 190,000.00**	**$ 93,457.95**	**$ 95,800.00**	**$ -**	**$ 379,257.95**	**$ -**	**$ -**	

Totals					
	Recipient Organization 1	**Recipient Organization 2**	**Recipient Organization 3**	**Recipient Organization 4**	**Total**
	UNHCR	**UNICEF**	**UNDP**	**IOM**	
Sub-Total Project Budget	$ 1,226,700.00	$ 934,579.43	$ 1,316,000.00	$ 560,747.66	$ 4,038,027.09
Indirect support costs (7%):	$ 85,869.00	$ 65,420.56	$ 92,120.00	$ 39,252.34	$ 282,661.90
Total	**$ 1,312,569.00**	**$ 1,000,000**	**$ 1,408,120.00**	**$ 600,000.00**	**$ 4,320,688.99**

Performance-Based Tranche Breakdown						
	Recipient Organization 1	**Recipient Organization 2**	**Recipient Organization 3**	**Recipient Organization 4**	**Total**	**Tranche %**
	UNHCR	**UNICEF**	**UNDP**	**IOM**		

First Tranche:	**$ 393,770.70**	**$ 300,000.00**	**$ 422,436.00**	**$ 180,000.00**	**$ 1,296,206.70**	**30%**
Second Tranche:	**$ 459,399.15**	**$ 350,000.00**	**$ 492,842.00**	**$ 210,000.00**	**$ 1,512,241.15**	**35%**
Third Tranche	**$ 459,399.15**	**$ 350,000.00**	**$ 492,842.00**	**$ 210,000.00**	**$ 1,512,241.15**	**35%**
Total:	**$ 1,312,569.00**	**$ 1,000,000**	**$ 1,408,120.00**	**$ 600,000.00**	**$ 4,320,688.99**	**100%**

$ Towards GEWE (includes indirect costs)	**$ 1,470,413.96**
% Towards GEWE	**34%**
$ Towards M&E (includes indirect costs)	**$ 375,806.00**
% Towards M&E	**8.70%**

Note: PBF does not accept projects with less than **5%** towards M&E and less than **15%** towards GEWE. These figures will show as red if this minimum threshold is not met.

Total Expenditure	$ -
Delivery Rate:	

Annex D - PBF Project Budget

Instructions:

1. Divide each output budget total along the relevant UN budget categories.
2. For reference, output totals from the outcome/output/activity breakdown have been transferred from Table 1.
3. The output totals should match, and will show as red if not.

Table 2 - Output breakdown by UN budget categories

	Recipient Agency 1	Recipient Agency 2	Recipient Agency 3	Recipient Agency 4	Total
	UNHCR	UNICEF	UNDP	IOM	
OUTCOME 1					
Output 1.1					
Output Total from Table 1	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 95,000.00**	**$ -**	**$ 95,000.00**
1. Staff and other personnel			$ 19,000.00		**$ 19,000.00**
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials			$ 5,898.00		**$ 5,898.00**
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including			$ 4,600.00		**$ 4,600.00**
4. Contractual services			$ 11,040.00		**$ 11,040.00**
5. Travel					**$ -**
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts			$ 46,862.00		**$ 46,862.00**
7. General Operating and other Costs			$ 7,600.00		**$ 7,600.00**
Total	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 95,000.00**	**$ -**	**$ 95,000.00**
Output 1.2					
Output Total from Table 1	**$ 841,700.00**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 560,747.66**	**$ 1,402,447.66**
1. Staff and other personnel	$ 60,000.00			$ 88,380.00	**$ 148,380.00**
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials				$ 45,000.00	**$ 45,000.00**
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)				$ 37,117.66	**$ 37,117.66**
4. Contractual services	$ 20,000.00			$ 260,000.00	**$ 280,000.00**
5. Travel				$ 70,250.00	**$ 70,250.00**
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	$ 700,000.00				**$ 700,000.00**
7. General Operating and other Costs	$ 61,700.00			$ 60,000.00	**$ 121,700.00**
Total	**$ 841,700.00**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 560,747.66**	**$ 1,402,447.66**
Output 1.3					
Output Total from Table 1	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 95,000.00**	**$ -**	**$ 95,000.00**
1. Staff and other personnel			$ 19,000.00		**$ 19,000.00**
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials			$ 5,898.00		**$ 5,898.00**
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)			$ 4,600.00		**$ 4,600.00**
4. Contractual services	$ -		$ 11,040.00		**$ 11,040.00**
5. Travel	$ -				**$ -**
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts			$ 46,862.00		**$ 46,862.00**
7. General Operating and other Costs			$ 7,600.00		**$ 7,600.00**
Total	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 95,000.00**	**$ -**	**$ 95,000.00**
Output 1.4					
Output Total from Table 1	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**
1. Staff and other personnel					**$ -**
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials					**$ -**
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)					**$ -**
4. Contractual services					**$ -**
5. Travel					**$ -**
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts					**$ -**
7. General Operating and other Costs					**$ -**
Total	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**
Output 1.5					
Output Total from Table 1	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**
1. Staff and other personnel					**$ -**
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials					**$ -**
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)					**$ -**
4. Contractual services					**$ -**
5. Travel					**$ -**
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts					**$ -**
7. General Operating and other Costs					**$ -**
Total	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**
OUTCOME 2					
Output 2.1					
Output Total from Table 1	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 186,200.00**	**$ -**	**$ 186,200.00**
1. Staff and other personnel			$ 37,240.00		**$ 37,240.00**

2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials			$ 10,150.10		**$ 10,150.10**
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including					**$ -**
4. Contractual services			$ 24,360.24		**$ 24,360.24**
5. Travel					**$ -**
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts			$ 99,553.66		**$ 99,553.66**
7. General Operating and other Costs			$ 14,896.00		**$ 14,896.00**
Total	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 186,200.00**	**$ -**	**$ 186,200.00**
Output 2.2					
Output Total from Table 1	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 426,000.00**	**$ -**	**$ 426,000.00**
1. Staff and other personnel			$ 91,200.00		**$ 91,200.00**
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials			$ 21,785.60		**$ 21,785.60**
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including					**$ -**
4. Contractual services			$ 52,285.44		**$ 52,285.44**
5. Travel					**$ -**
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts			$ 226,248.96		**$ 226,248.96**
7. General Operating and other Costs			$ 34,480.00		**$ 34,480.00**
Total	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 426,000.00**	**$ -**	**$ 426,000.00**
Output 2.3					
Output Total from Table 1	**$ -**	**$ 534,248.08**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 534,248.08**
1. Staff and other personnel		$ 88,317.75			**$ 88,317.75**
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials		$ 100,000.00			**$ 100,000.00**
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including		$ 20,000.00			**$ 20,000.00**
4. Contractual services		$ 21,775.70			**$ 21,775.70**
5. Travel		$ 15,000.00			**$ 15,000.00**
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts		$ 289,154.63			**$ 289,154.63**
7. General Operating and other Costs					**$ -**
Total	**$ -**	**$ 534,248.08**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 534,248.08**
Output 2.4					
Output Total from Table 1	**$ -**	**$ 151,053.51**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 151,053.51**
1. Staff and other personnel		$ 23,831.77			**$ 23,831.77**
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials		$ 5,000.00			**$ 5,000.00**
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including					**$ -**
4. Contractual services		$ 3,177.57			**$ 3,177.57**
5. Travel		$ 7,000.00			**$ 7,000.00**
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts		$ 112,044.17			**$ 112,044.17**
7. General Operating and other Costs					**$ -**
Total	**$ -**	**$ 151,053.51**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 151,053.51**

Output 2.5					
Output Total from Table 1	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**
1. Staff and other personnel					**$ -**
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials					**$ -**
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including					**$ -**
4. Contractual services					**$ -**
5. Travel					**$ -**
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts					**$ -**
7. General Operating and other Costs					**$ -**
Total	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**

OUTCOME 3					
Output 3.1					
Output Total from Table 1	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 190,000.00**	**$ -**	**$ 190,000.00**
1. Staff and other personnel			$ 38,000.00		**$ 38,000.00**
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials			$ 3,500.00		**$ 3,500.00**
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including					**$ -**
4. Contractual services			$ 40,000.00		**$ 40,000.00**
5. Travel					**$ -**
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts			$ 93,300.00		**$ 93,300.00**
7. General Operating and other Costs			$ 15,200.00		**$ 15,200.00**
Total	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 190,000.00**	**$ -**	**$ 190,000.00**
Output 3.2					
Output Total from Table 1	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 190,000.00**	**$ -**	**$ 190,000.00**
1. Staff and other personnel			$ 38,000.00		**$ 38,000.00**
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials			$ 3,500.00		**$ 3,500.00**
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)					**$ -**
4. Contractual services			$ 40,000.00		**$ 40,000.00**
5. Travel					**$ -**
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts			$ 93,300.00		**$ 93,300.00**
7. General Operating and other Costs			$ 15,200.00		**$ 15,200.00**
Total	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 190,000.00**	**$ -**	**$ 190,000.00**
Output 3.3					
Output Total from Table 1	**$ -**	**$ 155,819.89**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 155,819.89**
1. Staff and other personnel		$ 28,037.38			**$ 28,037.38**
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials		$ 10,000.00			**$ 10,000.00**
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)		$ 20,000.00			**$ 20,000.00**
4. Contractual services		$ 3,738.32			**$ 3,738.32**
5. Travel		$ 2,000.00			**$ 2,000.00**
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts		$ 92,044.19			**$ 92,044.19**
7. General Operating and other Costs					**$ -**
Total	**$ -**	**$ 155,819.89**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 155,819.89**

Output 3.4					
Output Total from Table 1	**$ 195,000.00**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 195,000.00**
1. Staff and other personnel	$ 30,000.00				**$ 30,000.00**
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials					**$ -**
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including					**$ -**
4. Contractual services					**$ -**
5. Travel					**$ -**
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	$ 165,000.00				**$ 165,000.00**
7. General Operating and other Costs					**$ -**
Total	**$ 195,000.00**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 195,000.00**

Output 3.5					
Output Total from Table 1	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 38,000.00**	**$ -**	**$ 38,000.00**
1. Staff and other personnel			$ 7,600.00		**$ 7,600.00**
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials			$ 1,840.00		**$ 1,840.00**
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)			$ 1,840.00		**$ 1,840.00**
4. Contractual services			$ 4,416.00		**$ 4,416.00**
5. Travel					**$ -**
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts			$ 19,264.00		**$ 19,264.00**
7. General Operating and other Costs			$ 3,040.00		**$ 3,040.00**
Total	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 38,000.00**	**$ -**	**$ 38,000.00**

Additional Costs					
Additional Cost Totals from Table 1	**$ 190,000.00**	**$ 93,457.95**	**$ 95,800.00**	**$ -**	**$ 379,257.95**
1. Staff and other personnel					**$ -**
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials					**$ -**
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including					**$ -**
4. Contractual services	$ 90,000.00	65,420.56	$ 30,000.00		**$ 185,420.56**
5. Travel	$ 100,000.00		$ 65,800.00		**$ 165,800.00**
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts					**$ -**
7. General Operating and other Costs		28,037.38			**$ 28,037.38**
Total	**$ 190,000.00**	**$ 93,457.95**	**$ 95,800.00**	**$ -**	**$ 379,257.95**

Totaux					
	Recipient Organization 1	**Recipient Organization 2**	**Recipient Organization 3**	**Recipient Organization 4**	**Total**
	UNHCR	**UNICEF**	**UNDP**	**IOM**	
1. Staff and other personnel	$ 90,000.00	$ 140,186.90	$ 250,040.00	$ 88,380.00	**$ 568,606.90**
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	$ -	$ 115,000.00	$ 52,571.70	$ 45,000.00	**$ 212,571.70**
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	$ -	$ 40,000.00	$ 11,040.00	$ 37,117.66	**$ 88,157.66**
4. Contractual services	$ 110,000.00	$ 94,112.15	$ 213,141.68	$ 260,000.00	**$ 677,253.83**
5. Travel	$ 100,000.00	$ 24,000.00	$ 65,800.00	$ 70,250.00	**$ 260,050.00**
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	$ 865,000.00	$ 493,242.99	$ 625,390.62	$ -	**$ 1,983,633.61**
7. General Operating and other Costs	$ 61,700.00	$ 28,037.38	$ 98,016.00	$ 60,000.00	**$ 247,753.38**
Subtotal	$ 1,226,700.00	$ 934,579.43	$ 1,316,000.00	$ 560,747.66	$ 4,038,027.09
7% Indirect Costs	$ 85,869.00	$ 65,420.56	$ 92,120.00	$ 39,252.34	$ 282,661.90
TOTAL	**$ 1,312,569.00**	**$ 1,000,000**	**$ 1,408,120.00**	**$ 600,000.00**	**$ 4,320,688.98**

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Totals					
	Recipient Agency 1	Recipient Agency 2	Recipient Agency 3	Recipient Agency 4	Totals
	UNHCR	UNICEF	UNDP	IOM	
1. Staff and other personnel	$ 90,000.00	$ 140,186.90	$ 250,040.00	$ 88,380.00	**$ 568,606.90**
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	$ -	$ 115,000.00	$ 52,571.70	$ 45,000.00	**$ 212,571.70**
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	$ -	$ 40,000.00	$ 11,040.00	$ 37,117.66	**$ 88,157.66**
4. Contractual services	$ 60,000.00	$ 94,112.15	$ 183,141.68	$ 260,000.00	**$ 597,253.83**
5. Travel	$ 150,000.00	$ 24,000.00	$ 65,800.00	$ 70,250.00	**$ 310,050.00**
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	$ 865,000.00	$ 493,242.99	$ 655,390.62	$ -	**$ 2,013,633.61**
7. General Operating and other Costs	$ 61,700.00	$ 28,037.38	$ 98,016.00	$ 60,000.00	**$ 247,753.38**
Sub-Total	$ 1,226,700.00	$ 934,579.43	$ 1,316,000.00	$ 560,747.66	$ 4,038,027.09
7% Indirect Costs	**$ 85,869.00**	**$ 65,420.56**	**$ 92,120.00**	**$ 39,252.34**	**$ 282,661.90**
Total	**$ 1,312,569.00**	**$ 999,999.99**	**$ 1,408,120.00**	**$ 600,000.00**	**$ 4,320,688.98**

Performance-Based Tranche Breakdown						
	Recip Agency 1	Recip Agency 2	Recip Agency 3	Recipient Agency 4	TOTAL	Tranche %
	UNHCR	UNICEF	UNDP	IOM		
First Tranche:	**$ 393,770.70**	**$ 300,000.00**	**$ 422,436.00**	**$ 180,000.00**	**$ 1,296,206.70**	**30%**
Second Tranche:	**$ 459,399.15**	**$ 350,000.00**	**$ 492,842.00**	**$ 210,000.00**	**$ 1,512,241.15**	**35%**
Third Tranche:	**$ 459,399.15**	**$ 350,000.00**	**$ 492,842.00**	**$ 210,000.00**	**$ 1,512,241.15**	**35%**
TOTAL	**$ 1,312,569.00**	**$ 999,999.99**	**$ 1,408,120.00**	**$ 600,000.00**	**$ 4,320,688.99**	