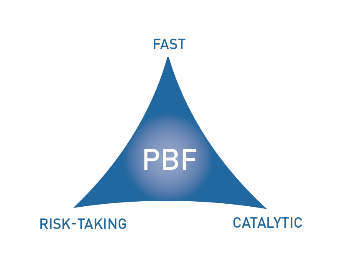
# IRF – PROJECT DOCUMENT TEMPLATE 2.1

**United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)/ Peacebuilding Fund (PBF)**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Project Title:**  **Preventing conflict and building peace through addressing the drivers of conflict and instability associated with forced displacement between Burundi and Tanzania.** |  | **Recipient UN Organization(s):**  undg  Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office  Great Lakes Cross Border MPTF |
| **Project Contact**: Matteo Frontini Programme Coordination Specialist  Address: NOF Block 1-Ground Floor South Wing  P.O. Box 30218 - 00100  Nairobi, Kenya  Telephone: 00254 724 436478  E-mail: [matteo.frontini@one.un.org](mailto:matteo.frontini@one.un.org) |  | Implementing Partner(s) – (Government, CSO, etc.):  In Tanzania: Danish Refugee Council (DRC), Good Neighbours Tanzania (GNT) and Women’s Legal Aid Centre (WLAC).  In Burundi: World Vision International, Cordaid, COPED, Réseau Burundi, the Burundian Red Cross. |
|  | Project Location:  Cross border Burundi and Tanzania.  In Burundi: Mabanda, Kayogoro, and Gisuru communes, situated in the provinces of Makamba, and Ruyigi.  In Tanzania: Kibondo and Kakonko Districts in Kigoma Region. |
| **Project Description:**  *One sentence describing the project’s scope and focus.*  This project aims to promote concrete cross-border, human rights-based and multi-agency approaches to peacebuilding in line with Pillar 3 (mobility) and Pillar 6 (justice and conflict prevention) of the Great Lake Regional Strategic Framework in addressing the adverse effects of displacement on peacebuilding in cross-border areas between Burundi and Tanzania. |  | Total Project Cost: $ 1 998 798  Peacebuilding Fund: $ 1 998 798  Overall approved budget:1    UNDP Burundi: 588 9430  UNDP Tanzania: 100 000  UNHCR Burundi: 169 400  UNHCR Tanzania: 427 100  IOM Burundi: 140 000  IOM Tanzania (including Border management for Bunrundi office): 420 428  R- UNDG through Kenya UNDP 153 440    1 The overall approved budget and the release of the second tranche is subject to PBSO’s evaluation and decisional process and subject to funds being available in the PBF account. |
| **Proposed Project Start Date: 1 September 2017**  **Proposed Project End Date: 31 March 2019**  **Total duration (in months)[[1]](#footnote-2): 18 months** |
| **Gender Marker Score[[2]](#footnote-3): 2**  This project has a strong gender-based approach and aims at promoting and reinforcing gender equality and women empowerment. It materializes through gender sensitive cross border protection monitoring, including a strong component on sexual and gender based violence and activities including robust women empowerment components aiming at reinforcing the resilience of communities impacted by internal and external displacement. One of the goals of the project is to support women in becoming strong peace and economic actors. The project adopted a community-based approach and will strive to consult and engage men, women, boys, and girls throughout its implementation and to ensure that all components of the communities, including persons with specific needs, are involved in the project and benefit from it. The partner agencies are committed to collect and share Sex and Gender Disaggregated Data (SAAD) and to develop sex and gender disaggregated indicators to better assess the impact of the project on women, boys and girls. | | |
| **Project Outcomes:**  **Overall objective:**  Instability and conflict linked to displacement in the Burundian-Tanzanian cross-border areas are mitigated, displaced persons are better protected and supported in their progress toward durable solutions, and the resilience of host communities is enhanced contributing to socio-economic revitalization and peacebuilding in the Great Lakes Region.  Three main outcomes:  **Outcome 1:** The instability at the Tanzania-Burundi border is reduced, and the rights of stranded, vulnerable migrants, internaly displaced persons, and asylum seekers are better protected by immigration officials and other relevant authorities.  **Outcome 2:** The resilience capacities of displaced persons and host communities are strengthened  **Outcome 3**: Refugee and returnee populations and members of their respective host communities, supported by alternative dispute resolution mechanisms, engage in peaceful ways to resolve conflicts and address grievances. | | |
| **PBF Focus Areas[[3]](#footnote-4)** which best summarizes the focus of the project *(select one)*:  Priority Area 2: Promote coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflicts  2.3: Conflict prevention/management  The project is also in line with Sustainable Development Goals 5, 10 and 16 | | |

**IRF PROJECT DOCUMENT**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ***(for IRF-funded projects):*** | |
| **Recipient UN Organization(s)[[4]](#footnote-5)**  Name of Representative: Natalie Boucly  Signature  Name of Agency UNDP Burundi  Date & Seal  Name of Representative:  Signature  Name of Agency UNDP Tanzania  Date & Seal  Name of Representative: Chansa Kapaya  Signature  Name of Agency UNHCR Tanzania  Date & Seal  *(Usually SRSG for mission settings and RC for non-mission settings. If it is a joint project all the Heads of UN Entities/Agencies receiving funds should sign)*  Name of Representative: Abel: Mbilinyi  Signature  Name of Agency UNHCR Burundi  Date & Seal  Name of Representative: Kristin Mejo  Signature  Name of Agency IOM Tanzania  Date & Seal  Name of Representative: Qasim Sufi  Signature  Name of Agency IOM Burundi  Date & Seal  Name of the Representative: David Clapp  Signature:  Name of the Agency: RUNDG  Date and Seal: | **Special Envoy of the Secretary General for the Great Lakes:**  **Said Djinnit**  Signature  RCO,  Date & Seal  **Resident Coordinator (RC)**  Tanzania  Name of Representative: Alvaro Rodriguez  Signature  RCO,  Date & Seal  **Resident Coordinator (RC)**  Burundi  Name of Representative: Garry Conille  Signature  RCO,  Date & Seal  **ICGLR Executive Secretary**  **Zachary Muburi- Muita** |
| **Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)**  *Name of Representative*  *Signature*  Peacebuilding Support Office, NY  *Date& Seal* | |

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# PROJECT COMPONENTS:

* 1. **Peacebuilding Context and Rationale for PBF support**

1. **Peacebuilding context:**

The cross border areas between Burundi and Tanzania constitutes a source of instability in the Great Lakes region due to the detrimental effects of forced displacement. The heightened dangers result from the continued situation of instability in Burundi and deteriorating situation in and around the overcrowded refugee camps in Tanzania.

Burundi is one of the five poorest countries in the world. It is the second most densely populated country in Africa (approximately 11.18 million people- 470 inhabitants/sq. km) and it ranks 184th out of 188 countries in terms of the 2016 Human Development Index in 2016. Nearly 64.9% of the population live below the poverty line. Poverty is overwhelmingly rural, and most of the country’s poor are small-scale farmers. Burundi’s Burundi economy is heavily reliant on agriculture which employs 90% of the population, though cultivable land is extremely scarce.

The recent political crisis that started in 2015 after the President Pierre Nkurunziza announced his intention to seek a disputed third term, resulted in massive displacements and has thoroughly undermined this fragile economy.

The current macroeconomic challenges have significant negative impact on food security and the delivery of essential services such as health, clean water, and education[[5]](#footnote-6). This rapidly deteriorating economy– impacted by capital flight, foreign aid cuts from major donors and a severe shortage of foreign currency - has become an additional driver of the crisis. This is having very serious impacts on the welfare of Burundi’s people, reversing developmental gains made over the past ten years and rendering it more vulnerable to systemic shocks. This situation affects a growing part of the population and nurtures a profound socioeconomic discontent which accounts for high levels of violence. Rule of law systems already overstretched and mistrusted before the crisis have deteriorated with more citizens relying on informal avenues to resolve their grievances or taking the law into their own hands. This results in local tensions with communities reporting increased levels of insecurity, including high rates of violence against women and girls, undermining social cohesion and peacebuilding. Due to high density and pressure over arable land, many local conflicts are land related and account for high number of violent crimes in rural areas[[6]](#footnote-7).

In consequence, over 400,000 Burundians (representing 4.8% of the population) have left the country in the last two years fleeing for refugee-related reasons. Also, an estimated 214,895 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) live across Burundi with 33% of IDPs displaced for socio-political reasons and 77% linked to natural disaster (drought, floods, landslides, etc.). The displaced persons are particularly vulnerable to protection risks and food insecurity. It is estimated that two out of every three IDPs face food insecurity whereas 2.1 million Burundians (20% of the population) are food insecure. Also 65,8% of the IDP population are staying with host families, putting a considerable strain on already vulnerable communities. Several groups, particularly women and youth are at risk of human rights violations resulting from lack of protection and in many cases, legal documentation. Although there is little official data available on abuses committed against Burundi’s IDPs and refugees, Burundi is a source country for children and possibly women subjected to forced labor and sex trafficking due to the current “complex political, economic, and security crisis” that led to mass displacement[[7]](#footnote-8).

Of those who have left Burundi, 56.1% have relocated to Tanzania, 21% to Rwanda with the remaining refugees across the Great Lakes Region including the DRC and Uganda. The population of refugees fleeing to Tanzania has grown to just under 250,000 in May 2017. Most of the refugees reside in three overcrowded camps that have reached or are very close to their maximum capacity along the border with Burundi in Kigoma and Kagera regions which are the poorest regions in Tanzania[[8]](#footnote-9). The protection, including GBV, and health risks related to this serious congestion are imminent according to UNHCR.



Figure 1: Period of displacement. IOM DTM June 2017 Figure 2: IDPs distribution by Sex and age. IOM DTM June 2017

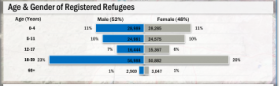


Figure 3&4: Cumulative number of refugees in Tanzania and sex and age distribution. UNHCR. June 2017

However, many displaced persons fail to access international protection and fall through the cracks. Many reports[[9]](#footnote-10) highlight the difficult and dangerous access to the official border points for those searching for protection in Tanzania. There have been many instances of arrests and/or physically abuses of people trying to cross the border for protection. This has forced many Burundians, including unaccompanied minors, to try crossing informally or to stay “hidden” in border areas. Some of these displaced are trapped inside their own country unable to cross the border for fear of being arrested by Burundian authorities. They live in limbo situations in the forests and villages along the border between Burundi and Tanzania.

In Tanzania, January and February 2017 saw the highest influx rates since the crisis started in April 2015, with over 33,000 people arriving within two months. But in mid-February 2017, the Government of Tanzania withdrew the prima facie Declaration, i.e.granting refugee status automatically to all those fleeing the situation in Burundi, and all new arrivals from Burundi are now required to undergo individualized refugee status determination. Following this revocation, the Tanzanian Immigration authorities have initiated a screening process along the border with Burundi and have only allowed into the territory those who are believed to be refugees. There have also been incidences when the border between the two countries has been temporarily closed. According to initial estimates, nearly 100 people per day are denied entry into Tanzania[[10]](#footnote-11). The Government of Tanzania is working on establishing an alternative individual RSD procedure to be in line with Tanzanian and international refugee law, but it is not yet implemented. In the meantime, the screening process at the border does not meet international and national procedural standards.

This led to a concerning protection situation in border areas, particularly in the provinces of Makamba, Ruyigi and Muyinga. As a result, large groups of displaced who are residing in host border communities in Burundi are currently waiting to cross over to Tanzania, or they remain in limbo. It is unclear, moreover, how many people continue to cross into Tanzanian villages through unofficial entry points and without registering and thus, without access to basic services or protection. Many incidences have been recorded in the first half of 2017 of stranded Burundian migrants being intercepted, apprehended and deported back to Burundi by Tanzanian immigration officials, and in nearly all cases, their fate is unknown.

Consequently, border monitoring has been identified by the UN in Burundi and Tanzania as a priority: in Burundi, this relates to the communities, the high number of IDPs along the border and returnees monitoring. The Burundian Government’s suspension of cooperation with the Office of the High Commission of Human Rights in Burundi which has significantly reduced OHCHR’s protection monitoring capacity in Burundi, including along the Burundi-Tanzania border, has made border monitoring even more important. In Tanzania, the revocation of the prima facie declaration and the subsequent immigration screening and resulting deportations made border monitoring a particularly vital protection activity. Unfortunately, lack of funds has negatively impacted the ability of the UN to have a full-time presence at the borders, despite regular border monitoring activities.

In parallel, whilst the situation in Burundi remains insecure and not conducive to return in safety and security, there are unconfirmed reports that some formerBurundian refugees have already spontaneously returned. It is not known how many IDPs have also returned, but IOM’s soon expansion to nationwide Data Tracking Matrix (DTM) would allow for comprehensive coverage to understand the full migration dynamics. DTM data shows that approximately one-third of those surveyed feel they cannot return home due to a lack of livelihoods (food, income-generating activities, social infrastructure) as well as due to lack of housing (damaged or destroyed house). Only 35% have access to land, and more than half have to sell their labor force to be able to provide one meal a day. Only 48.5% of them think of returning to their communities of origin, while 46.5% wish to be integrated locally. In parallel, according to a report published in December 2016[[11]](#footnote-12) the main obstacles to return and durable solutions mentioned by refugees are the lack of security, the loss of their assets and livelihood, the lack of income generating activities, extreme poverty and the destruction/occupation of their land and/or property. Current IDPs and forced or spontaneous returnees often find themselves in tough living conditions, due to economic hardship, irregular rainfall leading to poor harvests and lack of access to medical care.

At the same time, tripartite meetings are planned between UNHCR and the governments of Burundi and Tanzania to discuss voluntary return of refugees although at the time of writing this is pending. It is, therefore, crucial that adequate preparations are made to ensure the success of voluntary returns by designing a community resilience approach which addresses the root causes of displacement as well as the obstacles to sustainable reintegration underpinned by principles of non-refoulment and voluntary return. Comprehensive and robust protection monitoring and data collection and analysis would also provide data to inform the envisaged tripartite meetings on whether the conditions for return are met as well as the impacts on host communities on either side of the border and how these can be mitigated.

To address the issues faced by displaced persons and recent returnees and to mitigate the negative impact of displacement on host communities in cross-border areas already facing economic hardship and disasters, the UN aims to anticipate and prepare for the reintegration process. It will be done through pilot socio economic and conflict resolutions programmes in cross-border areas highly impacted by displacement in both Tanzania and Burundi. The main goal of this projectp is to help strengthen the resilience of both displaced and host communities to mitigate the potential for conflicts that displacement, return, and reintegration could trigger in an already weakened socio economic environment. Sustainable peace can indeed hinge on finding durable solutions to displacement when its impact on the host populations creates pressure potentially detrimental to the peace process. In border areas between Tanzania and Burundi the mere presence of large numbers of impoverished displaced people and returnees without adequate livelihoods coupled with high pressure over land and property can cause tensions and instability.

Therefore, efforts to provide displaced persons with immediate and tangible assistance to re-establish their livelihoods and to include host communities into these activities will be key to prevent conflict over scarce resources. In situations where resources are limited and/or degraded, the increased pressure imposed on hosts by displacement or return can lead to conflict between the displaced population and host community, as they both seek to benefit from the same limited resources. The role of economic reintegration programmes in peacebuilding is crucial as it contributes to the revitalizing of the economy and benefits both displaced and host communities, hence contributing to enhanced social cohesion. It is worth noting here that a considerable number of those who have fled since April 2015 had previously been displaced. Some were born and grew up in Tanzania, but had returned to Burundi in the late 2000s. They failed to make a new life for themselves due to inappropriate reintegration and durable solutions process that never provided them with long term livelihood opportunities and made them more vulnerable to new displacement. These multiple displacements considerably undermine development, social cohesion and peacebuilding efforts in Burundi and the region. This dimension should be taken into account in the future durable solutions process that this project intends to kick start.

Last but not least, potential conflicts related to displacement, return and reintegration, especially those related to access to land and property have been taken into account in this cross-border project. In an already tense sociopolitical context with increased local conflicts and violence, these tensions can become obstacles to the peaceful (re)integration of displaced persons. The return process risks aggravating existing tensions and causing renewed violence in a country where the rule of law and the judiciary system are considerably weakened. This project proposes interventions/activities dealing with social cohesion, conflict mitigation, and resolution, community dialogue and reconciliation activities aiming at mitigating potential conflicts with host communities on both sides of the border to ensure sustainable peacebuilding. This will materialize with enhanced access to personal documentation and Housing Land and Property (HLP) dispute mechanisms, legal aid services, especially for women and victims of human rights and community-based conflict resolution mechanisms to foster reintegration and peace-building at the local level.

This project is hence designed to start strengthening the capacities of displaced to enable them to contribute more efficiently to the social and economic recovery of their communities to pave the way for a successful durable solutions process aiming at ensuring sustainable peace

In the absence of Burundi-Tanzania coordination and preparation, any increase in unmanaged refugee returns risks becoming an additional crisis and conflict driver in Burundi leading to further refugee outflows. The resilience and peacebuilding capacities of communities on both sides of the border need to be supported to prevent the formation of cross-border zones of instability increasing risks to peace and cross-border cooperation. It is, therefore, important to plan, prepare for, coordinate and manage the cross-border movement of people within the framework of forced displacement.

This project is part of The Great Lake Strategic Framework Pillars’ 3 : “A comprehensive approach to Border Management and Cross-Border mobility” and 6: “Justice and Conflict Prevention”. These pillars have been developed in line with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (Agenda 2030). Therefore this project is ensuring a strong linkage with SDG 5, 10 and 16 and specific targets 5.3(a); 5.3 (c); 10.7; 16.4 and 16.3.1[[12]](#footnote-13).

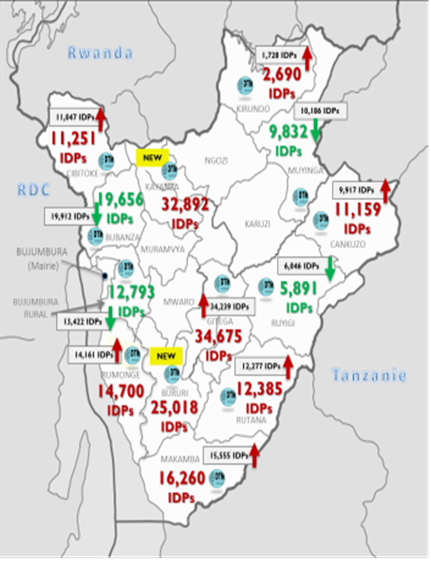
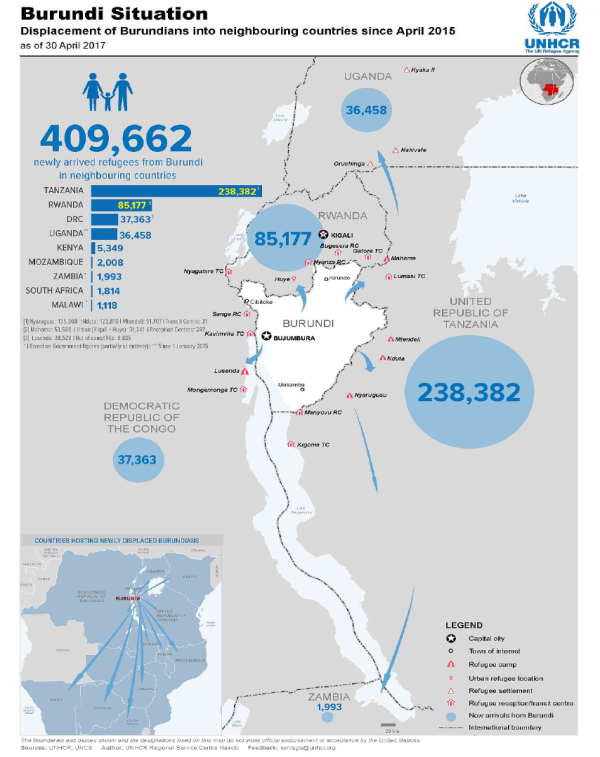


Figure 5: Geographic distribution of IDPs in Burundi. IOM DTM. April 2017

1. **Mapping of existing peacebuilding activities and gaps:**

There is currently no cross-border project focusing on peacebuilding, displacement, and reintegration in Tanzania and Burundi. Nonetheless, this project is complementary to national peace building and durable solutions strategies and programmes that are about to start in both Tanzania and Burundi.

This project is in line with and will contribute to the implementation of the national strategy on the reintegration of people affected by displacement recently adopted by the Government of Burundi. This strategy developed by the national working group on durable solutions led by the Ministry of Human Rights, Social Affairs and Gender is a revision of the former reintegration strategy adopted by the Government of Burundi in 2010. It provides a new approach based on durable solutions and community resilience based on the lessons learned from the past. This revised strategy constitutes the main framework linking emergency, recovery and development efforts and activities to support communities affected by displacement in their progress toward durable solutions. The main outcomes of this project align with the main goals of the strategy: 1. improving the human rights of persons affected by displacement and strengthening the security and social cohesion in areas of return; 2. Improving the living conditions of persons affected by displacement through strengthened community resilience.

This project is also complementary to the four-year joint United Nations Kigoma human security project that started in June 2017 and focuses on six thematic areas (energy and environment, youth, women and economic empowerment, violence against women and children, education and WASH) in Kigoma region. This area-based project focusing on the poorest region of Tanzania hosting the highest numbers of refugees in the country aims at applying a holistic, long-term approach to bridge the gap between humanitarian and development, and between refugees and the host communities. The project presented here also contributes to the humanitarian/development nexus and opted for area-based programming including Kigoma region. Also, it provides a cross-border and displacement specific dimension. It incorporates key mobility elements and a strong reintegration components in Burundi taking into account the specific issues that displaced persons face and/or will face upon return. Its main goal is to prepare for the durable solutions and peacebuilding process in Burundi and is therefore complementary to the Kigoma programme.

Moreover, this project is expected to be complemented by a national peacebuilding project also funded by PBSO focused on supporting community resilience building efforts and enhancing the protection environment in Burundi. This cross-border pilot project can indeed benefit from a key synergy with the Burundi national submission to fully cover other prioritized provinces and emphasize on economic reintegration with a strong agricultural and livelihood component that will benefit larger numbers of persons affected by displacement.

**Table 1 – Mapping of peacebuilding activities and gaps**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Project outcome** | **Source of funding (Government/ development partner)** | **Key Projects/ Activities** | **Duration of projects/activities** | **Budget in $** | **Description of major gaps in the Outcome Area, programmatic or financial** |
| Outcome 1: The rights of stranded, vulnerable migrants, displaced persons, and asylum seekers are better protected by immigration officials and other relevant authorities |  |  |  |  |  |
| Outcome 2: The resilience capacities of displaced persons and host communities are strengthened |  |  |  |  |  |
| Outcome 3: Refugee and returnee populations and members of their respective host communities, supported by alternative dispute resolution mechanisms, engage in peaceful ways to resolve conflicts and address grievances. |  |  |  |  |  |
| UN Tanzania - UN joint programme: Improve human security in Kigoma region | Governments of Norway and Korea  UN agencies funds | Support to host communities to decrease tensions and misunderstandings between the refugee/migrant population and the host population. | 4 years.  Starting date 01.07.2017 | 43 million | Holistic area-based national project focusing on Kigoma region. It is not focused on reintegration and has no cross-border element. There is no clear, explicit conflict analysis and resolution component in this project. |

1. Rationale for this IRF:

The context in Burundi is characterized by a profound socioeconomic crisis, protracted and multiple displacements within and outside the country combined with long lasting disputes over access to land and property and weak formal dispute resolution systems. Current displacements in cross-border areas, return and reintegration can therefore significantly undermine peacebuilding efforts in Burundi and create new drivers for conflict, if not addressed through a holistic and cross-border approach. In parallel, the host population in Kigoma region (where the refugee camps are located) are among the poorest people in Tanzania and their children consistently rank among the lowest performers across many key indicators including health, nutrition, sanitation, and education. The contrast between the quality of services in the camps and the poor services in local villages is noticeable and remains a gap in the response as well as a source of potential friction between refugees and host villages. This results in a recent increase of tensions and the spread of rumours between the refugee groups and the host population in the region.

Successful and long-term reintegration of displaced persons into their communities is key to sustainable peace in Burundi and the region. The current situation at the border with Tanzania with difficult access to formal entry points, heightened risks of “refoulement”, slight growth in often “hidden” returns to Burundi and increasing level of tension between displaced and host communities on both sides of the border requires a fast, appropriate and coordinated response from protection and development actors to improve the cross-border stability, ensure a better protection along the border and set the ground for the durable solutions process.

Therefore, this pilot project intends to reduce the potential for conflict, in Burundi and Tanzania, resulting from displacement and to effectively contribute to peaceful co-existence and peaceful conflict resolution and resilient societies in Burundi and Tanzania through a human rights-based and cross-border approach.

The project is designed as a catalytic one to enhance cross-border collaboration to address both short-term instability and protection risks in cross-border areas and to prepare for long-term reintegration processes through economic reintegration and peaceful conflict resolution.

The project will be key to inform the upcoming envisaged tripartite meetings between UNHCR, the Government of Tanzania and the Government of Burundi to prepare voluntary repatriation from Tanzania to Burundi and to set the ground for a peaceful and sustainable reintegration process. It is in line with both the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) to support the Tanzanian’s renewed commitments to protect refugees and asylum seekers and the revised national strategy on the reintegration of people affected by displacement[[13]](#footnote-14) recently approved by the Burundian Government. It is likely to be complemented by a national PBF that will enable to broaden protection monitoring and response to other parts of the territory and to expand economic reintegration with a specific focus on agriculture and livelihood.

The fast and flexible nature of PBF makes it the right funding mechanism for this project. It will enable to scale up and expand protection and reintegration activities based on the lessons learned of past reintegration and peacebuilding programmes and to prepare for future returns or integration processes. It is expected that this pilot project will be used to leverage additional donors support for the reintegration process in Burundi or potential integration process in Tanzania to support peace consolidation in Burundi and the region. The project coordinator and RUNOs are expected to develop additional cross-border project aiming at supporting the durable solutions and peacebuilding process in Burundi and the region and exporing new funding opportunities to ensure the scaling up of this pilot project.

1. **Objectives of PBF support and proposed implementation**
2. **Project outcomes, theory of change, activities, targets and sequencing:** 
   * 1. **The main outcome of the project is:**

The overall objective of the project is for instability linked to displacement in the Burundian-Tanzanian cross-border areas is to be mitigated, and for displaced persons are to be better protected and supported in their progress toward durable solutions, and thewith enhanced resilience of host communities is enhanced contributing to socio-economic revitalization and peacebuilding in Burundi, Tanzania, and the wider Great Lakes Region.

## Targets:

Displaced persons, returnees and host and in-transit communities in cross-border areas on both sides of the border.

## Approach:

To meet this outcome UNHCR, UNDP and IOM recommend a joint human right-based cross-border approach to help mitigate the adverse impacts of displacement on displaced persons and host communities and to prepare for a locally community-based reintegration process in collaboration with national and local authorities on both sides of the border. In detail this means:

* Joint and well-coordinated cross-border management and protection monitoring to better mitigate instability, identify and respond to the main protection risks in cross-border areas and to inform the reintegration process;
* A twofold economic reintegration approach including:

1. A preparative phase in Tanzania that aims to equip potential returnees, especially women with appropriate skills and competencies in line with the economic context in their country of origin and that will help them become self-reliant back in Burundi;
2. Context-specific and locally based economic reintegration projects aiming at strengthening the resilience capacities of local communities and returnees in areas of returns based on UNDP 3X6 approach;

* A twofold approach to conflict prevention and conflict resolutions mechanisms and social cohesion:

1. A Tanzanian component to:

* Mitigate the adverse effects of displacement on host and in-transit communities and to improve the social cohesion between refugees and host communities in Tanzania;
* Support women empowerment to help them become active peace actors;
* Ensure a free and voluntary settlement option.

1. A Burundian component aimed at strengthening formal and informal disputes resolutions mechanisms to support social cohesion and peaceful reintegration in areas of return.

The cross-border and interagency nature of the project provides an excellent opportunity for a collaborative and concerted approach based on the respective expertise and comparative advantages of the three implementing agencies in the two countries. Cross-border and interagency data and experience sharing will contribute to the overall efficiency of the programme.

* + 1. **Theory of change:**

Firstly, ensuring better monitoring protection of displaced persons in cross-border areas and improving cross-border sex and age disaggregated data collection (disaggregated by sex and age), analysis and sharing on displacement dynamics, vulnerabilities and protection risks are expected to reduce cross-border instability, better address the vulnerability of displaced persons and host communities and to inform the reintegration and peace building processes.

Secondly, a dual methodology aiming at 1. Reinforcing the capacities of refugees in Tanzania to enable them to contribute to the development and peace building efforts of Burundi and 2. Strengthening the resilience capacities of local communities in areas of return is expected to create a conducive environment to voluntary return and sustainable reintegration and peace in Burundi. It will reduce the likelihood that return, local integration or settlement elsewhere may trigger tensions over scarce resources and undermine an already fragile peace. It is also anticipated that strengthened new income generating and work opportunities combined with participatory and inclusive approaches and enhanced capacities for conflict resolution at the local level will lead to peaceful coexistence of communities affected by displacement.

In the meantime, and because the situation in Burundi is still not fully conducive for return, activities to enhance social cohesion between refugees and host communities and to mitigate the negative impact of displacement in Tanzania are considered crucial to avoid tensions and maintain peaceful cohesion on the Tanzanian side of the border.

# Geographic scope and target groups

The project will concentrate its activities on cross-border refugee host and in-transit areas hosting refugees in Tanzania and provinces with the highest potential for displacement- related conflict in Burundi.

In Tanzania, the main area of focus is the Kigoma region where most of the refugee settlements and refugee camps along the border are situated (see map below).

In Burundi, the scope of the project will be focused on the main places of origin of both IDPs and refugees (see map below), with the most prominent economic vulnerabilities and the highest potential for displacement related issues. Another criterion taken into account is the operational presence of the implementing agencies in the intervention areas. Therefore, the communes of Mabanda, Kayogoro, and Gisuru, situated in the provinces of Makamba, and Ruyigi, along the Tanzanian border are foreseen as the main areas of focus for this pilot project (see map below).

Due to the limited budget of this cross-border pilot project, the activities might need to be concentrated in one or two of the above-listed communes. But it is expected that it will provide the implementing agencies with the opportunity to build on it, expand the zone of intervention and increase their activities in the future.



Figure 6: Provinces of origin of Burundi refugees in Rwanda and Tanzania

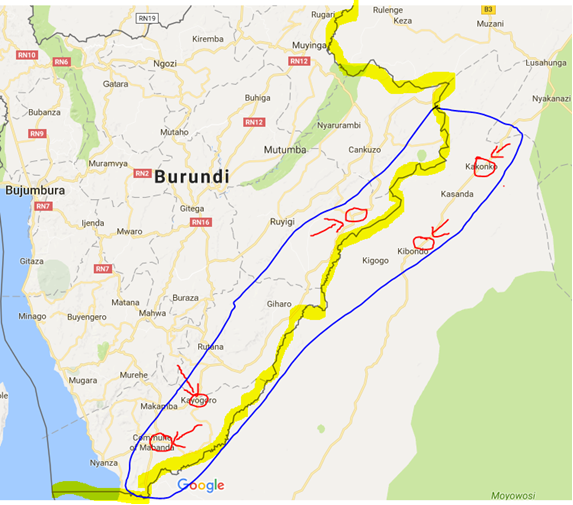


Figure 7: Geographic scope.

# Structure of the project:

**Outcome 1**:

Outcome 1: Instability at the Tanzania-Burundi borderi s reduced and the rights of stranded, vulnerable migrants, displaced persons, and asylum seekers are better protected by immigration officials and other relevant authorities

**Output 1.1**.: Humanitarian Border Management mechanisms on both sides of the border the relevant technical and institutional capacities as well as the coordination mechanisms to ensure protection sensitive border management.

**Activity 1:** Provide green border crossing points with high cross border mobility with equipment and software to monitor migration flow for data collection and analysis in order to provide humanitarian assistance and protection to affected population.

**Activity 2:** Provide humanitarian border management (HBM) assessment and training utilizing standard operating procedures on Humanitarian Border Management;

**Activity 3**: Build capacity of Burundian and Tanzanian Police and Border Officials working in affected Burundi and Tanzania border areas. IOM/UNHCR joint activity.

**Activity 4**: Support joint meetings between police and immigration officials of both countries.

**Output 1.2:** Guided by the UNHCR 10-Point Plan of Action, UNHCR in collaboration with its national partners ensures effective and efficient protection, and protection monitoring on both sides of the border as well as the availability of timely assessments. (UNHCR).

**Activity 1:** Conduct monitoring visits and joint inter-agency assessments.including by border monitoring officers, and share information on protection issues, including gender based violence, and risks in cross-border areas. (UNHCR Tanzania and Burundi)

**Activity 2:** Provide assistance to those who have returned to Burundi both spontaneously or forcibly, including asylum seekers and refugees, through a “protection by presence” approach in border areas, with specific attention to women and children. (UNHCR Burundi).

**Activity 3:** Improve Tanzania/Burundi cross-border coordination to ensure adequate information sharing on cross-border population movements as well as on the situation in Burundi. This will allow to provide updated information on the conditions in the country of origin to refugees in Tanzania and to keep each country abreast of the unfolding developments that would further inform discussions on the tripartite agreement. (UNHCR Burundi and Tanzania)

Outcome 2: Displaced persons and members of host communities have increased access to livelihood and employment and are become key actors of peace and development in cross-border areas.

**Output 2.1:** Refugees in refugee camps along the border in Tanzania are enabled to take an active part in the revitalizing of the economy and the peacebuilding process in Burundi or to integrate locally; (UNHCR)

**Activity 1:** Provide assistance to refugees with livelihood opportunities in the form of income-generating activities (IGAs). Main activities prioritized are to support groups within the camp boundaries with activities such as bee-keeping, small scale kiosks, and short course vocational training. A particular focus is given to women and youth participation.

**Output 2.2:** Returnees, IDPs and vulnerable members of host communities, with specific attention to women and young people, have access to both short-term employment and long-term livelihood opportunities. (UNDP and IOM. Division based on operational presence)

In Makamba province (Mabanda and Kayogoro) (UNDP Burundi):

**Activity 1:** Pilot emergency job creation through cash for work for the rehabilitation of community infrastructures benefiting the most vulnerable members of the displacement affected communities (IDPs, returnees and host communities): 520 workers over 75 days (260 workers for each “commune” (Kayogoro and Mabanda)

**Activity 2:** Create income generating activities through the support of community-based professional associations: between 20 and 25 association will be created and supported.

**Activity 3:** Support of small local craft industry mainly involving women and youth from the most vulnerable households.

**Activity 4:** Create local cooperatives for producers.

In Ruyigi (IOM Burundi):

**Activity 5:** Initiate cash-for-work initiatives for the rehabilitation of community infrastructures.

**Activity 6:** Create income generating activities through the support of 10 community-based professional associations composed of 20 to 25 persons each.

**Activity 7**: Provide of technical support for production and marketing to local Income Generation Associations through Business Incubators;

Outcome 3: Refugee and returnee populations and members of their respective host communities, supported by alternative dispute resolution mechanisms, engage in peaceful ways to resolve conflicts and address grievances.

Output 1. Refugees, IDPs and host communities are sensitized on their rights and on conflict prevention and resolution mechanisms within their communities;

1. Identify and develop CSO capacities and support their actions to educate population (refugees, IDPs and host communities) about their rights (including women's rights, VBGS issues, birth certificates and civil registration, etc.) and Conflict prevention and resolution mechanisms;
2. Create community spaces for dialogues and exchanges with a specific focus on women and youth Based on the experience of the permanent dialogue frameworks set up by the National Dialogue Project in Burundi
3. Provide technical and advisory support to local authorities, CSO partners and local communities, including women, to strengthen local outreach on conflict prevention issues;

Output 2. Returnees and host communities have access to trust and efficient legal assistance, alternative resolutions of conflicts to resolve displacement related issues and disputes in a peaceful way

1. Identify and train paralegals in identified CSO in border municipalities in Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR), mediation, counseling, and referral services with specific attention given to women and gender based violence prevention and response;
2. Support the setting up of free counseling offices( *bureau de consultation juridique gratuite-BCG*-) by local bar associations in return areas to ensure the provision of legal and judicial assistance to returnees in support of paralegals' work
3. Provide legal services through bar associations(BCG) to people who do not have administrative documents including certificates with specific attention given to the specific issued faced by women to access these services;
4. Provide legal services( through parelegals and bar associations-BCG) in order to reduce/prevent land-related conflicts between host and repatriated communities with local level mediation and local community dialogues (ADR) with a specific focus put on difficulties faced by women to access their right to land and property.

Output 3. Coordination mechanisms between actors are strengthen and Community-based conflict resolutions mechanisms are developed and strengthened in places of refuge and return areas. (UNDP Tanzania and Burundi)

1. Establish a working group on legal assistance to vulnerable populations in areas of refuge and return under the lead of the Ministry of Justice(both Tanzania and Burundi) with involvement of local bar associations and civil society organizations, Joint framework of exchange between actors in Burundi and Tanzania to address the same issues;
2. Collect data of local partners involved in conflict prevention to ensure that there is reliable conflict analysis in places of refuge and return areas along the borders (UNDP Burundi and Tanzania);
3. Develop toolkits/ training curriculums (through legal aid working group) to train local peace and development actors ( para legals from CSO etc.) in cross-border areas of return on either side of the border (UNDP Tanzania and Burundi);
4. Create a referral system for holistic assistance to beneficiaries-refugees, IDPs and host communities (legal assistance-including administrative assistance-,psycho-social assistance, medical and socio-economic assistance)Undertake a gap analysis, including capacity mapping of CSOs / CBOs and local community leaders, including representatives of women and youth in conflict prevention and resolution (UNDP Burundi and Tanzania);

Outcome 3: Refugee and returnee populations and members of their respective host communities, supported by alternative dispute resolution mechanisms, engage in peaceful ways to resolve conflicts and address grievances.

**Resource mobilization**

This project is a catalytic one and the project coordinator will be tasked with developing additional cross-border projects to consolidate the activities piloted through this Peace Building Fund and to strengthen the durable solutions process in both Burundi and Tanzania. He/she will also be in charge of further resource mobilization for the following cross-border projects. With this respect, the project coordinator will develop a communication strategy and communication tools around the project to leverage future funding.

**Activity 1:** Identifying funding opportunities and developing a fundraising strategy ;

**Activity 2**: Develop communication and fundraising tools around the pilot project and its tangible results (communication tools such as one pagers, videos, portraits etc..

1. **Budget:** *Provide the envisaged project budget, using the two tables below: (1) activity by activity budget and (2) UN Categories budget. Provide any additional remarks on the scale of the budget and value-for-money, referring to the Value for Money checklist.*

**Table 2: Project Activity Budget**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Outcome/ Output number | Output name | Output budget by RUNO | UN budget category (see table below for list of categories) | Any remarks (e.g. on types of inputs provided or budget justification) |
| Outcome 1: The instability at the Tanzania-Burundi border is reduced, and the rights of stranded, vulnerable migrants, displaced persons, and asylum seekers are better protected by immigration officials and other relevant authorities, through protection-sensitive border management and border monitoring, which in turn informs the reintegration process. | | | | |
| Output 1.1 | Humanitarian Border Management mechanisms on both sides of the border dispose of the relevant technical and institutional capacities as well the coordination mechanisms to ensure protection sensitive border management. (IOM Tanzania and Burundi) | IOM Tanzania (and Burundi):  420 428 USD |  |  |
| Output 1.2 | Guided by the UNHCR 10-Point Plan of Action, UNHCR in collaboration with its national partners ensures effective and efficient protection, protection monitoring on both sides of the border as well as the availability of timely assessments; (UNHCR Tanzania and Burundi) | UNHCR Tanzania: 147 000  UNHCR Burundi: 1697 00 |  |  |
| Outcome 2: The resilience capacities of displaced persons and host communities are strengthened through enhanced access to livelihood and employment and they are prepared to become key actors of peace and development in cross-border areas; (PBF Priority Area 3: Revitalize the economy and generate immediate peace dividends). | | | | |
| Output 2.1 | Refugees in refugee camps along the border in Tanzania are provided with skills and capacities to enable them to take an active part in the revitalizing of the economy and the peacebuilding process in Burundi or to integrate locally; (UNHCR Tanzania). | UNHCR Tanzania: 200 000 |  |  |
| Output 2.2 | Returnees, IDPs and vulnerable members of host communities, with specific attention to women and young people, have access to both short-term employment and long-term livelihood opportunities. (UNDP Burundi). | UNDP Burundi:  300 000  IOM Burundi:140 000 |  |  |
| Outcome 3 | Outcome 3: Refugee and returnee populations and members of their respective host communities, supported by alternative dispute resolution mechanisms, engage in peaceful ways to resolve conflicts and address grievances. | | | |
| Output 3.1 | Refugees, IDPs and host communities are sensitized on their rights and on conflict prevention and resolution mechanisms within their communities | UNHCR Tanzania: 100 000 |  |  |
| Output 3.2 | Returnees and host communities have access to trust and efficient legal assistance, alternative resolutions of conflicts to resolve displacement related issues and disputes in a peaceful way | UNDP Burundi:  147 000 |  |  |
| Output 3.3 | Coordination mechanisms between actors are strengthen and Community-based conflict resolutions mechanisms are developed and strengthened in places of refuge and return areas. (UNDP Tanzania and Burundi) | UNDP Burundi: 105 930  UNDP Tanzania  100000 |  |  |
| Project Coordination |  | R-UNDG through UNDP Kenya :  121 000 USD  RCO (UNDP) Burundi: 36000  RCO (UNDP) Tanzania: 36 000 |  | Programme coordination Specialist based in Kenya (40% + missions and travel) + Two National Coordination / M&E officers (One in Burundi One in Tanzania) + Organization of the facilitation activites by the OSESG/ICGLR. |
| M&E + Final evaluation |  | R-UNDG through UNDP: 28 000 USD |  | - Conflict assessment tool  - Final evaluation |
| Project communication |  | R-UNDG through UNDP Kenya : 5000 USD |  | - Communication tools |
| Total |  | 1998798 USD |  |  |

**Table 3: Project budget by UN categories**

Please find detailed project activity budget by recipient UN agency in Annex C

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **PBF PROJECT BUDGET** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **CATEGORIES** | **IOM Tanzania (incl. HBM for Bdi)** | | | | **IOM Burundi** | | **UNHCR Tanzania** | | | | **UNHCR Burundi** | | **UNDP Tanzania** | | **UNDP Burundi** | | | | **R-UNDG thrugh UNDP Kenya**  **(coordination)** | | **TOTAL** | |
| 1. Staff and other personnel | | 127,800 | | | | 14,000 | | 0 | | | | 72,000 | | 43,480 | | 151,480 | | | | 89,980 | | 498,740 |
| 2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials | | 13,890 | | | | 35,000 | | 0 | | | | 13,000 | |  | | 29,000 | | | |  | | 90,890 |
| 3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture | | 20,196 | | | | 9,000 | | 0 | | | | 14,000 | |  | | 60,000 | | | |  | | 103,196 |
| 4. Contractual services | | 33,000 | | | | 3,841 | | 0 | | | | 20,000 | | 38,577 | | 246,000 | | | | 30,690 | | 372,108 |
| 5.Travel | | 11,040 | | | | 8,000 | | 0 | | | | 30,000 | | 0 | | 33,150 | | | | 9,300 | | 91,490 |
| 6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts | | 0 | | | | 50,000 | | 304,110 | | | | 5,000 | | 0 | | 0 | | | | 13,950 | | 373,060 |
| 7. General Operating and other Direct Costs | | 187,000 | | | | 11,000 | | 93,000 | | | | 4,279 | | 8,628 | | 19,500 | | | |  | | 323,407 |
| **Sub-Total Project Costs** | | 392,926 | | | | 130,841 | | 397,110 | | | | 158,279 | | 90,685 | | 539,130 | | | | 143,920 | | 1,852,891 |
| 8. Indirect Support Costs[[14]](#footnote-15) | | 27,502 | | | | 9,159 | | 29,990 | | | | 11,121 | | 9,315 | | 49,300 | | | | 9,520 | | 146,069 |
| **TOTAL** | | 420,428 | | | | 140 000 | | 427,100 | | | | 169,400 | | 100,000 | | 588,430 | | | | 153,440 | | 1,998,798 |
| **Tranches** | 1st tranche | | 2nd tranche | |  | | 1st tranche | | 2nd tranche | |  | |  | | 1st tranche | | 2nd tranche | |  | |  | |
|  | | 294,300 | | 123,128 | |  | | 304843 | | 130647 | |  | |  | | 411901 | | 176925 | |  | |  |

1. **Capacity of RUNO(s) and implementing partners:**

UNHCR, IOM, and UNDP are trusted humanitarian development partners of the Governments of Burundi and Tanzania.

UNDP, IOM, and UNHCR already have offices and staff in the cross-border areas on both sides of the border. Border management, and protection monitoring activities are already carried out or have been carried out earlier in partnership and coordination with the relevant national and local authorities. IOM has a logistic presence along the official entry points on the Tanzanian side of the border and is responsible for transporting asylum seekers to transit camps.

A protection working group led by UNHCR ensures coordination between protection actors in Burundi, including in border areas. UNDP and IOM already have operational presence and programmes under implementation in most of the border areas targeted by this project (Makamba, Ruyigi, Rumonge) on the Burundian side of the border.

UNDP in Burundi is the lead agency in terms of Early Recovery and sustainable solutions under the coordination of OCHA. It also leads development sector groups involved in the implementation of the UNDAF. Additionally, UNDP has supported the Ministry of Human Rights, Social Affairs and Gender in revising the national strategy on reintegration of people affected by the conflict in Burundi. This revised strategy constitutes the main framework to build bridges between emergency, recovery and development activities. As the Head of the Emergency Employment and Social Cohesion / Early Recovery Sector under the Humanitarian Response Plan, UNDP coordinates all of these activities with other UN agencies in Burundi.

The implementing partners that will take part in the project are trusted national or international NGOs with whom RUNOs have already been working on similar projects.

In Tanzania:

IOM intends to carry out most of its activities through direct implementation. UNHCR will be working with Good Neighbors Tanzania, the Danish Refugee Council and WLAC. Good Neighbors USA is an international humanitarian and development organization committed to building a global community where people live together in health, harmony, and dignity. Good Neighbors has a presence in over 35 different countries (including two in Tanzania) to support over 17 million people. In the Kigoma region, Good Neighbors Tanzania has been conducting livelihoods & community empowerment programmes since 2015. The Danish Refugee Council is a renowned international NGOs specialized on forced migration and with a strong programmatic focus on protection and durable solutions.

Women’s Legal Aid Centre (WLAC) is an important non-profit NGO that works to empower women to attain their rights and to improve vulnerable population’s access to justice across Tanzania. WLAC has been working with UNHCR in the refugee camps along the border with Tanzania and the Democratic Republic of Congo for more than a decade.

In Burundi:

Most of the activities led by UNHCR and IOM will be directly implemented. UNDP will work in Makamba province with World Vision International, Cordaid, COPED and Réseau Burundi. World Vision has been working in Burundi for more than five decades. Their work has morphed from providing emergency relief to long-term development programs. World Vision continues to actively invest in resilience and livelihood projects with most of the interventions focusing on the contribution of increased food production and diversified diet by supporting farmers throughout the whole process. Cordaid is one of the leading CSO’s in the Netherlands, working in fragile contexts on Health, Resilience, Economic opportunities, Humanitarian aid and Security & Justice. The NGO has been present in Burundi since 1997. Le Conseil pour l’Education et le Développement (COPED) is a Burundian NGO created in 1974 and that focused its activities in the provinces of Rutana, Makamba, and Bururi for a long time before expanding its geographic scope. UNDP Burundi has already worked with COPED on previous reintegration programmes. Réseau Burundi is a Burundian NGO created in 2000, and that has always been partnering with UNDP since then. Réseau Burundi is specialized in the fight against poverty through technical and financial support to community-based organizations.

The project will also benefit from the support and capacities of Country teams in both Tanzania and Burundi, including UNWOMEN and the Peace Development Adviser in Burundi. UNWOMEN will be a key partner to ensure that gender is effectively mainstreamed throughout project interventions. Many of the interventions in the Project call for specific interventions relating to the mandate of UNWOMEN including design and delivery of training curriculums, access to justice for women and girls and gender based violence (UNWOMEN’s expertise will also be important here).

The project will also draw on the regional capacities of the United Nations Development Group in Eastern and Southern Africa (R-UNDG ESA) regarding human rights, gender and the substantive areas in the project.

The project will also benefit from the political support of the management of the UN Great Lake regional Strategic Framework co-chaired by Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes region, Said Djinnit and Chair of the Regional UN Development Group for Africa, Abdoulaye Mar Dieye. Members of the management structure are the co-champions of the UN GLRSF (UNDP and WFP), the Resident Coordinators of the five countries of the UN GLRSF and the RUNDG members acting as focal point for the five countries of the Framework.

Likewise, the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR) is a key peacebuilding intergovernmental organization in the region to which both Burundi and Tanzania are members. The Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary General (OSESG) will, through the ICGLR provide mediation, advocacy, and political support to the partners involved in this project and support the organization of the tripartite process. The OSESG and the ICGLR will also organize the project launching event and several technical meetings at the border ensuring that local authorities are part of and supporting the project. The launching of the project should be endeavored ideally at technical level but nevertheless showcased as peace, cooperation dividends benefiting all the parties.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Table 4: Overview of RUNO funding in the country** | | | | |
| **RUNO** |  | **Key Source of Funding (government, donor etc)** | **Annual Regular Budget in $** | **Annual emergency budget (e.g. CAP)** | |
| UNDP Burundi | Previous calendar year | Germany, EU, Japan | USD 9,981,427 | 0 | |
| Current calendar year | Germany, EU, Japan | USD 9,736,696 | 0 | |
| UNDP Tanzania | Previous calendar year | Donors  TRAC Funds | USD 33 million | 0 | |
| Current calendar year | Donors  TRAC Funds | USD 41 million | 0 | |
| IOM Tanzania | Previous calendar year | Donors | Around 15 million USD | Around 2 million USD | |
| Current calendar year | Donors | Around 10 million USD | Around 2 million USD | |
| IOM Burundi | Previous calendar year | Donors | Around 25 million USD | $ around 2 million USD | |
| Current calendar year | Donors | Around 20 million USD | Around 2 million USD | |
| UNHCR Tanzania | Previous calendar year | Donors | USD 38.8 million | USD 70 million | |
| Current calendar year | Donors | USD 38.7 million | USD 98.3 million | |
| UNHCR Burundi | Previous calendar year | Government and Donors | USD 18,264,960 | USD 3,860,092 | |
| Current calendar year | Government and Donors | USD 14,898,406 | USD 2,745,246 | |

1. **Management and coordination**
2. **Project management:**
   * 1. **Project management:**

This project will be led and executed by the three UN Agencies as (co)-leads for Great Lake Regional Strategic Framework pillars 3 and 6 with support from the Office of the Special Envoy for the Great Lakes (OSESG) and of the International Conference of the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR) under the Direct Implementation (DIM) modality. The Pillar leads are indeed delegated to act on behalf of the five UNCTs and R-UNDG as a coordination function for the UN System.

A project management board comprised of the Resident Coordinators, UNDP, UNHCR, IOM, a member of the ICGLR, implementing partners from both countries and Civil Society Organizations involved in the project on both sides of the border will be created.

The project management board will meet regularly to deliberate on the Project’s progress and review the Quarterly Progress Reports. The Project Board has a decision-making role and will deliver direction and recommendations to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily in line with the Prodoc. This also means that the Project Board can make changes to the Project based on the progress reports and recommendations from Project staff and partners alike.

The three agencies will have the overall responsibility for the coordination of the project design, monitoring of implementation and reporting on results in close collaboration with partners. Each partner agency will be responsible for the reporting on their respective outputs and activities and budget allocated a consolidated report will then be produced by the PBF project manager.

National ownership of the project will be ensured through systematic engagement of key Government counterparts at local / border level both in Burundi and Tanzania. IOM and UNHCR are already closely working with the Tanzania Immigration Services Department and Tanzania Refugees Services Department of the Ministry of Home Affairs at both the national and local level. On the Burundian side, IOM and UNHCR have been working in partnership with the police and the border staff Police au Frontières). They will also continue to collaborate with local authorities in cross-border areas where most of the displacement affected communities reside. Capacity building events, joint assessments and meetings with border staff, the police, and local authorities will be held regularly. The project will also enable regular cross-border meetings involving the local authorities and border staff of both countries to ensure better coordination, harmonized and human right based protection monitoring and border management. Regarding the reintegration activities, UNDP Burundi will continue to support and work in partnership with the Ministry of Human Rights, Social Affairs and Gender in the framework of the national strategy on reintegration of people affected by the conflict that this project contributes to implementing. IOM and UNDP, the two agencies involved in economic reintegration projects in different locations will coordinate their activities and regularly exchange data and information on their results, challenges and lessons learned. Likewise, data and information on displacement dynamics and protection collected through border management and protection monitoring will be analyzed and shared with partners working on the economic reintegration and conflict resolution components of the project.

Regular coordination meetings gathering implementing agencies from both countries will be held in Bujumbura and the Kigoma region and lead by the project manager.

* + 1. **Project coordination:**

Both Resident Coordinators in Burundi and Tanzania will be empowered to engage in the strategic cross-border coordination of the project. They will be supported for the overall coordination by the Nairobi based programme coordinator specialist of the Great Lakes Regional Strategic Framework (40%) and two national officers posted in Burundi and Tanzania (Kigoma). The programme coordinator specialist who will report to the management board will ensure sound communication between all actors involved in the project, including PBSO and follow up on the project advancements, expenditures and Monitoring and Evaluation. He will also support the development of potential new PBSO cross-border initiatives in the Great Lakes. He will dedicate three months of his time over 18 to short missions in Burundi and Tanzania. The two national officers who will report to both the RCs and the programme coordination specialist will be in charge of the both (1) the day to day coordination of the project on the ground, including Monitoring and Evaluation and (2) the implementation of selected UNDP project activities.

Each partner agency will nominate a focal point, who will be responsible for the overall coordination with the project associate and the national officers and implementation of agency-specific project activities. Focal points will meet or contact regularly with the project coordination specialist, the project associate and the national officers to highlight any concerns with regards to the project implementation and ensure a coordinated approach.

1. **Risk management:** *This section sets out the main risks that may jeopardize project implementation, their likelihood, severity, and risk management, including responsibility for risk management/ mitigation. Risks should include those of a political and external nature as well as those of programmatic nature. Use the table below for risk mapping.*

**Table 5 – Risk management matrix**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Risks to the achievement of PBF outcomes** | **Likelihood of occurrence (high, medium, low)** | **Severity of risk impact (high, medium, low)** | **Mitigating Strategy (and Person/Unit responsible)** |
| Lack of access to border areas especially official border points to carry out protection monitoring activities. | Medium | High | Good cooperation between UNHCR and the Burundian border and immigration police.  Permanent advocacy led by both IOM and UNHCR with both national authorities to allow access to border monitoring. The fact that these activities are related to a more long-term reintegration project aimed at supporting the national authorities in their effort to strengthen the resilience of communities to absorb better the shock that return might cause is seen as a good strategy to justify protection monitoring. |
| Protection risks for both the staff and beneficiaries | Medium | High | Border monitoring will be associated with protection monitoring in areas of return or displacement of the returnees  (UNHCR) |
| Low implementing capacity by partners | High | Low | Preliminary identification of partners and other stakeholders and capacity building. Assessment through HACT (Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfer) modality |
| Security in the areas of return in Burundi | High | Medium | Security plan; Contingency plan and supporting measures, programme criticality update  (UNCT) |
| Deterioration of the socio-political and economic environment in Burundi | High | Medium | Monitoring of the situation relying on analysis by the Peace and Development Adviser attached to the Resident Coordinator and the political mission in Burundi (OSESG). |
| Difficult access to information on the security and safety situation in Burundi | High | Medium | UNHCR is not yet promoting and assisting return to Burundi. Information on the protection situation in Burundi will be shared with refugees on a regular basis. |
| Inadequate resources | High | Medium | Resource mobilization efforts. |

1. **Monitoring & evaluation:** *This section sets the M&E arrangements and responsibilities for the project, including the persons who will be responsible for the collection and analysis of data, the kind of means of verification envisaged and the budget being set aside for M&E.*

The Project Board will be in charge of overall project oversight. The Board will hold regular meetings to discuss the project implementation and assess its progress. The Results Framework incorporated in this document will be the benchmark for performance monitoring and reporting. UNHCR and UNDP will be responsible for setting up the necessary M&E mechanisms (see further below) to ensure continuous M&E of the project’s results and impact, as well as to ensure efficient resource utilization, accountability, transparency, and integrity.

*M&E Plan*

Monitoring and evaluation will be built into the design and implementation of the proposal, including relevant population surveys in cross-border areas to assess the level of safety/sefurity and protection of displaced persons, impact assessment of training events and the creation and development of a reintegration database including data on economic reintegration and conflct resolutions mechanisms set in place. A conflict monitoring tool between host communities and displaced/returnees/refugees will be conceptualized in the framework of this project and further developed through future reintegration and peacebuilding projects.

In concertation with the partner UN agencies, the programme coordinator specialist will develop an M&E plan at the beginning of the project with the support of the national officers. A set of standards and indicators, baseline data and targets will be further developed, in close collaboration with partners to measure progress towards the achievement of the project objectives.

Tracking the achievement of planned results for each activity and giving feedback to the implementing partners and agencies will be the responsibility of each RUNO under the supervision of the project coordinator specialist with the support of national officers via the M&E Plan. The Project coordination specialist, in collaboration with the Project Board, will ensure the selected implementing partners will develop a results-based monitoring plan. The plan will have gender-sensitive SMART indicators which will facilitate effective monitoring. The Resident Coordinators supported by the programme coordination specialist and the UN agencies will prepare and will provide reports to the Project Board or as often as is required and will also be responsible for preparing and submitting the project report to PBSO with the contribution of all the RUNOs.

The specific mechanisms that will be used to monitor the achievement of results will include:

* Semi-annual progress and financial reports, prepared by the Project Manager for review by the Project Board; a standard reporting format will be used;
* Annual progress report, technical and financial report prepared by the Project Manager at the end of the year;

* A final report will be prepared by UNDP, which includes lessons learned and good practices, within three months of the end of the Project and submitted for review and consideration by the Project Board.
* The project will contract an external evaluation towards the end of the project.

*Please See Annex for more detailed Monitoring and Evaluation Plan*

1. **Administrative arrangements** (This section uses standard wording – please do not remove)

The UNDP MPTF Office serves as the Administrative Agent (AA) of the PBF and is responsible for the receipt of donor contributions, the transfer of funds to Recipient UN Organizations, the consolidation of narrative and financial reports and the submission of these to the PBSO and the PBF donors. As the Administrative Agent of the PBF, MPTF Office transfers funds to RUNOS on the basis of the [signed Memorandum of Understanding](http://mptf.undp.org/document/download/10425) between each RUNO and the MPTF Office.

The MPTF Office acts as a single interface towards donors and provide tools, such as the Gateway http://mptf.undp.org/ to ensure efficient and transparent results tracking and reporting. The Fund administrative agent fee is established at 1% of the contributions received.

**AA Functions**

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

* Disburse funds to each of the RUNO in accordance with instructions from the PBSO. The AA will normally make each disbursement within three (3) to five (5) business days after having received instructions from the PBSO along with the relevant Submission form and Project document signed by all participants concerned;
* Consolidate narrative reports and financial statements (Annual and Final), based on submissions provided to the AA by RUNOS and provide the PBF consolidated progress reports to the donors and the PBSO;
* Proceed with the operational and financial closure of the project in the MPTF Office system once the completion is notified by the RUNO (accompanied by the final narrative report, the final certified financial statement and the balance refund);
* Disburse funds to any RUNO for any costs extension that the PBSO may decide in accordance with the PBF rules & regulations.

**Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient United Nations Organizations**

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

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

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

* Bi-annual progress reports to be provided no later than 15 June;
* Annual progress reports to be provided no later than 15 November;
* Final (end of project) narrative reports, to be provided no later than three months after the operational closure of the project;
* Annual financial statements as of 31 December with respect to the funds disbursed to it from the PBF, to be provided no later than four months (30 April) after the end of the calendar year;
* Certified final financial statements after the completion of the activities in the approved programmatic document, to be provided no later than six months (30 June) of the year following the completion of the activities.
* Unspent Balance at the closure of the project would have to 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 A: Project Summary (to be submitted as a word document to MPTF-Office)**

**PEACEBUILDING FUND**

**PROJECT SUMMARY**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Project Number & Title:** | **Preventing conflict and building peace through addressing forced displacement between Burundi and Tanzania.** | |
| **Recipient UN Organization:** | Regional: UNDP, UNHCR, IOM | |
| **Implementing Partner(s):** | Danish Refugee Council (DRC), Good Neighbours Tanzania (GNT) and Women’s Legal Aid Centre (WLAC) | |
| **Location:** | **Cross border Burundi, Tanzania** | |
| **Approved Project Budget:** | **???** | |
| **Duration:** | **Planned Start Date:**  **1 September 2017** | **Planned Completion:**  **31 March 2019** |
| **Project Description:** | This project aims to promote concrete cross-border, multi-agencies and multi-country approaches to peacebuilding in line with Pillar 3 (mobility) and Pillar 6 (justice and conflict prevention) of the Great Lake Regional Strategic Framework in addressing displacement between Burundi and Tanzania. Its main goals is to reduce the potential for conflict related to displacement in the cross-border areas between Burundi and Tanzania. This is done through an enhanced protection of displaced person in cross-border areas and to support both the Government of Tanzania and Burundi to strengthened the resilience and the capacities of displaced and host communities to find durable solutions to displacement in peace and security. | |
| **PBF Focus Area:** | PBF Priority Area 1: Support of the security sector and the rule of law: capacity building of border officials on protective border management and human rights international standards.  PBF Priority Area 3: Revitalize the economy and generate immediate peace dividends: Socio-economic reintegration: access to livelihood and employment for displaced populations and host communities in areas impacted by displacement.  PBF Priority Area 2: Promote coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflict: Conflict resolutions mechanisms and social cohesion between displaced persons and host communities | |
| **Project Outcome:** | Overall outcome: Instability linked to displacement in the Burundian-Tanzanian cross-border areas is mitigated, displaced persons are better protected and supported in their progress toward durable solutions and the resilience of host communities enhanced contributing to socio-economic revitalization and peacebuilding in Burundi and Great Lakes Region.  Three main outcomes:  Outcome 1: The instability at the Tanzania-Burundi border is reduced, and the rights of stranded, vulnerable migrants, displaced persons, and asylum seekers are better protected by immigration officials and other relevant authorities, through protection-sensitive border management and border monitoring, which in turn informs the reintegration process.  Outcome 2: The resilience capacities of displaced persons and host communities are strengthened through enhanced access to livelihood and employment and they are prepared to become key actors of peace and development in cross-border areas;  Outcome 3: Refugee and returnee populations and members of their respective host communities, supported by alternative dispute resolution mechanisms, engage in peaceful ways to resolve conflicts and address grievances. | |
| **Key Project Activities:** | - Provide humanitarian border management (HBM) assessment and training utilizing standard operating procedures on Humanitarian Border Management  - Build capacity of Burundian and Tanzanian Police and Border Officials working in affected Burundi and Tanzania border areas  - Support joint meetings between police and immigration officials of both countries.  - Monitor the cross-border areas and the border between Tanzania and Burundi on both sides of the border by protection border monitoring visits and joint inter-agency assessments.  - Provide assistance to those who have returned to Burundi both spontaneously or forcibly, including asylum seekers and refugees  - Improve Tanzania/Burundi cross-border coordination to ensure adequate information sharing on cross-border population movements as well on the situation in Burundi.  - Provide assistance to refugees with livelihood opportunities in the form of income-generating activities (IGAs).  - Emergency job creation through cash-for-work initiatives for the rehabilitation of community infrastructures.  - Creation of income generating activities through the support of 10 community-based professional associations composed of 20 to 25 persons each.  - Provision of technical support for production and marketing to local Income Generation Associations through Business Incubators;  - Provide leadership training programs for refugee women and girls,  - Ensure an improved community environment with host villages surrounding refugee camps through small-scale projects of a socio-economic nature.  - Establish support in border municipalities by providing training to paralegals as well as Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR), mediation, counseling, and referral services  - Provide legal services for people who do not have administrative documents  - Reduce/prevent land-related conflicts between host and repatriated communities through local level mediation and local community dialogues (ADR)  - Collect data of local partners involved in conflict prevention to ensure that there is reliable conflict analysis in places of refuge and return areas along the borders  - Undertake a gap analysis including mapping of CSO/CBO capacities and local community leaders including women and youth representatives  - Provide technical and advisory support to local authorities, CSO partners and local communities, including women, to strengthen local outreach on conflict prevention issues  - Develop toolkits/ training curriculums to train local peace and development committees in cross-border areas of return on either side of the border  - Create community spaces for dialogues and exchanges with a specific focus on women and youth  - Promote and encourage the participation of displaced persons and returnees into the activities carried out in women’s houses and youth centers in return areas | |

**Annex B: IRF Results Framework**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Country name: Burundi and Tanzania** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Project Effective Dates: September 2017 – March 2019** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **PBF Focus Area: 1, 2 and 3** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **IRF Theory of Change:**  Firstly, ensuring better protection of displaced persons in cross-border areas and improving cross-border sew and age disaggregated data collection and sharing on displacement dynamics, vulnerabilities and protection risks is expected to reduce cross-border instability, better address the vulnerability of displaced persons and host communities and to inform the reintegration and peace building processes.  Secondly, a dual approach aiming at 1. Reinforcing the capacities of refugees in Tanzania to enable them to contribute to the development and peace building efforts of Burundi and 2. Strengthening the resilience capacities of local communities in areas of return is expected to create a conducive environment for sustainable reintegration and peace in Burundi. It will reduce the likelihood that return, local integration or settlement elsewhere may trigger tensions and undermine an already fragile peace. It is also anticipated that strengthened new income generating and work opportunities combined with participatory and inclusive approaches and enhanced capacities for conflict resolutions at the local level will lead to peaceful coexistence of communities affected by displacement.  In the meantime and because the situation in Burundi is still not fully conducive for return, activities to enhance social cohesion between refugees and host communities and to mitigate the negative impact of displacement in Tanzania are considered crucial to avoid tensions and maintain a peaceful cohesions on the Tanzanian side of the border. This component is complementary to the Kigoma UN joint programme about to start in this region.  The results framework will be further developed and refines through the development of an M&E plan at the beginning of the project. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Outcomes** | **Outputs** | **Indicators** | **Means of Verification** | **Year 1** | | | | **Year 2** | | | | **Milestones** |
| Outcome 1: The instability at the Tanzania-Burundi border is reduced, and the rights of stranded, vulnerable migrants, displaced persons, and asylum seekers are better protected by immigration officials and other relevant authorities, through protection-sensitive border management and border monitoring, which in turn informs the reintegration process.; |  | Outcome Indicator 1 a  # of instances at each level (village executives, border control & immigration and police authorities along the border) believe that information disseminated during trainings have improved the efficacy of their service delivery and the way displaced persons are dealt with | Training report and impact assessments |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - Organization of capacity building events for local authorities and immigration officers on both sides of the border.  - Follow up and impact assessment of the training events to measure improvement in the treatment of displaced persons. . |
| Outcome Indicator 1 b  % displaced persons who perceive that their rights are better secured (either by how they are treated in border areas, in access to territory or on their return to Burundi) by the authorities and express greater confidence in the border management officials | Regular interactions with displaced persons stranded in border areas, in border areas and arriving to Tanzania and/or during focus group discussions |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Outcome indicators 1c: Number of vulnerable persons crossing the border who are identified and referred to assistance mechanisms per quarter.  Baseline: below 100  Target:1 over 80  (Data disaggregated by sex and age) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Over 50 vulnerable persons crossing the border are identified and referred to assistance mechanisms by Tanzanian and / or Burundian border officials |
| Output 1.1 Humanitarian Border Management mechanisms are strengthened through direct support and training of national security forces (IOM). | Output Indicator 1.1.1: # of Humanitarian border management assessment conducted  Baseline: 1 (2014)  Target: 2 (2014 and 2018) | Humanitarian border management assessment report |  | Report printed by 1st quarter of 2018 |  |  |  |  |  |  | Field visit conducted and inception report drafted |
| Output Indicator 1.1.2  # of security committee members, immigration and police officers from both countries at the Tz-Burundi border, trained on protection sensitive humanitarian border management including GBV.  Baseline: 0  Target: 50 | Training reports; post-training evaluation questionnaires |  | 30 trained | 60 trained |  |  |  |  |  | Evaluation feedback questionnaires from first 30 trainees demonstrate increased knowledge and understanding of humanitarian border management including GBV. |
| Output Indicator 1.1.3  SOP produced and cross-border meetings held to increase its application by national and local security committees, immigration, police officers, and – where established- cross-border management committees.  Baseline: 0  Target: 1 | Printed SOP, Validation by stakeholders in two meetings |  | SOP produced in 3rd quarter of year 1 following cross-border meeting |  |  | SOP revised and approved following cross border meeting 2 and 3 in 2nd and 3rd quarter of Y 2 |  |  |  | Printed version of SOP |
| Output indicator 1.1.4  At least 2 cross-border meetings between immigration officers at regional and district levels held, which result in enhanced coordination and information shared between both countries about cases to be assisted and cross-border flows.  Baseline: 0  Target: 2 | Meeting reports; IOM/ NGO reports of cases of individual vulnerable migrants assisted (eg IOM shelter Kigoma) |  | 1 cross-border meeting held with participation of Burundian and Tanzanian regional, district- level immigration officers |  |  | 2nd and 3rd cross-border meetings held with same participation |  |  |  | Meeting reports show participants discussing and mutually providing assistance and information on cross-border flows of migrants to be assisted. |
| Output indicator 1.1.5  Tanzania border, with an improved cross-border workflow to assist vulnerable migrants and asylum-seekers. | Meeting reports, Existence of contact list, application of workflow by immigration officials on both sides of the border (phone survey and monitoring reports ) |  | Contact lists established in Year 1 for both trainees and coordination meeting participants. |  |  | Trainees and participants report on use of contact lists in daily work in post-meeting evaluation questionnaires (carried out at least 2 months after the meeting) |  |  |  | 90% of all participants report on use of contact list for daily work |
| Output 1.2: Effective and efficient protection monitoring and assessments are carried out and on both sides of the border between Tanzania and Burundi; (UNHCR). | Output Indicator 1.2.1  # of border monitoring visits conducted and recorded  Baseline: TbC  Target:TbC | UNHCR progress reports |  |  | X | X | X | X |  |  |  |
| Output Indicator 1.2.2 # of protection training workshops carried out Baseline: 0  Target: 2 | UNHCR progress reports |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | By the end of the first year of the pilot the feedback by the border management officials are incorporated into the subsequent trainings and key highlights and recommendations for intervention by the authorities communicated at the local/regional and national level by for decision-makers attention. |
| Output Indicator 1.2.3  # of advocacy interventions made to promote access to entry points and detention centers (cross-border meeting on protection and assistance to targeted population)  Baseline: n/a  Target:16 | UNHCR progress reports |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Output Indicator 1.2.4  # of cross-border coordination meetings held  Baseline:2  Target:2 | UNHCR progress reports |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output Indicator 1.2.5  # of persons of concern provided with information on conditions of return and return plans. Of these% of whom perceive that their rights will be better secured in places of planned return  Baseline:  Target:67,000  (if possible, disaggregated by sex and age) | UNHCR progress reports |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | By the end of the first year of the pilot at least 25% of the targeted population of concern has been provided information on conditions or return and return plans and their perceptions/feedback incorporated for intervention by the relevant actors. |
| Outcome 2:  The resilience capacities of displaced persons and host communities are strengthened through enhanced access to livelihood and employment and they are prepared to become key actors of peace and development in cross-border areas; |  | Outcome Indicator 2 a (IOM)  Number of host communities in Ruyigi benefiting from sustainable livelihood support.  Baseline: 0  Target (IOM): 10 “collines” (ills) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Skills training and capacity building;  Emergency job creation through cash for work for the rehabilitation of community infrastructures.  Creation of income generating activities through the support of community-based professional associations  Support of value chains. |
| Outcome Indicator 2 b (UNDP): Number vulnerable displaced, returnees and members of host communities in Mabanda and Kayogoro benefiting from strengthened livelihoods :  Baseline : 0  Target 520 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output 2.1 Refugees in Tanzania are provided with skills and capacities to enable them to take an active part to the revitalizing of the economy and the peacebuilding process in Burundi or to potentially locally integrate. | Output Indicator 2.1.1 # of Persons of Concern provided with entrepreneurship/business training (UNHCR) disaggregated by age and sex.  Baseline: n/a  Target : 1,000 | UNHCR progress report |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output 2.2: Returnees, IDPs and vulnerable members of host communities, with a specific attention to women and young people, have access to both short term employment and long-term livelihood opportunities contributing to strengthen the resilience of the communities and to reinforce social cohesion (IOM and UNDP). | Output Indicator 2.2.1 (IOM): Number of short term jobs created disaggregated by age and sex.  Baseline: ??  Target (IOM): 105  60% of beneficiaries are women and 60% of the total are youth under 30. | IOM progress reports, attendance sheets of beneficiaries, payment sheets |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Outcome Indicator 2.2.2 (IOM) Number of rehabilitated community infrastructures  Baseline (IOM): 0  Target (IOM): 3 | IOM progress reports, attendance sheets of beneficiaries, payment sheets |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output Indicator 2.2.3 (IOM) Number of persons who benefited from livelihood support disaggregated by age and sex.  Baseline: ??  Target (IOM): 105 people, 60 women and 45 men, 80% under 30 years | IOM progress reports, attendance sheets of beneficiaries, payment sheets |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output Indicator 2.2.4 (IOM) Number of mixed associations created and supported to diversify livelihood opportunities in host communities  Baseline: ??  Target (IOM): 15 IGA, with 60% members being women and 60% of the total participants being under 30 years | IOM progress reports, by-laws of the IGAs, project statistics |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Output indicator 2.2.5 (IOM): Number of IGA benefiting to women and Youth  Baseline: ?  Target (IOM) : 15, all IGA will have, at least, one woman and one person under 30 years; at least 3 IGAs will be composed exclusively of women and another 3 exclusively of under 30 year-old members | IOM progress reports, by-laws of the IGAs, project statistics |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output Indicator 2.2.6 (UNDP): Number of short term employment created disaggregated by age and sex.    Baseline: 0  Target: 520 short term employment including 50 % for young women. | UNDP project statistics |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output Indicator 2.2.7 (UNDP): Number of contracts (agreements) signed with financial institutions for the payment of salaries and the monitoring of savings.  Baseline: 0  Target: At least 1 contract | UNDP project statistics |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output Indicator 2.2.8 Number of associations created to support and manage the small enterprises created through the project  Baseline: 0  Target: 20 | UNDP project statistics |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output Indicator 2.2.9: Number of beneficiaries of value chains supported  Baseline: 0  Target : 200 | UNDP project statistics |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Outcome 3:  Refugee and returnee populations and members of their respective host communities, supported by alternative dispute resolution mechanisms, engage in peaceful ways to resolve conflicts and address grievances. |  | Outcome Indicator 3 a  Number of returnees trained in conflict resolutions.  Baseline: 0  Target: TbC | UNDP report |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Outcome indicator 3 b: Level of trust of displaced and returnees in legal aid mechanisms set in place  Baseline: ??  Target: ?? | UNDP survey |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Outcome Indicator 3 c : Level of participation of returnees and displaced to community based conflict resolutions supported (including cultural associations)  Baeline: ??  Target: ?? | UNDP survey |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output 3.1: Tensions and potential conflict between host communities and refugees in Tanzania are addressed and refugees, especially women, are trained to take an active part in conflict resolution within their communities; | Output Indicator 3.1.1  Baseline: # of peaceful coexistence projects implemented  Baseline: n/a  Target: 9 projects | UNHCR progress report |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output Indicator 3.1.2: # of Persons of Concern trained to take on leadership positions and decision-making positions at community level, including women (UNHCR). Data disaggregated by sex and age.  Baseline: n/a  Target: 856 | UNHCR progress report |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output 3.2: Returnees and host communities have access to trusted and efficient legal assistance, alternative resolutions of conflicts to resolve displacement related issues and disputes in a peaceful way | Output indicator 3.2.1  Number of paralegals trained and on board. Data disaggregated by sex.  Baseline: TbC  Target: TbC | UNDP report |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output indicator 3.2.2  Number of legal clinics created or strengthened  Baseline: TbC  Target: TbC |
| Output indicator 3.2.3  Number of returnees disaggregated by age and sex who participate in local committees  Baseline: TbC  Target: TbC |
| Output indicator 3.2.4:  % of displacement related conflict and land conflict solved. Data disaggregated by sex and age.  Baseline: TbC  Target:TbC | UNDP statistic |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Outcome Indicator 3.2.5: The data base on reintegration support is functioning and includes sex and age disaggregated data.  Baseline: 0  Target 1 | UNDP report |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output 3.3: Community based conflict resolutions mechanisms are developed and strengthened in places of return and return areas. | Output Indicator 3.3.1 Number of toolkits/ training curriculums developed to train peace committees  Baseline: No training curricula & toolkits  Target: Training curricula & toolkits developed | Training curricula  Toolkits | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Draft curricula and toolkits  Validation  Final curricula and toolkits |
| Output Indicator 3.3.2 Number of men and women trained on conflict analysis, prevention & dialogue. Data disaggregated by sex.  Baseline: Low levels of knowledge on conflict analysis, prevention & dialogue  Target: Increased capacities on conflict analysis, prevention & dialogue |  |  | x | x | x |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output Indicator 3.3.3 Number of dialogue meetings held.  Baseline: Irregular dialogue meetings  Target At least one dialogue meeting held per month.  Target: ?? |  |  |  | x | x | x |  |  |  |  |

Annex C: Detailed project activity budget by recipient UN agency

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Detailed project activity budget by recipient UN agency: UNDP Burundi | | | | | |
|  | | Output 2.2 | Output 3.2 | Output 3.3 | Coordination and M&E | Total |
| 1. Staff and other personnel | | 77500 | 18500 | 22500 | 33480 | 151980 |
| 2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials | | 12000 | 9500 | 7500 |  | 29000 |
| 3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation) | |  | 42500 | 17500 |  | 60000 |
| 4. Contractual services | | 170500 | 37500 | 38000 |  | 246000 |
| 5.Travel | | 11500 | 12500 | 9150 |  | 33150 |
| 6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts | |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7. General Operating and other Direct Costs | | 7500 | 8000 | 4000 |  | 19500 |
| Sub-Total Project Costs | | 279000 | 128500 | 98650 |  | 539130 |
| 8. Indirect Support Costs\* | | 21000 | 18500 | 7280 | 2520 | 49300 |
| **Total** | | 300000 | 147000 | 105930 | 36 000 | 588930 |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Detailed project activity budget by recipient UN agency: UNDP Tanzania | | | |
|  | Output 3.3 | Coordination and M&E | Total |
| 1. Staff and other personnel | 10,000  Printing of toolkits/training curricula | 33 480  National Officer (coordination/M&E) | 43480 |
| 2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials |  |  |  |
| 3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation) |  |  |  |
| 4. Contractual services | 38,577  Consultancies to evaluate the conflict dynamics; collect data of all local partners, for the gap analysis and development of training workshops; facilitation of training workshop; Technical assistance; and convening dialogue meetings. |  | 38577 |
| 5.Travel |  |  |  |
| 6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts |  |  |  |
| 5. General Operating and other Direct Costs | 8,628 |  | 8,628 |
| 6. Sub-Total Project Costs | 57205 | 33480 | 90685 |
| 7. Indirect Support Costs\* | 6795 | 2520 | 9315 |
| **Total** | 64000 | 36000 | 100000 |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Detailed project activity budget by recipient UN agency: UNDP Kenya | | |
|  | Coordination and M&E | Total |
| 1. Staff and other personnel | 89980 (40% of the Coordination programme specialist) | 89980 |
| 2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials |  |  |
| 3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation) |  |  |
| 4. Contractual services | 23250 (final evaluation + project communication) | 30690 |
| 5.Travel | 9300 (missions and travel of the Coordination programme specialist) | 9300 |
| 6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts | 13950 (project lauch event organized by OSESG) | 13950 |
| 5. General Operating and other Direct Costs |  |  |
| 6. Sub-Total Project Costs | 136 480 | 143920 |
| 7. Indirect Support Costs\* | 9520 | 9520 |
| **Total** | 146 000 | 153440 |

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| --- | --- | --- |
| Detailed project activity budget by recipient UN agency: UNHCR Burundi | | |
|  | Output 1.2 | Total |
| 1. Staff and other personnel | 72 000  UNHCR Protection Associate (2,000 USD\*3persons\*12months) | 72 000 |
| 2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials | 13,000  Office supplies to support PAFE staff at the border[[15]](#footnote-16) | 13,000 |
| 3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation) | 14000  Purchase of 3 motorcycles (2,000 USD each) for 3 border-municipality administrators in the provinces of Makamba, Ruyigi et Muyinga  Purchase of 3 Desktop and accessories to support PAFE staff at the border  1 Laptop to support the Commissaire General de la PAFE in the central office of Bujumbura | 14000 |
| 4. Contractual services | 20000  20,000 USD for training courses for monitors and other authorities including the *per diem* for participants | 20000 |
| 5.Travel | 30 000  DSA and fuel | 30 000 |
| 6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts | 5000  Communication Cost to support PAFE staff at the border | 5000 |
| 5. General Operating and other Direct Costs | 4279  for meetings and other operational expenses | 4279 |
| 6. Sub-Total Project Costs | 158279 | 158279 |
| 7. Indirect Support Costs\* | 11121 | 11121 |
| **Total** | 170000 | 170000 |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Detailed project activity budget by recipient UN agency: UNHCR Tanzania | | | | |
|  | Output 1.2 | Output 2.1. | Output 3.1 | Total |
| 1. Staff and other personnel |  |  |  |  |
| 2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials |  |  |  |  |
| 3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation) |  |  |  |  |
| 4. Contractual services |  |  |  |  |
| 5.Travel |  |  |  |  |
| 6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts | 43710 UNOPS:  Snr. Border Monitoring Clerks (10 persons for 6 months) | 186000  GNT: Provide entrepreneurship/business training to persons of concern. | 27900  Implement peaceful coexistence projects.(Partner to be determined) | 304110 |
| 7. General Operating and other Direct Costs: | 93000  Conduct advocacy with the Government to promote access to entry points and detention centres. |  | 46500  Community mobilization to ensure female participants in leadership/ management structures | 93000 |
| Sub-Total Project Costs | 136710 | 186000 | 74400 | 397110 |
| 8. Indirect Support Costs\* | 10290 | 14 0000 | 5600 | 29990 |
| **Total** | 147000 | 200 000 | 80 000 | 427100 |

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| --- | --- | --- |
| Detailed project activity budget by recipient UN agency: IOM Burundi | | |
|  | Output 2.2. | Total |
| 1. Staff and other personnel | 14 000 | 14 000 |
| 2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials | 35 000 | 35 000 |
| 3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation) | 9 000 | 9 000 |
| 4. Contractual services | 3 841 | 3 841 |
| 5.Travel | 8 000 | 8 000 |
| 6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts | 50 000 | 50 000 |
| 7. General Operating and other Direct Costs | 11 000 | 11 000 |
| Sub-Total Project Costs | 130 841 | 130 841 |
| 8. Indirect Support Costs\* | 9 159 | 9 159 |
| **Total** | 140 000 | 140 000 |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Detailed project activity budget by recipient UN agency: IOM Tanzania (including Humanitarian border management for Burundi IOM office) | | |
|  | Output 1.1. | Total |
| 1. Staff and other personnel | 127800\* | 127,800 |
| 2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials | 10,890  Cost of office supplies, materials and utilities | 13,890 |
| 3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation) | 19,278  The costs related to vehicle (fuel and maintenance) is essential for movement and transport during the course of project implementation. | 20196 |
| 4. Contractual services | 33,000  Trainer fees, consultancy fee, printing of training materials. Translation of training materials, Standard Operating Procedures Manual and interpretation for cross-border Capacity-Building workshops. | 33,000 |
| 5.Travel | 11,040  Travel costs for project staff, stakeholders and participants in Tanzania to attend project activities | 11,040 |
| 6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts | 0 | 0 |
| 7. General Operating and other Direct Costs | 197,000  Provide green border crossing points with high cross border mobility with equipment and software to monitor migration flow for data collection and analysis in order to provide humanitarian assistance and protection to affected population.  Humanitarian Border Management (HBM) assessment and conduct training on Humanitarian response mechanisms and at least 6 cross-border capacity building workshop organized in Tanzania. Soft infrastructure and equipment will be also purchased to be provided at selected border posts in Burundi and Tanzania to ensure standard operational work and protective border environment.  Costs of organizing at least 3 cross-border capacity building workshop in Burundi for Burundian and Tanzanian Police and Border Officials working in affected Burundi and Tanzania border areas. | 187,000 |
| Sub-Total Project Costs |  | 392926 |
| 8. Indirect Support Costs\* |  | 27502 |
| **Total** |  | 420428 |

\* The project staff based in IOM Tanzania will be working on the project to ensure successful implementation of project activities and M&E (100% of a G5 staff). Administrative and financial support from Resources Management Unit of IOM Tanzania is required to ensure all the administrative and finance related matters of the project (2 G3/4 staff at 10%). Costs of office rent in IOM Tanzania to accommodate project staff for this project. Office rent calculated based on total rent divided between active projects of IOM Tanzania. The project staff based in IOM Burundi will contribute his/her working time towards the project to liaise and coordinate implementation of project activities on Burundi side (Burundi project staff (G5 10%)).

1. The maximum duration of an IRF project is 18 months. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. PBSO monitors the inclusion of gender equality and women’s empowerment all PBF projects, in line with SC Resolutions 1325, 1888, 1889, 1960 and 2122, and as mandated by the Secretary-General in his [Seven-Point Action Plan on Gender Responsive Peacebuilding](http://www.un.org/en/peacebuilding/pbso/pdf/seven_point_action_plan.pdf). [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. PBF Focus Areas are:

   *1: Support the implementation of peace agreements and political dialogue (Priority Area 1)*:

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

   *2: Promote coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflicts (Priority Area 2)*:

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

   *3:Revitalise the economy and generate immediate peace dividends (Priority Area 3)*;

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

   *4) (Re)-establish essential administrative services (Priority Area 4)*

   (4.1) Strengthening of essential national state capacity; (4.2) extension of state authority/local administration; (4.3) Governance of peacebuilding resources (including JSC/ PBF Secretariats) [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. Please include signature block for each RUNO receiving funds under this IRF. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. Since 2015 public budget cut impacted the sectors of water and environment (-72 %), health (- 54 %), education (-30 %) and agriculture (14 %) (Gouvernement du Burundi, Loi 1/22 du 31 Décembre 2015 portant fixation du budgetgénéral de la République du Burundi pour l’exercice 2016, http://www.droit-afrique.com/uploads/Burundi-LF-2016.pdf) [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
6. Dominique Kohlhagen, Burundi, La justice en milieu rural, RCN, Justice et Démocracie, 2009 [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
7. US Department of States report on human trafficking, 2016. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
8. According to the latest national household survey from 2012, and also the only region which has experienced an increase in its relative poverty levels between 2001 and 2012. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
9. Human Rights Watch 19 janv. 2017; Fédération internationale des ligues des droits de l'Homme (FIDH) et Ligue burundaise des droits de l'homme (Ligue Iteka). Novembre 2016. Burundi. Répression aux dynamiques génocidaires; The Guardian. 15 avril 2016. Emma Graham-Harrison. « Nowhere to Run: Burundi Violence Follows Escapees Across Borders » [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
10. IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix, June 2017. [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
11. “I know the consequences of war”: Understanding the dynamics of displacement in Burundi, IRRI, 2016 [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
12. Target 5.3 (a) Establish mechanisms and launch processes to facilitate the voluntary, safe and dignified return and reintegration of refugees as per Tripartite Agreements, the management of internally displaced population to avoid spill over the border, both adhering to to existing International Refugee Law, International Humanitarian and Human Rights Law;

    Target 5.3 (c) Undertake cross-border humanitarian and development initiatives and form community-level partnerships in areas where resettlement and reintegration is occurring to facilitate smooth and sustainable return and build trust

    Target 10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies

    Target 16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime

    Target 16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all. [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
13. Stratégie de réintégration des personnes sinistrées révisées dans le cadre de la promotion des solutions durables et de la résilience communautaire. [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
14. The rate shall not exceed 7% of the total of categories 1-7, as specified in the PBF MOU and should follow the rules and guidelines of each recipient organization. Note that Agency-incurred direct project implementation costs should be charged to the relevant budget line, according to the Agency’s regulations, rules and procedures.

    [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
15. *Police de l’Air, des Frontières et des Etrangères* (Border and Immigration Police of Burundi). [↑](#footnote-ref-16)