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| **SECRETARY-GENERAL’S PEACEBUILDING FUND****PBF PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT TEMPLATE** | **C:\Users\james.Handina\Desktop\UN Peacebuilding.jpg** |

**PEACEBUILDING FUND PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT**

**COUNTRY:** SUDAN

**TYPE OF REPORT: SEMI-ANNUAL, ANNUAL OR FINAL** SEMI-ANNUAL

**DATE OF REPORT:** 31 MAY 2019

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| **Project Title:** Sustainable Returns and Peacebuilding through Durable Solutions and Rule of Law in Golo **Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway:** 000111503  |
| **PBF project modality:** IRF **X**PRF  | **If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund:** Country Trust Fund Regional Trust Fund **Name of Recipient Fund:**  |
| **List all direct project recipient organisations (starting with Convening Agency), followed type of organisation:**1. UNDP
2. UNICEF

**List additional implementing partners, Governmental and Non-Governmental:** * Government - Jebel Marra Rural Development Project
* Government - Technology Transfer & Productivity Platform
* Government - University of Zalingei
* Government - Central Darfur State Ministry of Education
* Government - Central Darfur State Ministry of Health and Social Affairs
* Government - Central Darfur State Council on Child Welfare
* Government - Central Darfur State Water and Environmental Sanitation Project
* Non- Government - Siyaj Charity Organisation
* Non- Government – War Child Canada
 |
| **Project commencement date[[1]](#footnote-2):** 01 October 2018 **Project duration in months:[[2]](#footnote-3)** 18 months  |
| **Does the project fall under one of the specific PBF priority windows below?**  Gender promotion initiative  Youth promotion initiative X Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions  Cross-border or regional project  |
| **Total PBF approved project budget\* (by recipient organisation):** UNDP: $2,000,000 UNICEF: $1,000,000 **Total: $3,000,000** *\*The overall approved budget and the release of the second and any subsequent tranche are conditional and subject to PBSO’s approval and subject to availability of funds in the PBF account* **How many tranches have been received so far:** ONE  |
| **Report Preparation**Project report prepared by: James Handina (UNDP PBF Project Manager)Submitted by Natalie Groom, Head of UNDF TSProject report approved by:Did PBT Secretariat clear the report:Any comments from PBF Secretariat on the reportHas the project undertaken any evaluation exercises? Please specify and attach: None |

**PART 1: RESULTS PROGRESS**

* 1. **OVERALL PROJECT PROGRESS TO DATE**

This report came at a time when Sudan is undergoing major governance transition following the fall of the former President Bashir. The day after the resignation of the President, the National Intelligence and Security Service (NISS) office in Golo was burnt and Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) and Locality Commissioners in Golo left the locality. The situation has since normalised and a new HAC representative put in place and the project is progressing well.

Project implementation is now at full speed and government institutions such as University of Zalingei Institute of Peace and Development studies have been engaged as the majority of implementation partners (64%), with national non-governmental organizations (NGOs - 18%) and international NGOs (18%) also playing at part. This strategy will help the project through the establishment of sustainable assets/activities, which also act as a viable exit strategy. The continuity of benefits to the community is guaranteed through the participation of government entities once the project ends.

UNDP and UNICEF have recruited and deployed new staff for the project in Golo locality and Zalingei, the state capital.

***Considering the project’s implementation cycle, please rate this project’s overall progress towards results to date:***

*On track*

***In a few sentences, summarise what is unique/ innovative/ interesting about what this project is trying/ has tried to achieve or its approach (rather than listing activity progress) (1500-character limit).***

Golo experienced armed clashes between Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Abdul-Wahid faction of the Sudanese Liberation Army (SLA/AW) early this year leading to displacements. Community conflicts between nomads and farmers over natural resources have also been seen. The removal of President Omar el-Bashir has also had an impact on Central Darfur, where large crowds in urban centres gathered to celebrate events in Khartoum. Attacks against NISS personnel and premises were also reported in Golo, with this locality being one of the most affected by the recent surge in violence in Khartoum.

This peacebuilding project is being implemented in the context of broader peacebuilding efforts by the United Nations (especially UNAMID), Government and NGO partners with a view to complement and draw connections between the different efforts through activities at the state, locality and community level. The project has integrated and multi-sectoral approach providing solutions to empower communities and local authorities to promote social cohesion and resilience through rule of law, livelihood, child protection, education and WASH activities that benefit different groups including IDPs, returnees and nomadic people.

Government entities such as the University of Zalingei, Jebel Marra Rural Development Project and the Ministry of Education are already key partners in implementation of the project that will help to improve the sustainability of initiatives for the Golo community.

***In a few sentences summarise major project peacebuilding progress/results (with evidence), which PBSO can use in public communications to highlight the project (1500-character limit):***

UNDP, UNICEF, UNAMID and government are engaging communities through the Peacebuilding Working Group to improve the contribution of existing Golo interventions to peace and social cohesion. Below are achievements to date:

* Baseline survey conducted in Golo in collaboration with the Institute of Peace and Development Studies at Zalingei University. The report from the baseline survey is attached; initial findings include: 83 per cent of the community trust informal justice systems; five per cent trust formal courts; 33 percent of those surveyed were satisfied with the education services; 60 percent are unsatisfied with WASH services.
* 14-community conflict resolution mechanisms (CBRMS) established in Golo with 33 percent women, helping to promote peaceful coexistence, reconciliation and mediation efforts.
* A Family and Children’s Protection Unit (FCPU) established in Golo to prevent and respond to child right violations.
* A peacebuilding event was organised by youth, where over 1,500 people from Fur (90%) and Masalit (10%) tribes attended. Peace messages were disseminated through traditional dances, songs and drama and a soccer match.
* Four handpumps were rehabilitated providing water to over 2,000 people (50% women) in Golo and this reduced pressure on existing water sources
* Six classrooms constructed and IDP parents were integrated into the PTA to run schools together.
* 109 emergency shared household latrines constructed including training of WASH committees in Golo

***In a few sentences, explain how the project has made real human impact, that is, how did it affect the lives of any people in the country – where possible, use direct quotes that PBSO can use in public communications to highlight the project (1500-character limit):***

Communities in Golo have been significantly marginalised due to conflict. During the baseline interviews, some communities expressed their gratitude at being interviewed as it was their first time to be asked questions on their security, rule of law, livelihood initiatives and on the level of basic services in their community *"We have never had anyone coming to Golo to ask us of our needs in order to improve security, livelihoods and basic services since our displacement!" – Ahmed Mohammed Fadul (male-46 years)*

According to the Sheikh of Jebel Sumen village, Mr. Altahi Musa Eissa (50 years), *“Jebel Marra has been closed off to the International Community due to the conflict that has been on-going between government and rebel groups before some groups chose the path of peace and signed peace agreement with the government, things are different now!”*

***If the project progress assessment is on-track, please explain what the key challenges (if any) have been and which measures were taken to address them (1500-character limit)***

The fall of President Al Bashir in April led to the dissolution of state Government structures, which caused delays and confusion on working modalities with government ministries. The issue has been addressed to some extent through appointment of representatives, but the situation is still fluid.

As mentioned earlier, the National Intelligence & Security Service (NISS) Office in Golo and Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) Commissioner’s home were burnt by local communities for both sympathizing with the fallen regime. Project staff in Golo re-located to UNAMID Team Site during the unrest. The situation has since normalized but remains unpredictable. A new HAC representative is in place and the project is now progressing well. However, the number of cases of conflict and crimes are increasing in the locality with aggressive attacks by Non-State Entities (NSEs) on the government forces and civilians.

The influx of IDPs from neighboring localities, due to increase in fighting between two of SLA-AW factions, putting pressure on land and basic services which could lead to conflict. Area Humanitarian Country Team conducted a mission to assess IDP needs and other humanitarian agencies have promised to assist.

Finally, access to cash from the banks has been difficult due to the prevailing nationwide cash shortages caused by the overall economic crisis in Sudan. The Resident Coordinator’s Office, UNDP and UNICEF, continue to engage State and Federal government authorities for assistance.

***If the assessment is off-track, please list main reasons/ challenges and explain what impact this has had/will have on project duration or strategy and what measures have been taken/ will be taken to address the challenges/ rectify project progress (1500-character limit):***

Not applicable since the project is on track.

***Please attach as a separate document(s) any materials highlighting or providing more evidence for project progress (for example: publications, photos, videos, monitoring reports, evaluation reports etc.). List below what has been attached to the report, including purpose and audience.***

The following are attached

* Report - Baseline report
* Photo - Community based conflict resolution mechanisms (CBRM) trainings
* Photo - Farmer Field School land identified and prepared, ready for planting
* Photo - Rehabilitated water source
* Photo - Constructed classroom
* Mid-year financial expenditure report
	1. **RESULTS PROGRESS BY PROJECT OUTCOME**

Outcome 1: Rule of law established and enhanced through capacity building of state and non-state actors

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress:** On track

The establishment of formal rule of law structures is on track with the state’s Chief Justice engaged for the allocation of land for a rural court in Keilling area of Golo locality where the Shartai (community leader) resides. Meetings were also held with UNAMID Police to train the Sudan police and help establish an effective community police communication system in July 2019.

The baseline survey conducted in collaboration with the Institute of Peace and Development Studies at University of Zalingei found out that 83 percent of the community trusted the informal justice system led by the community leaders while only five percent trust the formal courts and five percent the police; 29 percent reported having been involved in a land-related communal conflict in the last twelve months. The project is working towards improving the above indicators among others through different interventions.

A three-day conflict analysis and peacebuilding workshop was held in December 2018 in Zalingei for all key stakeholders with a focus on the causes of, and drivers of, conflict in Golo, stakeholder analysis, conflict dynamics, and identification of peace capacities to address the underlying causes and triggers. The workshop results informed the design of project activities; participants also recommended the commissioning of a more detailed context analysis, which will be completed in the next reporting period.

Informal rule of law was promoted through the establishment of 14 community-based conflict resolution mechanisms (CBRMs) in Golo comprising of 131 members (33% women). The CBRMS were trained on conflict resolution, mediation techniques, reconciliation and peaceful coexistence and will begin to mediate and adjudicate cases as of July 2019. The capacity building of these community level structures and actors will continue into the next reporting period. This informal system was also linked to the formal GoS Police who are the main state actors.

The compound for a Family and Child Protection Unit was constructed in Golo under the Joint UNAMID-UNCT Rule of Law Programme. Plans to strengthen the Family and Child Protection desk are ongoing with partners, especially focused on children and families. This will be complemented by training provided to protection service providers to prevent and effectively respond to child rights violations.

In addition, three child and adolescent friendly spaces are planned to be established, as well as the development of local mechanisms to respond to family separation and strengthen of the monitoring and reporting mechanism (MRM) on six grave violations against children during armed conflict.

Outcome 2:Durable solutions and local economic recovery for returnees, IDPs and host communities is improved.

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress:** On track

The baseline survey conducted in collaboration with University of Zalingei found out that 41 percent of the communities were not engaging with other tribes in daily livelihood activities; 33 percent were satisfied with education services for their children; 60 percent were unsatisfied with Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) services in their communities; 49 percent reported there were no women in Parent Teach Associations (PTA) and 44 per cent reported no women representatives in Water Management Committees (WUC). In terms of livelihood indicators, the average annual baseline income for value chains per household was: Fruits $135; Potatoes $257; Gum Arabic $28; Honey $103; Cereals $159 and Groundnuts $55. Please note that households will only report one of these value chains per year. A major obstacle is lack of the community’s access to markets” due to absence of roads in the locality. The project aims to improve on the above indicators among others.

Youth play an important role in peacebuilding and durable solutions. Eight youth (three of whom were girls) from the Fur and Masalit tribes were selected and trained under the Youth Volunteers Promoting Peace in Darfur Project funded by South Korea and included for collaboration under this project. They were trained on business development for peacebuilding, environmental planning and community participation. The youth then organised a peacebuilding event in Golo town where 1,500 people from Fur (90%) and Masalit (10%) tribes attended. They shared messages of peace and peaceful coexistence through traditional dance, song and drama. A soccer match closed the event with both teams comprising of players from all tribes such that they would work towards one goal as a team.

Sustainable development is strengthened by regular and continuous learning for farmers and this project identified land for eight farmer field schools / producer associations where 200 farmers (60% women) are participating from Fur and Masalit tribes focusing on citrus and potato production. One beekeeping producer group with 40 members (all men from the Fur tribe) was reactivated and will be capacitated.

The construction of six classrooms has completed in Golo town, focusing on the integration of newly arrived IDPs and host community members. IDPs parents were integrated into the Parents and Teacher Association (PTA) to run the schools together with the host community members. PTA members and teachers received training, an activity which was complemented by a different funding source. The villages without a formal education system which were thought to have the potential for conflict were identified and detailed planning for implementation is ongoing with partners.

Rehabilitation of four hand pumps, construction of 109 emergency shared household latrines and training of WASH committees, hand-pump mechanics and three community hygiene promoters were completed in Golo town focusing on the integration and improved relations between the displaced population as well as the host community.

* 1. **CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES**

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| **National ownership:** How has the national government demonstrated ownership/commitment to the project results and activities. Give specific examples (1500-character limit) | The national and local government has demonstrated ownership through participation in the design, development and joint implementation of the project. The government is a key member of the Peacebuilding Coordination mechanism in Golo and in Zalingei. Specific project activities are being implemented together with relevant government bodies including the Jebel Marra Rural Development Project, Technology Transfer and Productivity Platform, University of Zalingei, Ministry of Education and Water and Environmental Sanitation Project. This helps ensure the ownership and long-term sustainability of the project. The involvement of Golo Locality Commissioner and Chief Justice in the allocation of land for the Peace and Justice Reconciliation Centre (PJRC) and Community Court respectively demonstrated their commitment for the success of this project. |
| **Monitoring:** Is the project M&E plan on track? What monitoring methods and sources of evidence are being/ have been used? Please attach any monitoring-related reports for the reporting period. (1500-character limit)? | The M&E plan is on track. As one of the first programmatic activities, a baseline survey was conducted and the baseline figures updated accordingly in the Results Framework. Field monitoring visits planned for early May 2019 had to be shelved due to insecurity following the fall of the regime. The monitoring visits will take place as soon as there is confirmation from the UN Department of Staff Security (UNDSS) that the situation is calm.In addition, the University of Zalingei will conduct Perception survey in the next reporting period |
| **Evaluation:** Provide an update on the preparations for the external evaluation for the project, especially if within last 6 months of implementation or final report. Confirm available budget for evaluation. (1500-character limit) | The project is in implementation phase and evaluation will be done at the end of the project. |
| **Catalytic effects (financial):** Did the project lead to any specific non-PBF funding commitments? If yes, from whom and how much? If not, have any specific attempts been made to attract additional financial contributions to the project and beyond? (1500-character limit) | Several donors were previously not convinced that Jebel Marra area would be suitable for development and peacebuilding work considering the history of conflict and presence of rebels in the area. It is assessed that the presence of this peacebuilding fund programme, in Jebel Marra area, was a factor in ensuring the recommendation be put forward following the Strategic Assessment team of February 2019, that the whole-of-system approach be adopted in Central Darfur and that State Liaison Functions be leveraged and expanded to Central Darfur, to also include Golo, to support the programme with it noted that these functions and the associated personnel would be retained until December 2020. Meanwhile, attempts are on course to attract additional financial contributions from other donors such as government of Japan and these efforts will be intensified during the entire tenure of this project.During the reporting period, the authorities have also relaxed restrictions it had previously put in place in Jebel Marra area for UN and other development partners. The possibility of a transitional government in Sudan will also create favorable conditions for other donors to invest in Golo. |
| **Catalytic effects (non-financial):** Did the project create favourable conditions for additional peacebuilding activities by Government/ other donors? If yes, please specify. (1500-character limit) | The government of Japan has been enquiring on the progress of the project and indications are that they may want to invest in the coming year. Under the leadership of Government and with the support of Germany, Italy, Qatar, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the European Union and UNDP, there is, on-going, the revitalization of the Darfur Development Strategy. The process commenced in March 2019 and will serve as the overall strategy for peace consolidation by addressing conflict drivers, stabilization and longer-term development in Darfur. In this way, the peacebuilding programming will be aligned with the Strategy providing catalytic support to the UNAMID benchmarks.In addition, DARFOOD a private Sudanese value chain group exporting from Sudan and has expressed interest in collaborating with the project through the expansion of Keiling nursery, establishment of larger refrigeration facilities and potatoes, citrus and Gum Arabic value chains development on Golo. Discussions are at an advance stage for this collaboration/investment to fully materialize. for a long time. Several tribes will be involved in this engagement and this will help support peaceful coexistence in these communities.It is of note that the Peacebuilding Working Group, made up of Higher Council for Peace, University of Zalingei Institute of Peace Studies, government line ministries, UNCT members and UNAMID, as well as (I)NGOs, was established for better planning and knowledge sharing on peacebuilding activities in Golo and Zalingei (state level). |
| **Exit strategy/ sustainability:** What steps have been taken to prepare for end of project and help ensure sustainability of the project results beyond PBF support for this project? (1500-character limit) | The involvement of Government entities in different phases of the project is a key exit strategy which this project is employing from the beginning and below is the list of government implementing partners engaged:* Jebel Marra Rural Development Project
* Technology Transfer & Productivity Platform
* University of Zalingei
* Ministry of Education
* Ministry of Health and Social Affairs
* State Council on Child Welfare
* Water and Environmental Sanitation Project

The project also has a strong local community participation component such as locally available resources mobilization for community assets, which is an ideal exit strategy for rural communities since it promotes ownership. Community members form water user committees, Parents and Teachers Associations (PTA), Community animal health workers (CAHWs), community police volunteers (CPVs) and community-based conflict resolution mechanisms (CBRMs) which are key drivers of sustainable development in a conflict setting. These structures will thrive beyond the life of the projectThis project involves all available tribes in Golo and this stabilises the community from any potential conflicts which could destroy the social fiber. Even though Golo is predominantly Fur tribe, the project also involves the Masalit, Zagawa and Arab tribes. This will help build peace in the communities and promote peaceful coexistence. The project has engaged University of Zalingei to monitor the sustainability of these exit strategies |
| **Risk taking:** Describe how the project has responded to risks that threatened the achievement of results. Identify any new risks that have emerged since the last report. (1500-character limit) | The security situation in the country has deteriorated significantly due to the economic crisis and revolution in Sudan. Project implementation is impacted by cash shortages. UNDP and UNICEF with other UNCT members have engaged interim government leadership on the issue of cash availability with minimal success and will continue with these engagements in order to ensure the success of this project. Soon after the fall of former President Al Bashir, Golo National Security Office was burnt and Golo Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) Commissioner left the state in a hurry since he was said to belong to the fallen regime. His home and investments were burnt to ashes. The situation has normalised now and a new HAC representative is in place and the project is progressing well.Another threat to the project is the influx of IDPs from neighboring localities. This could lead to pressure on land and the available basic services which could lead to conflict. UNCT conducted a mission to understand the urgent needs of these new IDPs and other agencies have promised to assist. UNDP and UNICEF are strongly coordinating with UNDSS to ensure maximum staff security during this time. |
| **Gender equality**: In the reporting period, which activities have taken place with a specific focus on addressing issues of gender equality or women’s empowerment? (1500-character limit) | Traditionally community-based conflict resolution mechanisms (CBRMs) are comprised of 100% men and this has prevented women from reporting sensitive cases especially those related to protection such as SGBV. Accordingly, they did not have a voice on the CBRMs. This project deliberately targets women in the establishment of 14 new CBRMs with CRBMs now made up of 33% of women. These women are trained in conflict resolution, mediation techniques, reconciliation and peaceful coexistence and will begin to adjudicate cases in July 2019. This informal system is also linked to the formal GoS Police in the locality. Women are also members of water management committee, PTAs and child protection committees, all of whom bring the views and needs of women and girls to the table. Women in Golo participate in agricultural activities and this notion was strengthened by the inclusion of 60% women from Fur and Masalit tribes in value chain producer groups where they will be trained on production for markets, quality control and collective marketing (including women from different tribes). |
| **Other:** Are there any other issues concerning project implementation that you want to share, including any capacity needs of the recipient organisations? (1500-character limit) | The ongoing crisis in Sudan and the stalemate between the Transitional Military council and the Forces for the Declaration of Freedom and Change (DFC) does not bode well for the country. It can only be hoped that the ongoing negotiations be completed soon Any early conclusion of the negotiations should allow the installation of permanent government structures from federal to locality level and will positively impact the project.. |

* 1. **INDICATOR BASED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT**: *Using the* ***Project Result Framework as per the approved project document or any amendments*** *– provide an update on the achievement of* ***key indicators*** *at both the outcome and output level in the table below (if you project has more indicators than provided in the table, select the most relevant ones with most relevant progress to highlight). Where it has not been possible to collect data on indicators, state this and provide explanation*. Provide gender and age disaggregated data. (300 characters max per entry)

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|  | **Performance indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of Project indicator Target** | **Current indicator progress** | **Reasons for Variance/Delay (if any)** | **Adjustment of target (if any)** |
| **Outcome 1****Rule of law established and enhanced through capacity building of state and non-state actors** | **Indicator 1.1**: % of community members reporting a decrease in communal conflicts including child rights and GBV violations | 53% | 60% | To be measured through a perception survey in the next reporting period. Efforts have been made to build the capacity of 14 CBRMs and this will help reduce communal conflict. | Government delayed in approving the project | After the baseline results, target revised upwards from 50% to 60% |
| **Indicator 1.2**: % of community members reporting satisfaction with informal and formal rule of law mechanisms initiatives. | 33% | 50% | To be measured through a perception survey in the next reporting period.The establishment of PJRC, rural court, training of GoS police needs to be completed first. | Changes in government has delayed the startup of this intervention since government has to be involved in the selection and functions of these formal and informal rule of law mechanisms |  |
| **Indicator 1.3:** Number of young people/adolescents with peacebuilding competencies and meaningful engagement at community level | 0 | 100 | Eight (8) youths managed to conduct a peacebuilding event in Golo where over 1,500 (65% women) community members from Fur and Masalit tribe attended. More youth will be engaged and trained such that they cascade the messages of peace in their villages.Thus 8% achievement of target | Changes in government delayed the startup of the programme, as banks were closed and/or had no funds, with the result that partners could not access the funding necessary to commence their activities.  |  |
| **Output 1.1**Peace, Justice and Reconciliation Centres (PJRC) based in Locality centre established and fully functional  | **Indicator 1.1.1:** % of populations who state increase in access to PJRCs and para-legal services. | 0 | 60% | A partner has been engaged to construct and monitor the initial usage of the PJRC such that all communities including women has access to the centre. Indicator to be measured next reporting period. | Changes in government has delayed the startup of this intervention |  |
| **Indicator 1.1.2:** Number of paralegals trained (disaggregated by gender and age) | 0 | 30 paralegals | Paralegal training manual developed by UNDP/UNAMID and government lawyers and trainings to commence in July 2019. This training will be done jointly by government lawyers and UNAMID Rule of Law staff. |  |  |
| **Output 1.2.** Community based mediation and reconciliation capacity increased. | **Indicator 1.2.1**: Number of community-based resolution mechanisms (CBRM) functioning and composition (disaggregated by gender and age) | 1 (100% Male, 10% youth) | 10 (20% Female; 30% Youth) | 14 CBRMs established with 131 members (33% women & 45% Youth) from Fur, Zagawa, Masalit & Arab tribes. CBRMS were trained in conflict resolution, mediation techniques, dialogue promotion, peaceful coexistence & reconciliation using a UNDP Peacebuilding ManualThus 140% achievement of target |  |  |
| **Indicator 1.2.2:** % cases successfully mediated and resolved by CBRMs. | 50% | 80% | The 14 capacitated CBRMs will start to put the learnt skills to use and mediate on cases. Community awareness is ongoing to make communities realise the importance of these CBRMs and how they complement formal rule of law structures which may be existing in the villages. |  |  |
| **Output 1.5.** Capacity of locality level child protection institutions and service providers strengthened to prevent and respond to child rights violations including sexual and gender-based violence and separation of children | **Indicator 1.5.1** Number of FCPU | 0 | 1 | One FCPU has been set up. Planning with State Council of Child Welfare for the support on capacity building |  |  |
| **Indicator 1.5.2**: Number of FCPU staff supported | 0 | 5 | Planning with State Council of Child Welfare for deployment and training of FCPU staff has been completed. Deployment and training to commence in the next reporting period |  |  |
| **Output 1.6.** Community based child protection and youth friendly networks established and strengthened | **Indicator 1.6.1:** Number of community-based protection committees created and supported | 2 | 4 | Detailed planning is in progress with partners (Ministry of Social Affairs and an NGO) for the creation of community-based protection committees in July 2019 |  |  |
| **Indicator 1.6.3:** Number of child and adolescent friendly spaces/centers | 5 | 8 | 5 existing CFS are operational and locations for 3 additional were identified |  |  |
| **Outcome 2: Durable solutions and local economic recovery for returnees, IDPs and host communities improved;** | **Indicator 2.1:** Number of returnee households in target villages and IDP households reintegrated and receiving basic social services as a result of project interventions | 0 | 4,000 | 2,000 people from different villages and tribes (predominantly Fur tribe) in Golo have access to safe drinking water as a result of the project interventionsThus 50% achievement of target |  |  |
| **Indicator 2.2:** Number of women and men benefitting from economic recovery opportunities within eighteen months of intervention, disaggregated by vulnerability groups, gender and age | 0 | 10,000 | 1,200 women and men (60% women) from Fur and Masalit tribes are benefiting from economic recovery opportunities through the different value chains in Golo locality. This translates to 200 farmersThus 12% achievement of target |  |  |
| **Indicator 2.3:** % of community members reporting an increase in the economic interventions between diverse communities | 30% | 75% | To be measured through a perception survey next reporting period |  |  |
| **Output 2.1:** Youth volunteers from Golo Locality empowered to play an active role in peacebuilding and recovery processes | **Indicator 2.1.1:** Number of Youth trained as volunteers from different tribes including nomads (disaggregated by gender) and deployed | 0 | 800 | Eight (8) youths (38% females) from Fur and Masalit tribes selected and trained on business development, environmental planning and community participation, climate change and survival strategies in Darfur.  |  |  |
| **Indicator 2.1.3:** Number of peacebuilding activities implemented by Youth Volunteers | 0 | 5 | One Peacebuilding event organised by youth, held in Golo town where 1,500 people from Fur (90%), & Masalit (10%) tribes attended. Peace messages were disseminated through traditional dance, song and drama. A football match with mixed tribes’ teams was held to promote peaceful coexistence. Thus 20% achievement of target |  |  |
| **Output 2.2:** Agricultural Productivity improved through adoption of improved techniques. | **Indicator 2.2.1:** Number of value chain related producer groups / cooperatives established / reactivated and % of women participating | 0 | 10 | Value chains of citrus, Gum-Arabic and potatoes have been identified with 60% women participation in citrus and potatoes value chains. The Fur, Zagawa, Masalit and Arab tribes (Mahariya, Umjalulu, Rezegat, Nawaiba, Regat & Dako tribes) were represented in these value chains producer groups. |  |  |
| **Indicator 2.2.2:** Number of producer association/cooperatives established and functional. | 0 | 10 | Eight (8) farmer field schools / producer associations established with 200 farmers (60% female) from Fur and Masalit tribes focusing on citrus and potatoes production.One beekeeping producer group with 40 members (all men from the Fur tribe) reactivated.Thus 90% achievement of target | Activity on course |  |
| **Output 2.6:** Increased access, equitable distribution and improved quality of education to children of IDPs, returnees and local communities | **Indicator 2.6.1:** % of school-aged boys and girls - accessing quality and appropriate sanitation facilities | 0 | 100% | In line with the IDP response, construction of 4 latrines (separated by girls and boys) has completed. Finalizing with a partner on the agreement for 3 more school latrines  |  |  |
| **Indicator 2.6.4:** Number of children accessing to new safe learning spaces | 0 | 1,000 | Construction of 6 classrooms has been all completed accommodating 360 pupils. Construction of classroom in villages with local materials was discussed with community and partners.Thus 36% achievement of target. |  |  |
| **Output 2.8:** Increased equitable and sustainable access to improved drinking water facilities and basic sanitation facilities and adopt adequate hygiene practices for IDPs, returnees and local communities in target areas | **Indicator 2.8.1:** Number of women, men, girls and boys having new access to safe drinking water | 0 | 10,000 | 2,000 people in Golo have access to safe drinking water by the completion of rehabilitation of 4 handpumps. The locations for 2 new water sources and 1 water yard with water pipes were identified and planned with partners for implementation from July 2019Thus 20% achievement of target |  |  |
| **Indicator 2.8.2:** Number of diverse and representative water management committees | 4 | 10 | 4 WASH committees were trained with hand pump mechanics and 3 community hygiene promoters. 6 community to support for establishment of committees is identified in line with the above WASH indicator 2.1This 40% achievement of target |  |  |

1. Note: Commencement date will be the date of first funds transfer [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. Maximum project duration for IRF projects is 18 months, for PRF project – 36 months [↑](#footnote-ref-3)