SECRETARY-GENERAL'S PEACEBUILDING FUND
PROJECT DOCUMENT TEMPLATE

United Nations Peacebuilding

PBF PROJECT DOCUMENT

Country: Sudan	
Project Title: East Darfur: Assalaya-Sheiria-Yassin Triangle of Peace and Coexistence **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.): UNDP, UNHCR, UNICEF, FAO, IOM, UN-Habitat **List additional implementing partners, Governmental and non-Governmental:** Assalaya, Sheiria and Yassin Localities, Line technical Ministries in East Darfur state, Native Administration, Civil Society Organisations, Women and Youth Groups, Farmers and Pastoralists Unions	
Expected project commencement date[1]: 1st January 2020 **Project duration in months:[2]** 24 Months **Geographic zones for project implementation:** Assalaya-Sheiria-Yassin Localities, East Darfur State	
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): **UNDP:** $ 1,565,023 **UNHCR**: $ 1,091, 400 **UNICEF**: $ 1,000,000 **FAO:** $1,095,972 Total: 4,752,395 **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.*	

[1] Note: actual commencement date will be the date of first funds transfer.
[2] Maximum project duration for IRF projects is 18 months, for PRF projects – 36 months.

PBF 1st tranche:	PBF 2nd tranche*:	PBF 3rd tranche*:	__ tranche
UNDP: $ 469,507 UNHCR: $ 327,420 UNICEF: $ 300,000 FAO: $ 328,792 **Total:** $1,425,719	UNDP: $ 547,758 UNHCR: $ 381,990 UNICEF: $ 359,000 FAO: $ 383,590 **Total:** $1,663,338	UNDP: $ 547,758 UNHCR: $ 381,990 UNICEF: $ 359,000 FAO: $ 383,590 **Total:** $1,663,338	

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

The Assalaya-Sheiria-Yassin Triangle of Peace and Coexistence project aims to address identified drivers of conflict in the three localities of Assalaya, Sheiria and Yassin in East Darfur which fall under one conflict system through strengthening governance and rule of law institutions and community resilience to resolve conflicts peacefully, as well as share of common natural resources and basic services to achieve durable solutions and avoid further escalation of inter-communal disputes into a violent conflict.

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

Consultations to the formulation process were undertaken at two levels; Khartoum level consultations under the leadership of the Resident Coordinator Office and state level under the leadership of the state local government and lead agency. For East Darfur, this was under the leadership of the state Ministry of Finance and UNDP as the Lead Agency. Because of the nature of the conflict in East Darfur, three localities (instead of one) were identified to benefit form the first year of funding.

Assalaya-Sheiria-Yassin "Triangle of Peace and Coexistence" in East Darfur State were selected as priority localities to implement a coherent area-based peacebuilding intervention in the first phase of the PBF funding in 2020. The selection was based on an in-depth, inclusive and participatory state and locality level consultation workshops organised held in El Daein on 29th May and 27th -28th August 2019 respectively, involving the UN, key Government Ministries, Civil Society, native administration leaders and representatives from all community sections and groups including IDPs, women and youth. Unlike other states, in East Darfur the selection applied a conflict system approach to identify priority localities. It was concluded that the three localities fall within a one conflict system/zone and it will do more harm and would be conflict insensitive if only one locality was selected. The identified key drivers of conflict centered around the following main areas:

Conflict over land use and land ownership including administrative boundaries, livestock migratory routes and competition over scarce natural resources (mainly water and pasture); Displacement and returns; Access to basic social services; Poor governance and rule of law institutions to deliver services and resolve conflict in a peaceful manner and historical grievances, marginalization and mistrust between communities;

Participants of the locality-level consultation indicated a willingness of the population to overcome the lack of trust among the different community groups, and historic failure of implementation of peace and reconciliations local agreements signed between the community, noting weakness of government conflict resolution institutions, and lack of support from policy makers, as the main reasons to reach a sustainable peace.

Land tenure is complicated due to a mixture of customary, statutory and religious legal systems of ownership, which is further exacerbated by displacement. In many cases, IDPs find their original land occupied by new groups, which limits voluntary returns and leads to inter-communal conflicts.

The consultation highlighted the need to include women and youth in community leadership and decision-making institutions as it is currently lacking, and to empower both youth and women to take up leadership roles and equal representation in all administrative bodies and structures at locality level.

A final two-day consultative meeting was held in Zalingei during 17-18 September, bringing together

participants from the RCO, PBSO, UNAMID and key agencies implementing SLF activities. The consultation confirmed the complementarity and synergy between PBF proposed interventions and ongoing activities funded under the SLF programme.

Project Gender Marker score: _2_ [3]
Specify 32.23% and $ 1,531,711.11 of total project budget allocated to activities in direct pursuit of gender equality and women's empowerment: _____

Project Risk Marker score: _1_ [4]
The project has a medium risk marker

Select PBF Focus Areas which best summarizes the focus of the project *(select ONLY one)*: _2.3_ [5]

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**	

[3] **Score 3** for projects that have gender equality as a principal objective
Score 2 for projects that have gender equality as a significant objective
Score 1 for projects that contribute in some way to gender equality, but not significantly (less than 15% of budget)
[4] **Risk marker 0** = low risk to achieving outcomes
Risk marker 1 = medium risk to achieving outcomes
Risk marker 2 = high risk to achieving outcomes
[5] **PBF Focus Areas** are:
(1.1) SSR, (1.2) Rule of Law; (1.3) DDR; (1.4) Political Dialogue;
(2.1) National reconciliation; (2.2) Democratic Governance; (2.3) Conflict prevention/management;
(3.1) Employment; (3.2) Equitable access to social services
(4.1) Strengthening of essential national state capacity; (4.2) extension of state authority/local administration; (4.3) Governance of peacebuilding resources (including PBF Secretariats)

PROJECT SIGNATURES:

Recipient Organization(s) *Name of Representative: Mr. Selva Ramachandran, Resident Representative, Sudan* *Signature:* *Name of Agency: UNDP* *Date & Seal*	**Representative of National Authorities** *Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, Government of Sudan* *Signature* *Title* *Date & Seal*
Recipient Organization(s) *Name of Representative: Ms. Noriko Yoshida Representative, Sudan* *Signature:* *Name of Agency: UNHCR* *Date & Seal*	pp.
Recipient Organization(s) *Name of Representative: Mr. Abdullah Fadil, Representative, Sudan* *Signature:* *Name of Agency: UNICEF* *Date & Seal*	
Recipient Organization(s) *Name of Representative: Mr. Babagana Ahmadu, Representative, Sudan* *Signature:* *Name of Agency: FAO* *Date & Seal*	
Head of UN Country Team *Name of Representative: Ms. Gwi-Yeop Son, UN Resident Coordinator* *Signature:* *Title: UN Resident Coordinator* *Date & Seal*	**Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)** *Oscar Fernandez-Taranco* *Signature:* Assistant Secretary-General, Peacebuilding Support Office *Date& Seal*

I. Peacebuilding Context and Rationale for PBF support

On 17th August, 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, which governs the transition period, envisages the completion of a fair and comprehensive peace in the Sudan no later than six months from its signing, and addresses the root causes of the conflict and its effects.

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

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

Events in Khartoum have impacted Darfur in a number of ways. Partly because of the shift of attention of the authorities to security in Khartoum and gaps in the effective functioning of institutions in Darfur states, incidents of criminality increased, in particular in camps for internally displaced persons, and the number of farm destructions and unlawful occupation of land in various parts of Darfur was higher in comparison with the same period in 2018.

During the May-October farming season, UNAMID recorded 52 land-related incidents with 33 fatalities, compared with 40 incidents with 13 fatalities during the same period in 2018. Across the five Darfur states, 16 percent fewer people are able to access their lands to cultivate and 13 percent less land is under cultivation in comparison to last year. This will likely result in increased vulnerability and food insecurity in 2019. As at the end of August 2019, the peak of the lean season, more than 1.8 million people were facing phase 3 (crisis) or phase 4 (emergency) levels of food insecurity across Central, East, North, and South

Darfur, according to the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification data, 17-24% of the population in these states.

In July and August, 40 cases of human rights violations and abuses were reported, involving 255 victims, including 9 minors and 38 women, compared with 33 cases involving 182 victims registered between April and June. The documented cases may not reflect the actual number of incidents, owing to underreporting for fear of reprisals, access restrictions to survivors in areas of affected population, as well as absence of police stations and medical facilities in remote areas. Of the 40 cases documented, 85% were allegedly perpetrated by armed men described as nomads. Conflict-related sexual violence, primarily alleged to be perpetrated by armed nomads and other militia groups, continued to be reported in the greater Jebel Marra area, including Golo, Kas, Nertiti, Kabkabiya and other parts of Darfur.

East Darfur is composed of 9 localities (Ed Daien, Assalaya, Yassin, Sheiria, El Ferdous, Bahr el Arab, Abu Gabra, Adilla and Abu Karinka). The three main tribes are the Rizeigat (Ed Daien, Assalaya, Bahr el Arab and Abu Gabra), Maalliya (Adilla and Abu Karinka) and Birgid (Sheiria and Yassin). The State borders South Sudan, West Kordofan, South and North Darfur. The two predominant livelihoods in the state are livestock and agriculture. With 6 migratory routes cutting across the state extending to South Sudan during the dry season and up to North Darfur during the rainy season. During this movement most of the inter-communal conflicts between pastoralists and sedentary farmers take place due to competition over scarce resources or blockage and/or expansion of nomadic corridors.

The state witnessed several inter and intra tribal conflicts during the past two years. The groups involved in the conflict are mostly from the nomadic Arab Rizeigat and sedentary farmers Arab Maaliya as well as between Arab Rizeigat and sedentary farmers from African origin (Birgid and Zaghawa). Ed Daein are before announced as a State is generally defined as the Homeland of the Rizeigat, like many other areas in Darfur. This has a political and landownership connotation that goes with it, which complicates all land tenure and ownership issues. Most of these communal conflicts rotate around issues related to land. Therefore, land is the main source and central driver of conflict and its resolution contributes to resolving most of the conflicts. The solution requires strong government engagement and institutional commitment and arrangements in terms of policy review and clarity of mandates at higher level and addressing issues and constraints at community level that leads to intercommunal conflicts and constrains sustainable returns.

In East Darfur, the typology of conflict takes different shape and patterns that contradicts with the stereotype of Arab-African conflict. Most of the prolonged and history long conflicts in East Darfur are Arab-Arab type of conflict between Rizeigat-Maaliya (pastoralists against sedentary farmers) and Rizeigat-Misseriya (pastoralists against pastoralists) driven by land, tribal leadership and access to pasture and water issues. Outputs 1.1 and 1.3 under outcome 1 are primarily designed to address issues related to land ownership and land conflict to ensure that peaceful coexistence and durable solutions is achieved. There is also another type of conflict between Rizeigat-Birgid and Rizeigat-Zaghawa conflict that escalates during the nomadic movement between pastoralists and sedentary farmers in relation to migratory corridors and access to pasture and water sources.

Assalaya-Sheiria-Yassin triangle, Abu Karinka and Abu Jabra localities have long been major conflict hotspots in East Darfur because of the prolonged conflict between the Arab Southern Rizeigat and the Arab Maaliya over the issue of land ownership and tribal leadership. Other

conflicts are observed between the Birgid and the Zaghawa due to their previous affiliations with the Government of Sudan and the SLA/MM respectively in the Labado-Yassin-Muhajeria area where returns of Zaghawa IDPs have increased since 2018. On 6 June, intercommunal fighting between the Tama and Rizeigat tribes resulted in the displacement of some 1,300 people from the Hijilij village east of Ed Daien to the IDP camp in Ed Daein town.

Land tenure is complicated due to a mixture of customary, statutory and religious legal systems of ownership, which is further exacerbated by displacement[6]. In many cases, IDPs find their original land occupied by new groups, which limits voluntary returns and leads to inter-communal conflicts[7]. Although the Government of Sudan disarmament campaign in late 2017 has weakened the capabilities of these two well-armed communities (the Southern Rizeigat and Maaliya), the conflict issue has not been resolved because the root cause of conflict has not been addressed.

Lack of basic services particularly education, health, security and water has also been identified as a driver of conflicts particularly in areas of return and IDPs' host communities. Among localities in East Darfur, Ed Daien, Adilla and Assalaya localities have relatively higher percentage of IDPs per population, and Assalaya, Sheiria and Yassin have higher percentage of returnees[8]. There are two IDP camps in East Darfur, both of which are in the vicinity of Ed Daien (El Neem IDP camp and Khor Omer IDP camp). Incidents of sexual violence, especially in Khor Omer and El Neem IDP camps, remain prevalent, under-reported and lacking in appropriate action and response by authorities, including for judicial redress[9]. In addition, among Darfur five states, East Darfur is hosting the highest number of refugees from South Sudan[10], and Bahr El Arab, Assalaya and Ed Daien are top three localities with the highest projected numbers of refugees and asylum seekers. According to the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) in 2019, Adilla, Ed Daien, Sheiria and Yassin localities were ranked high in severity in their needs: all ranked four out of five (Table 1).

Table 1: Assessment of Peacebuilding Issues[11]

State	Locality	IDPs/Populations (%)	Returnees/Populations (%)	Projected Refeguees/Populations (%)	HNO*5	SPF			Justice Infrastructure			Correction	Total No of Conflict Events*6	Scoring in the State Workshop*7
						Strength	Post	Station	Prosecution	Courts	Rural Courts	Prison		
East Darfur	Abu Jabra	0%	0%	9%	3			1			1		1	9-12
	Abu Karinka	0%	0%	1%	3			1			2		0	11-12
	Adilla	7%	0%	5%	4			1		1	3		6	10-11
	Al Fedous				3						2		2	8
	Assalaya	6%	6%	7%	3						1(1)		1	7
	Bahr El Arab				3				Constructing 1		2		0	5-6
	Ed Daein	1%	0%	6%	4	230	3	1	1 (6 prosecutors)	1	2	1	11	8-9
	Sheiria	0%	5%	0%	4	82	1	1			(1)		1	12-13
	Yassin	4%	9%	0%	4	45	1	1	Constructing 1		1(2)		0	7

[6] Special report of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission and the Secretary-General of the United Nations on the strategic assessment of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (S/2019/445)
[7] UN Country Team in Sudan, Sudan-wide Context Analysis, February 2019, P26
[8] OCHA, Humanitarian Response Plan, 2019
[9] UNAMID, Concept note for UNAMID transitional presence and coordination with the UNCT in four Darfur State.
[10] UNHCR, Sudan Population Dashboard, Refugees from South Sudan, 30 April 2019
[11] Source of Data: UNAMID: Locality populations, Sudanese Police Forces (SPF), Justice and correction infrastructure OCHA: Humanitarian Response Plan 2019, numbers of refugees and humanitarian needs overview (HNO); UNHCR: projected refugees from South Sudan

State and Locality-level consultation workshops were held on 29 May 2019 and 27-28 August 2019 respectively, bringing together civil society representatives from the Localities of Sheiria, Yasin and Assalaya, including IDPs, Native Administration leaders, Farmers, nomads, youth, women union and local governance directors, in addition to the State Ministry of Finance, UN agencies such as UNDP, UNHCR, WFP, FAO, UN-Habitat, UNICEF and UNAMID SLF.

The key drivers of conflict identified during the workshops centered around the following main areas:

i) Conflict over land use and land ownership including administrative boundaries, livestock migratory routes and competition over scarce natural resources (mainly water and pasture)
ii) Displacement and returns;
iii) Access to basic social services;
iv) Poor governance and rule of law institutions to deliver services and resolve conflict in a peaceful manner;
v) Historical grievances, marginalization and mistrust between communities;

Participants of the locality-level consultation indicated a willingness of the population to overcome the lack of trust among the different community groups, and historic failure of implementation of peace and reconciliations local agreements signed between the community, noting weakness of government institutions, and lack of support from policy makers, as the main reasons to reach a sustainable peace. The main impediment to durable solutions was identified as land issues, competition over natural resources, migratory routes/nomadic corridors, tribal conflict and lack of basic services. Improved rule of law requires increased police presence in remote and conflict-prone zones, areas of return, and those along nomadic corridors, as well as, inter alia, enhanced community-based policing and training of the police in the areas of child and women's rights, establishment and support of rural courts and access to justice supported by the civil administration.

The consultation highlighted the need to include women and youth in community leadership and decision-making institutions as it is currently lacking, and to empower both youth and women to take up leadership roles and equal representation in all administrative bodies and structures at locality level. A final two-day consultative meeting was held in Zalingei during 17-18 September, bringing together participants from the RCO, PBSO, UNAMID and key agencies implementing SLF activities. The consultation confirmed the complementarity and synergy between PBF proposed interventions and ongoing activities funded under the SLF programme.

Given the fragility of the situation, it is important to act now to prevent any further escalation and/or a full relapse into violent conflict and to strengthen existing peacebuilding and rule of law mechanisms, to mitigate and revolve inter-communal conflict. To ensure inclusivity and conflict sensitivity three localities were identified and selected in East Darfur state for implementation; these are Assalaya, Sheiria and Yassin although political will and support to the Peace and Land Commissions will be required to address the issues at both national and State level, something that is being provided through support, at the national level and the PBF Secretariat project. A detailed consultative and participatory conflict analysis will be conducted in the three localities of Assalaya, Sheiria and Yassin during the inception phase of

the project to help establish baseline data. A bi-annual update to the baseline conflict analysis will be organized to capture new conflict dynamics and ensure that the project still remains relevant, conflict sensitive and fit-for-purpose.

Strategic Frameworks & National Ownership

Security Council resolution 2479 (2019) of 27 June 2019 endorsed the case for a joint African Union-United Nations political strategy for the Darfur peace process to create momentum in the context of the exit of UNAMID. The proposed strategy "*should be guided by the principles of the Constitutional Declaration, recognize the lead of the Sudanese institutions and people, including its women and youth, and ultimately contribute to rebuilding the social contract in the country*".[12] In collaboration with other external actors, the African Union-United Nations scope of engagement will be to support: (a) an inclusive peace process with armed groups in Darfur and the Two Areas, including compliance with United Nations Security Council resolution 1325 (2000), and as per chapter 15 of the Constitutional Declaration; (b) peacebuilding processes within local communities; (c) regional and cross-border initiatives; and (d) the constitutional and electoral processes.

To strengthen transition planning in Darfur, UNAMID and the UN Country Team (UNCT) established a Joint Transition Cell (JTC), effective 1st September, to replace the existing interim transition mechanism. The JTC will focus on field coordination, including information management and analysis, project management and the gradual expansion of the State liaison functions (SLFs) further into the greater Jebel Marra. To date, joint programmatic activities with the UNCT have been undertaken within the framework of the SLFs in four Darfur states (North, West, South and East), in three key areas: (a) rule of law; (b) durable solutions, resilience and livelihoods; and (c) human rights. This project will ensure complementarity and links between the SLFs and parallel funding streams, the DCPSF and the Darfur Development Strategy.

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.

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

[12] Special report of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission and the Secretary-General of the United Nations on the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur, 15th October 2019.

Development Strategy. The National Development Strategy 2017-2020, which was formulated through intensive consultation at state and federal levels, outlines peace and reconciliation objectives within the governance and administration sector. It is anticipated that with its formation, the new Transitional Government will want to review overarching objectives for the development of the country in accordance with its own vision.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The PBF project in East Darfur will be fully coordinated and aligned with the State Government plans and on-going initiatives to support peacebuilding in the targeted localities particularly on priority issues of land management, animal migratory routes and returns of IDPs which are considered as the key drivers of inter-communal conflict in the localities. The project will also be aligned with the on-going UN peacebuilding interventions such as DCPSF, SLF, durable solution and other UN projects to ensure complementarity and effectiveness and avoid duplication. The PBF project will be used as a catalytic contribution that other projects should build on to create a coherent peacebuilding support. The state and locality level institutions were consulted since the initial inception of the project and are in the driving seat playing the leadership role in all stages of project formulation and design. They will co-chair the project Steering Committee to demonstrate ownership and provide guidance to the project. Other representatives proposed at the Sheiria, Yasin and Assalaya Consultation workshop include the native administration (host community, IDPs and returnees), Youth (host community, IDPs and returnees), Women (host community, IDPs and returnees), CBOs, key informant persons, representative from the Locality, Government and UN agencies.

A summary of some existing projects / activities that complement the PBF funding in similar areas

Project name (duration)	Donor and budget	Project focus	Difference from/ complementarity to current proposal
Darfur Stabilisation, Transition and Recovery Programme (SLF 1) Jan – Sep 2019	DPKO (USD 1,339, 071.25 (UNDP alone for 3 priority areas)	Rule of law, human rights, and livelihoods / durable solutions interventions	Project is complementary to current proposal, but interventions are in different locations
Darfur Stabilisation, Transition and Recovery Programme (SLF 2) July – December 2019	DPKO (USD - 1,320,918 (UNDP alone for 3 priority areas)	Rule of law, human rights, and livelihoods / durable solutions interventions	Project is complementary to current proposal, but interventions are in different locations

II. The Project

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

The UN Peacebuilding Fund will help strengthen the UN-system in supporting the Transitional Government'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 resilience to future conflict by building the capacities of civil society for a rights-based approach to addressing disputes before they escalate into violence.

The *scale* of the challenge is such that no single project, programme or track of assistance can encompass it. A strategic framework is required to coordinate and articulate multiple interventions – those of the Government, the UN system, the donor community and implementing partners - to a set of coherent and 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 political peace effort. While credit should be given to the previous Government for certain land dispute interventions at the local level, perceptions of Government complicity in the original causes, and of a fitful, politicized and inconsistent approach to the overall issue, has compromised the trust of key stakeholders. The new Transitional 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, partly supported by the PBF Secretariat 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 Transitional 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 survey of IDP and refugee aspirations to return will need to be conducted, which identifies the key obstacles to their doing so – whether lack of security, services or expropriation of property by others – and which maps and accounts for the needs of those who have occupied IDPs' property or land, including other IDPs or parties from different localities. One of the 8 criteria of achieving 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 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 livestock and crop production or agricultural method, or location and design of infrastructure, water boreholes, irrigation systems, tree planting schemes etc.

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

Outcome 2

The concept of durable solutions also includes provision of security, rule of law and basic services, but these are priorities not just for IDPs and refugees but for all of the people of Darfur. If the vision and commitment of the Transitional Government 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, demobilization 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, community 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, coexistence 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 community resilience in 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.

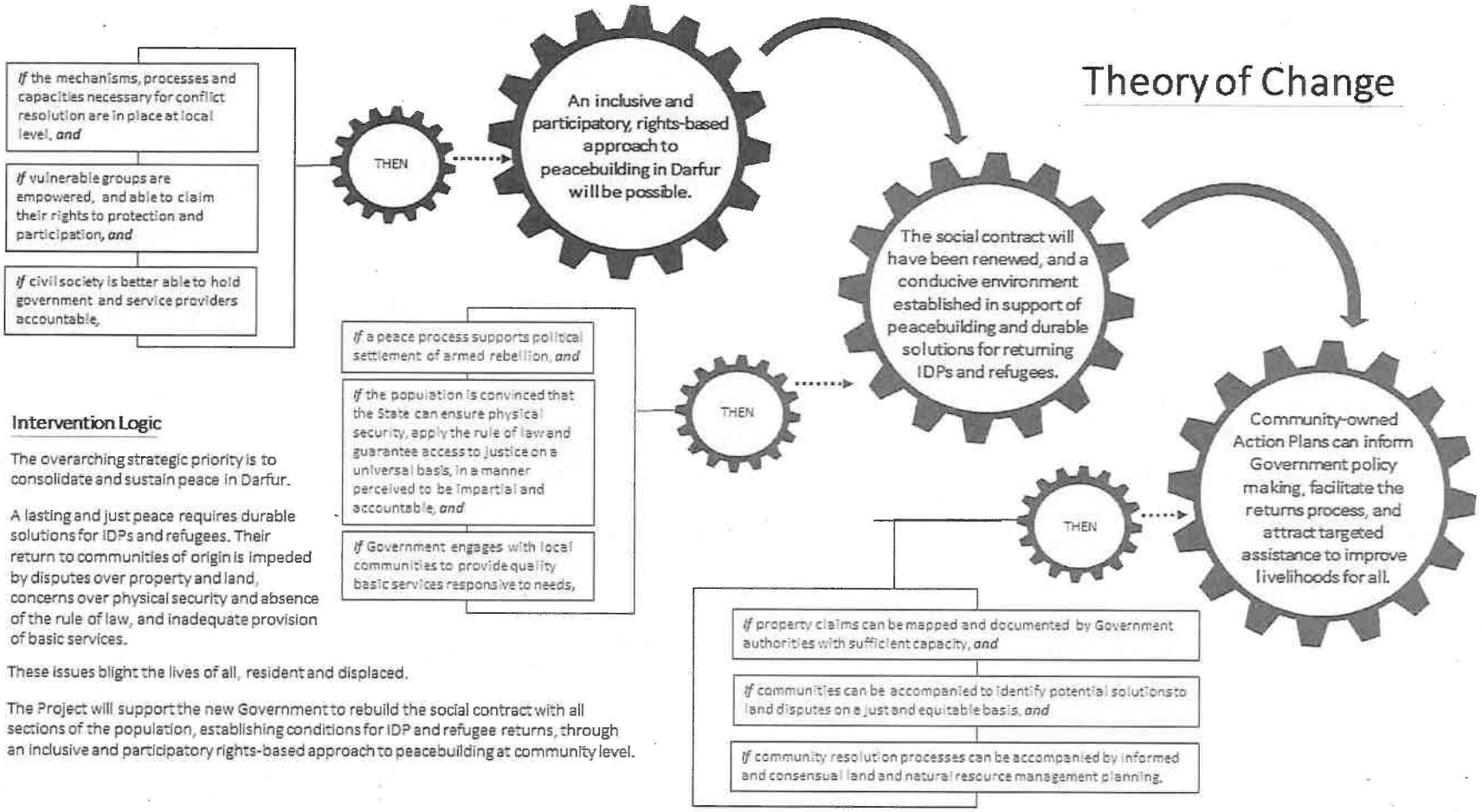
In support of Outcome 1, the project will focus on community peacebuilding efforts on the land issue. Community-based reconciliation mechanisms, native administrations, rural courts and existing agricultural crop protection committees will be mobilized and capacitated to identify "*easy wins*" for durable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

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

The project 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.

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.

Project implementation strategy

UNDP will act as Lead Agency in East Darfur. A key objective of the first phase is to develop a replicable UN Country Team model for peacebuilding at community level, working with all stakeholders, including the State Liaison Function coordinators, to undertake inclusive and participatory conflict resolution and development planning processes to establish a comprehensive set of community-owned Locality Action Plans to consolidate the peace, renew the social contract, and unlock durable solutions for IDPs and refugees. It is intended that the Locality Action Plans should inform, and be informed by, the parallel process of Darfur Development Strategy Refresh.

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

The Inception Phase will cover a first Joint Steering Committee for the project, to review the Project Documents and offer initial guidance; recruitment of Secretariat staff and Agency 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. In this phase also include establishment of a self-managed joint community-based fund to fast-track response to any community initiative that reinforces coexistence and acts as connector.
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. This could also be used to help State Government to best allocate resources to the Locality.

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.

III. Project management and coordination

Recipient organizations and implementing partners

The list of the direct recipient organisations are:

i) UNDP is the Lead Agency and thematic lead on peacebuilding, governance and rule of law;
ii) UNHCR thematic lead on durable solutions;
iii) UNICEF thematic lead on basic social services;
iv) FAO is contributing to the land component based on their expertise and a signed MoU dividing roles and responsibilities on land management between UNDP, FAO and UN-Habitat.

Each of these UN agencies will be identifying suitable implementing partners (IPs) from the NGOs and civil society organisations. The IPs will be selected based on a detailed technical assessment of their implementation capacity, presence, experience and local knowledge of the targeted localities and UN agency specific procurement processes and procedures. UNDP has a pre-selected and approved roster of NGOs as implementing partners (IPs), and the final selection will go through a competitive bidding and procurement process.

Project management and coordination

UNDP as a lead agency in East Darfur, will have a proper management structure in place to ensure effective implementation of the joint project. The UNDP team will have a core team of staff working on the PBF funded projects covering all states and final deployment of staff in each state, and in this case in East Darfur will be finalized shortly before start-up of implementation. It is envisaged that the following staff will lead and support implementation overall. A table of staffing profiles showing the human resources deployed by the agencies implementing activities is provided below:

Organisation	Title/level	Funding from PBF	Position base	% of time dedicated to East Darfur State	% of time dedicated to other States
UNICEF	NOB WASH Officer	20%	Ed Dain, ED	100%	
	NOB Education Officer	20%	Ed Dain, ED	100%	
	NOB Protection Officer	20%	Ed Dain, ED	100%	
UNHCR	Associate M&E Officer (P2)	100%	El Geneina	20%	80%
	Protection Officer (P3)	100%	Nyala	20%	80%
	Protection Assistant (G6)	100%	Nyala	20%	80%
	Associate Protection	100%	Zalingei	20%	80%

	Officer (P2)				
UNDP	Project Manager (Gov and Peacebuilding Specialist) P3	100%	El Daein, ED	25%	75%
	Admin / Finance (SB3)	100%	El Daein, ED	25%	75%
	National Rule of Law Officer (SB4)	50%	El Daein, ED	50%	50%
	Livelihoods Officer (SB3)	50%	El Daein, ED	50%	50%
UNHABITAT	National Expert (National)	30%	El Daein, ED	20%	80%
FAO	National Livestock Officer	22%	El Daein, ED	33%	67%
	National M&E Officer	22%	El Daein, ED	33%	67%
	Peacebuilding Expert	0%	El Daein, ED	50%	50%

The project will be guided by a Steering Committee, co-chaired by the State Ministry of Finance, Civil Service and Economy and UNDP as a Lead Agency, and composed of all stakeholders including UNDP and other UN implementing UN partners, representative of relevant government technical line ministries and counterparts, Peace Council, representatives of the locality, and representatives of youth and women groups. The Steering Committee will be responsible for the overall strategic guidance and direction, risk management, scheduling of regular meetings to review performance and provide oversight to ensure that the agreed project deliverables are produced satisfactorily according to the approved work plans of the project.

In addition, the PBF Secretariat project in Khartoum has agreed to provide one International UNV to UNDP to support the coordination and most importantly the monitoring and evaluation of project activities. He/she will provide support to North Darfur and East Darfur projects where UNDP is the lead agency but also to South, Central and West Darfur where UNDP will be implementing activities.

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:

a) Political risk

East Darfur has six migratory routes cutting across it, and it is during this livestock movement along these routes that most intercommunal conflict between Rezeigat pastoralists and sedentary farmers from Maaliya tribes takes place - primarily due to competition over scarce resources and/or the blockage and/or expansion of these routes. The likelihood of this conflict erupting is very high since pastoralists still have access to guns. Conflicts between the Birgid and the Zaghawa due to their previous affiliations with the Government of Sudan and the SLA/MM respectively in the Labado-Yassin-Muhajeria area have a potential to relapse. Land tenure is complicated in East Darfur due to a mixture of customary, statutory and religious legal systems of ownership and in many cases, IDPs find their original land occupied by new groups, which limits voluntary returns has a huge risk for intercommunal conflicts.

As a mitigation measure the project will immediately establish community-based conflict resolution committees in all target villages soon after inception, build their capacity for peaceful coexistence, mediation techniques, promotion of dialogue and peacebuilding such that they can undertake mediation and reduce escalations of disagreements to conflict. The project will also build the capacity of the Peace and Reconciliation Committees in the three localities, developing a network where they will share intelligence and early warning information, thus reducing incidents of . The ongoing peace efforts needs to be strengthened and supported since SLA/MM is part of that setup in Juba South Sudan. Land is topical and will be the first activities to be implemented in these three localities.

b) Operational risk

Access to cash from the banks has been difficult due to the prevailing nationwide cash shortages caused by the overall economic crisis in Sudan and this will likely derail progress on the project. The Resident Coordinator's Office, UN Agencies continue to engage State and Federal government authorities for assistance. The new government is also working hard to avail enough cash in banks despite the huge demand.

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 regarding presence and capacities of the Sudanese Police Force, particularly in regard to community-based policing, may protect order on a localized basis. Physical risk can also be mitigated by fielding national third-party contractors, most of whom are resident in or near the project sites which may be off-limits to UN staff. Negotiations with formal and informal authorities and community leaders will also be held to secure a safe environment for project staff and implementing partners. All PBF projects will be implemented under the guidance of the UN Department for Safety and Security and the authority of the Resident Coordinator as the UN Designated Security Official in Sudan.

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.

c) 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 analyze and understand the impact of national and local conflict dynamics on the ability of PBF and its recipient Agencies to deliver peacebuilding activities. The second aspect of conflict sensitivity considers the impact of PBF projects on the various national and local conflicts. This includes but goes beyond the *do-no-harm* approach by explicitly providing support to local actors to 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 legitimize institutions or leaders that have been associated with egregious violations of human rights. The HRDDP framework will be used to assess national security actors prior to engagement, establishing the concrete involvement of local human rights actors and actions necessary to build their capacities. The envisaged provision of support to human right defenders in monitoring, investigation and reporting on abuses, should also help in mitigating reputational risk.

An initial Risk Analysis is appended to this document as Annex. 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 investigate 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.

A closing evaluation will be carried out on behalf of the Joint Steering Committee in the final month of implementation. The evaluation will be carried out to assess overall impact of the

intervention, lessons learnt, and potential replication of the Darfur nexus approach in other parts of the country.

State Project M&E			
Agency	**Activity**	**Timeline**	**Cost (5-7% of budget)**
UNDP (Consultant)	Preliminary assessments	1-3months	15% of M&E budget
All Agencies	On-going project monitoring	2-23months	40% of M&E budget
All Agencies	Perception surveys	Semi-annual	15% of M&E budget
UNDP (Consultant)	Final evaluation	23-24 months	30% of M&E budget
Total State Project M&E Cost			***100% of M&E budget***

The UN agencies will contribute staff with appropriate M&E experience where possible, to be able to identify gaps, critically analyse reports and conduct and support regular programmatic monitoring for indicator tracking implementation quality and targets compliance.

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.

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 cost's 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	15 November	Convening Agency on behalf of all

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

Financial reporting and timeline

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

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

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

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

Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

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

Public Disclosure

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

Annex C: Checklist of project implementation readiness

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

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

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification/ frequency of collection	indicator milestones
Outcome 1: ***Durable solutions for the return of IDPs and refugees and the residents are made possible by peaceful resolution of land disputes, and sustainable land and natural resource management facilitates enhanced agricultural productivity, processing and value-chains to create jobs and improve livelihoods***	[redacted]	**Outcome Indicator 1a** Percentage of community members reporting increased socio-economic opportunities (social cohesion and economic opportunities) in their locality Baseline: TBD Target: TBD	Perception survey report Annually	Year 2020: TBD Year 2021: TBD
		Outcome Indicator 1b Level (%) of women confidence and trust for the support of return and/or peaceful integration of IDPs and returnees. Baseline: TBD Target: TBD	Perception survey report Annually	Year 2020: TBD Year 2021: TBD
		Outcome Indicator 1c Number of returnee households in target villages and IDPs households reintegrated and receiving basic social services as a result of the project disaggregated by gender and age Baseline: TBD Target: TBD	Annual Report Annually	Year 2020: TBD Year 2021: TBD
	Output 1.1 <u>Government capacities built for resolution of land issues at Locality level, and Locality Action Plans produced</u> List of activities under this Output:	**Output Indicator 1.1.1** Number of action plans developed Baseline: 0 Target: 3	Monitoring reports Workshop reports Semi-annually	Year 2020: 3 Year 2021: 0
		Output Indicator 1.1.2		

	Activity 1.1.1: Conduct land consultations, second readings for draft land reforms and integrate amendments on legislation Activity 1.1.2: Support Land Steering Committees and Initiate land registration programme with relevant institutions Activity 1.1.3: Conduct Sensitization and capacity building for Land arbitrators and other peace actors in the targeted committees to improve peacebuilding capacities for land related conflicts in the areas of return and land rights. Activity 1.1.4: Rapid assessment of land disputes typologies and stakeholders Activity 1.1.5: Support pilot land registration for returnees and host communities using Social Tenure Domain Model (STDM) and provision and technical backstopping to the "Core team" of land registration at state, locality and community level including (mobilization, enumeration, intermediation, and validation of results, and develop land database within STDM to capture land plots demarcated and codified to initiate cadastral system 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 on fit-for-purpose land administration at state and locality, and	Number of land conflicts successfully resolved by land arbitration committees Baseline: 0 Target: 15	Monitoring reports Semi-annually	Year 2020: 10 Year 2021: 5
		Output Indicator 1.1.3 Number assessments and conflict typology identified Base line 0 Target :5	Assessment reports Monitoring reports	Year 2020: 5
		Output Indicator 1.1.4 Number of villages and plots of land registered Base line: 0 Targets: 3 villages and 1500 plots	Monitoring reports and village certificates	Year 202:3
		Output Indicator 1.1.5 Number of villages being sketched Baseline: 50 Target: 20 villages	Monitoring reports and village certificates	Year 2020: 12 Year 2021: 8
		Output Indicator 1.1.6 Number of stakeholders trained by gender Baseline: 0 Target: 150 40% female	Monitoring and training reports	Year 2020: 100 Year 2021: 50
		Output Indicator 1.1.7 Number of land institution supported by equipment	Monitoring reports	Year 2020: 6 Year 2021: 4

	provision of survey, land registration and land information system equipment	Base line: 0 Targets: 10		
	Output 1.2 <u>Planning for durable solutions informs Locality Action Plans</u> List of activities under this Output: Activity 1.2.1 Conduct multisector profiles of target villages in North Darfur. Activity 1.2.2 Conduct a profiling exercise of returnees and IDPs across all displacement locations in target localities. Activity 1.2.3 Conduct comprehensive intentions and perception surveys among all IDP groups (both in camps and settlements) in target localities. Activity 1.2.4 Assistance to four Community Support Projects in target locations addressing immediate gaps in local infrastructure enabling peaceful coexistence and conflict resolution. Activity 1.2.5 Provide quick-impact collaborative livelihoods and income generating support targeting returnees, youth, women and other host community members, enhancing self-reliance, social cohesion, and reducing conflict over natural resources Activity 1.2.6 Support Vocational and Skills Training for at-risk youth with focus on both returnees, IDPs and host communities; preventing them from joining armed elements and engaging in other negative coping strategies Activity 1.2.7	**Output Indicator 1.2.1** Locality Action Plans for durable solutions in target localities are agreed and implemented in a participatory manner. Baseline: 0 Target: 1	Monitoring reports. Consultation reports.	Year 2020: 1
		Output Indicator 1.2.2 # activities conducted in target localities following the participatory Locality Action Plan. Baseline: 0 Target: TBD	Project monitoring reports. Consultation reports. Protection monitoring reports. Quarterly.	Year 2020: TBD Year: 2021: TBD
		Output Indicator 1.2.3 % of community-based activities for peaceful coexistence and reconciliation that directly engage and empower women and youth. Baseline: TBD Target: TBD	Project monitoring reports. Consultation reports. Protection monitoring reports. Surveys. Quarterly.	Year 2020: 70 Year: 2021: 90
		Output Indicator 1.2.4 % of villages/towns in target Locality where the number of inter-communal conflicts was substantially reduced at the end of the project. Baseline: TBD Target: 60	Surveys. Project monitoring reports. Consultation reports. Protection monitoring reports. Biannually.	Year 2020: 50 Year: 2021:70
		Output Indicator 1.2.5		Year 2020:

	Support locality for civil documentation for 15% of IDP population in target State to sustain voluntary return or integration. Activity 1.2.8 Support to participatory elaboration and inclusive implementation of Locality Durable Solutions Plans. Activity 1.2.9 Establishment of and provision of training and technical support to community reconciliation committees for intercommunal dialogue, mediation and dispute resolution, strengthening women and youth participation. Activity 1.2.10 M&E, reporting and management capacity for the project.	# of households using the newly built Community Support Projects across different groups. Baseline: 0 Target: TBD	Project monitoring reports. Consultation reports. Protection monitoring reports. Surveys. Biannually.	Year: 2021:
		Output indicator 1.2.6 Number of consultations conducted by local authorities and community leaders for identification, planning and implementation of Community Support Projects. Baseline: 0 Target: TBD	Consultation reports. Biannually.	Year 2020: Year: 2021:
		Output indicator 1.2.7 # of internal displaced and returnees registered on an individual basis with minimum set of data required, disaggregated by sex and age. Baseline: TBD Target: [equivalent] 10% IDPs/returnees	Profiling data. Civil documentation activity and assessment reports. Biannually.	Year 2020: Year: 2021:
		Output Indicator 1.2.8 Number of DTM reports published and shared with partners Baseline: 0 Target:6	DTM reports / fact sheets	1 report per quarter
		Output Indicator 1.2.9 Number of downloads of DTM packages. Baseline: 0	DTM datasets and the reports downloaded from the DTM Global website displacement.iom.int	2 downloads per report per quarter

		Target: 9		
		Output Indicator 1.2.10 Number of households receiving livelihoods support disaggregated by status, gender and age. Baseline: 0 Target: 1000 households	Project monitoring reports. Biannually.	Year 1: 500 (80% returnees, 50% female and youth) Year 2: 500 (80% returnees, 55% female and youth)
		Output Indicator 1.2.11 **%** of targeted returnees and host community households stating an increase in household income. Baseline: 0 Target: 80%	Surveys. Project monitoring reports. Annually.	Year 1: 50% Year 2: 80%
		Output Indicator 1.2.12 Number of at-risk youth trained in vocational skills disaggregated by type of vocation and gender Baseline: 0 Target: 200 (40% female).	Project monitoring reports. Biannually.	Year 1: 200 of which 40% female Year 2: 0
	Output 1.3 <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:	**Output Indicator 1.3.1** Number of sustainable and eco-friendly area-based plans designed Baseline: 0 Target: 3	Monitoring reports Quarterly	Year 2020: 3 Year 2021: 0
		Output Indicator 1.3.2	Monitoring reports Quarterly	Year 2020: 10% Year 2021: 12%

	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 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 Activity 1.3.3: Conduct joint and participatory conflict and gender assessment across the targeted locations to contribute to production of a negotiated peaceful-coexistence plan between all communities and between all segments within the communities on appropriate solutions to address conflict and gender nexus and to include in the state information center Activity 1.3.4 Conduct a workshop on participatory land use planning and build community knowledge on VGGT principles for sustainable natural resources management and legitimate land tenure rights	Percentage of men, women, youth and tribes included in the plan development process Baseline: 0 Target: 12% of each group		
		Output indicator 1.3.3 Number of community members and leaders, and key locality level stakeholders (women/men) with improved capacity in the use and management of natural resources using VGGT principles Baseline data will be collected during the inception phase Target: 100 (35 Women/65 Men)	Monitoring reports, training workshop reports, VGGT principles user survey reports, Radio discussions, farm protection and nomadic corridor surveys and reports and final completion reports,	70% of the targets will be executed during the first year and 30 % during the last 6 months
		Output indicator 1.3.4 Percentage of community members (men/women/total) surveyed with access to secured land use rights and Community Based Resolution Mechanisms (CBRM) Baseline data will be collected during the inception phase Target: At least 80% of the surveyed community members (men/women) with access to CBRM	Monitoring reports, training workshop reports, VGGT principles user survey reports, Radio discussions, farm protection and nomadic corridor surveys and reports and final completion reports,	70% of the targets will be executed during the first year and 30 % during the last 6 months

	Activity 1.3.5 Facilitate revival and/or establishment of community peace negotiation and conflict resolution structures including farm protection and nomadic corridors committees to systematically negotiate and resolve community-based land related disputes in conflict prone areas through community-to-community dialogue (in return sites or between farmers and pastoralists) using VGGT principles (FAO) Activity 1.3.6 Facilitate establishment of women/men farmers associations and registration of agricultural land (FAO) Activity 1.3.7 Conduct participatory mapping and demarcation of livestock grazing routes and resting places through community consultation and consensus and restore productive services (limited to water ponds)	**Output indicator 1.3.5** **Output indicator 1.3.e** Number of agro-pastoralists with improved access to water during the rainy season along the demarcated routes Baseline data will be collected during the inception phase Target: 20,000 people (6,120women/5,880 men/8,000 children under 18 years old)	Monitoring reports, training workshop reports, VGGT principles user survey reports, Radio discussions, farm protection and nomadic corridor surveys and reports and final completion reports,	70% of the targets will be executed during the first year and 30 % during the last 6 months
Outcome 2: ***Good governance is instituted at locality level and confidence of people built : 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 Indicator 2a** Percentage of community members reporting a perceived decrease in levels of violence within and between communities and groups, including a decrease in GBV and violations of rights of the child Baseline: TBD Target: TBD	Annual Report Annually	Year 2020: TBD Year 2021: TBD
		Outcome Indicator 2b Percentage of community members reporting increased satisfaction with informal and formal rule of law mechanisms/ initiatives Baseline: 0 Target: Five consultations	Annual Report Annually	Year 2020: 5

		Outcome Indicator 2c Percentage of community members reporting satisfaction with equity and responsiveness of police services Baseline: TBD Target: 60%	Annual Report 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. Activity 2.1.2 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).	**Output Indicator 2.1.1** Number of traditional authorities (rural court judges and native administration) linked to formal governance structures for support and accountability disaggregated by gender and age Baseline: 0 Target: 30 (10% females)	Annual Report Annually	Year 2020: 20 Year 2021: 10
		Output Indicator 2.1.2. Numbers of institutions for state and non-state actors whose capacities are built and functioning successfully Baseline: 0 Target: 8	Annual Report Annually	Year 2020: 4 Year 2021: 4
	Output 2.2	**Output Indicator 2.2.1** Number of functional Police Posts rehabilitated, equipped and staffed with	Annual reports Completion certificates	Year 2020: 2 Year 2021: 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 Improve presence and the functionality of Sudan Police Force in the localities (rehabilitation of police posts, residential accommodation for police, communication, specialized equipment) and competent staff including female Officers. Activity 2.2.2 Support capacity building and training of the police forces in the areas of child, women's rights and command and control (community-based policing, public safety and security committees and police volunteer schemes, investigation/forensic capacities, case management system). Activity 2.2.3: Build the capacities of the prosecution offices (infrastructure, residential accommodation, equipment and training) with an emphasis on women to be included in these institutions Activity 2.2.4 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.	competent personnel with a service-oriented culture Baseline: 1 Target: 4	Annually	
		Output Indicator 2.2.2 Number of current and new Police Officers trained and exercising effective command and control disaggregated by gender and expressing satisfaction on the new skills learnt Baseline: 10 Target: 50 (15% female).	Semi-Annual reports Training reports Semi-Annually	Year 2020: 50
		Output indicator 2.2.3 Number of prosecutor offices established and functioning, and officers trained and discharging their duties impartially disaggregated by gender and age Baseline: 1 prosecutor office and 3 active officers Target: 2 prosecutors' offices, with 10 officers (10% women, 10% youth)	Training reports Semi-Annually	Year 2020: 2 prosecutor offices established and functioning with 10 staff (10% women)
	Output 2.3 Increased access to equitable quality basic services List of activities under this Output: Activity 2.3.1	**Output Indicator 2.3.1** Percentage of out of school children accessing formal and informal education with direct support Baseline: TBD Target: 80% (at least 45% girls)	Education Management Information system, Education Reports	Year 2020: 50% Year 2021: 30%

	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 2.3.2 Number of girls, boys, women and men having access to safe drinking water and sanitation Baseline: TBD Target: 20,000 (50% females)	Annual Report Annually	Year 2020: 15,000 Year 2021:5,000
		Output Indicator 2.3.3 Number of children who benefited from FCPU services including GBV Baseline: TBD Target: TBD	Quarterly Reports Quarterly	Year 2020: TBD Year 2021: TBD
	Output 2.4 <u>Improved management and delivery of basic services in a responsive, accountable and inclusive way</u> List of activities under this Output: Activity 2.4.1. Build capacity of locality education authorities and community level Parent Teacher Associations (PTAs) to promote and support peacebuilding Activity 2.4.2. Establish inclusive water management committees at community 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	**Output Indicator 2.4.1** Number of Education officials and PTA members trained on conflict sensitivity and peacebuilding Baseline: 0 Target: 10 education officials, 200 PTA members (at least 40% female)	Training workshop registers, trainer reports and photographs Quarterly	Year 2020: 10 education officials100 PTA members Year 2021: 100 PTA members
		Output Indicator 2.4.2 Number of diverse and inclusive water management committees established and trained Baseline: TBD Target: 20 additional water mgt committees (with at least 40% female members)	Annual Reports Annually	Year 2020: 15 Year 2021: 5

	community level prevent and respond to violence against children and women	**Output Indicator 2.4.3** Number of child protection officials and CPN members trained on conflict sensitivity and peacebuilding Baseline: TBD Target: 12 CP officials, 180 CPN members (at least 40% female)	Training workshop registers, trainer reports and photographs Quarterly	Year 2020: 12 CP officials, 80 CPN members Year 2021: 100 CPN members
Outcome 3: ***A culture of peace and rights is nurtured and sustained in Darfur by a vibrant civil society with the commitment and capacity to represent the interests of all stakeholders in the resolution of disputes, and in holding Government to account for maintenance of the social contract***		**Outcome Indicator 3a** % of disputes over land, water and other resources, identified by the community as affecting the return and integration of forcibly displaced persons, settled through peaceful mechanisms in target localities Baseline: TBD Target: TBD	Annual Report Annually	Year 2020: TBD Year 2021: TBD
		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 community members that opportunities exist for them to work with government to encourage greater accountability and collaboration Baseline: TBD Target: TBD	Annual Report Annually	Year 2020: TBD Year 2021: TBD
	Output 3.1	**Output Indicator 3.1.1**		

	Community-based reconciliation mechanisms (CBRMs) functioning, networked across Darfur, and linked to State and National-level peace architecture **List of activities under this Output:** Activity 3.1.1 Reactivate and build capacity of Community-Based Reconciliation Mechanisms (CBRMs) with the participation of Youth, Women, Returnees and Nomads and other groups Activity 3.1.2 Establish Mechanisms to strengthen Linkages, coordination and real time information sharing between CBRMs, GOS Police, Community Policing Systems, Locality authorities as well as state peacebuilding entities at State Level Activity 3.1.3 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 3.1.4 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.	Number of community-based resolution mechanisms (CBRM) in place and functioning (disaggregated by gender and age) Baseline: 1 (90% Male, 10% youth) Target: 15 (of which 30% female and 30% Youth)	Annual reports Annually	Year 2020: 15 Year 2021: 0
		Output Indicator 3.1.2 Percentage of cases successfully mediated and resolved by CBRMs. Baseline: 50% Target: At least 80%	Perception survey report Annually	Year 2020: 70% Year 2021: 80%
		Output Indicator 3.1.3 % of CBRMs stating increase in interactions and communication with other peacebuilding, rule of law and justice institutions at community, locality and state levels; Baseline: 0% Target: 80% community members with access to CBRMs.	Perception survey report Annually	Year 2020: 50% Year 2021: 80%
		Output Indicator 3.1.4 % of community members stating increase in access to CBRMs for resolution of conflicts; Baseline: 10% Target: 80% community members with access to CBRMs	Perception survey report Annually	Year 2020: 50% Year 2021: 80%

	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 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) and improve access to microfinance for peacebuilding related initiatives Activity 3.2.2 Institutional capacity building (rehabilitation/establishment of women's 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)	**Output Indicator 3.2.1** Number of awareness campaigns on women rights held Baseline: 0 Target: 4	Annual report Annually	Year 2020: 3 Year 2021: 1
		Output Indicator 3.2.2 Number of women in associations accessing microfinance for improved empowerment disaggregated by age Baseline: 0 Target: 50	Annual report Annually	Year 2020: 50
		Output Indicator 3.2.3 Number of women centers/clubs established to enhance leadership skills and discuss women rights and regional treaties Baseline: 0 Target: 4	Annual report Annually	Year 2020: 4
	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 Activity 3.3.2. Develop and organize training on life skills, employability skills and peacebuilding skills and competencies for young people	**Output Indicator 3.3.1** Number of Children and youth who have access to child and youth friendly spaces Baseline: 0 Target: 6	Completion Certificates/reports and community feedback Quarterly	Year 2020: 4 Year: 2021: 2
		Output Indicator 3.3.2 Number of young people trained on peacebuilding Baseline: 0 Target: 400 (at least 30% females)	Training workshop registers, trainer reports and photographs Quarterly	Year 2020: 150 Year 2021: 250

	Activity 3.3.3 Support young people to jointly develop activity plans in support of peacebuilding and 'safe' advocacy initiatives Activity 3.3.4. Provide small grants to child and youth friendly clubs to develop and implement localized peacebuilding and advocacy activities	**Output Indicator 3.3.3** Number of youth initiatives designed, and implementation plans developed Baseline: 0 Target: 6 youth-led peacebuilding plans developed based on their agreed identified priorities and deemed to be within 'safe' margins	Initiatives goals, design and implementation plans Quarterly	Year 2020: 3 Year 2021: 3
		Output Indicator 3.3.4 Number of funded and implemented peacebuilding and advocacy initiatives Baseline: 0 Target: 6 youth-led peacebuilding initiatives - with 30% female participants – funded	Completion reports/ community monitoring Quarterly	Year 2020: 2 Year 2021: 4
	Output 3.4 <u>IDP and returnee communities in Darfur enhance their capacities and mechanisms to secure their rights, strengthen their protection and engage in sustained peacebuilding.</u> List of activities under this Output: Activity 3.4.1 Protection and return monitoring in target localities articulated with community-based protection mechanisms. Activity 3.4.2 Provision of paralegal assistance for protection in target returnee and host communities. Activity 3.4.3 Support to referral mechanisms in target localities.	**Output Indicator 3.4.1** # of monitoring and advocacy interventions made on procedures to identify persons, in particular women and children, with specific protection needs in target locality. Baseline: 0 Target: 12	Protection monitoring and assessment reports. Profiling data. Biannually.	Year 2020: 6 Year: 2021: 6
		Output Indicator 3.4.2 Reintegration monitoring system established (yes/no) Baseline: 0 Target: 10	Activity report.	Year 2020: 6 Year: 2021: 4

	Output 3.5 <u>State-wide civil society capacity building on human rights training, rights-based approaches adopted</u> List of activities under this Output: Activity 3.5.1 Provide training opportunities on human rights-based approaches to civil society organizations	**Output Indicator 3.5.1.** Numbers of institutions whose capacities on human rights-based approaches and programming strengthened Baseline: 1 Target: 20 organizations identified and trained	Quarterly reports and annual reports Semi annually	Year 2020: 10 Year 2021: 10

For MPTFO Use

Totals					
	Recipient Agency 1	Recipient Agency 2	Recipient Agency 3	Recipient Agency 4	Totals
	UNDP	UNHCR	UNICEF	FAO	
1. Staff and other personnel	$ 271,943.60	$ 80,000.00	$ 140,186.90	$ 184,123.28	**$ 676,253.78**
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	$ 56,652.20	$ -	$ 115,000.00	$ -	**$ 171,652.20**
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	$ 49,884.20	$ -	$ 40,000.00	$ -	**$ 89,884.20**
4. Contractual services	$ 184,208.40	$ 60,000.00	$ 94,112.14	$ 294,300.00	**$ 632,620.54**
5. Travel	$ 100,000.00	$ 20,000.00	$ 24,000.00	$ 46,386.00	**$ 190,386.00**
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	$ 692,538.56	$ 860,000.00	$ 493,242.99	$ 349,296.00	**$ 2,395,077.55**
7. General Operating and other Costs	$ 107,411.04	$ -	$ 28,037.38	$ 150,168.00	**$ 285,616.42**
Sub-Total	$ 1,462,638.00	$ 1,020,000.00	$ 934,579.41	$ 1,024,273.28	$ 4,441,490.69
7% Indirect Costs	**$ 102,384.66**	**$ 71,400.00**	**$ 65,420.56**	**$ 71,699.13**	**$ 310,904.35**
Total	**$ 1,565,023**	**$ 1,091,400**	**$ 1,000,000**	**$ 1,095,972**	**$ 4,752,395**

Performance-Based Tranche Breakdown						
	Recip Agency 1	Recip Agency 2	Recip Agency 3	Recipient Agency 4	TOTAL	Tranche %
	UNDP	UNHCR	UNICEF	FAO		
First Tranche:	**$ 469,507**	**$ 327,420**	**$ 300,000**	**$ 328,792**	**$ 1,425,719**	**30%**
Second Tranche:	**$ 547,758**	**$ 381,990**	**$ 350,000**	**$ 383,590**	**$ 1,663,338**	**35%**
Third Tranche:	**$ 547,758**	**$ 381,990**	**$ 350,000**	**$ 383,590**	**$ 1,663,338**	**35%**
TOTAL	**$ 1,565,023**	**$ 1,091,400**	**$ 1,000,000**	**$ 1,095,972**	**$ 4,752,395**	