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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** ANNUAL

**DATE OF REPORT:** 15 NOVEMBER 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 Development * 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 * Non- Government – Catholic Relief Services * Non- Government – Peace Code Sudan * Non- Government – World Relief | |
| **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:** TWO | |
| **Report Preparation**  **Project report prepared by:** James Handina (UNDP PBF Project Manager)  **Submitted by** Natalie Groom, Head of UNDF TS  Project report approved by:  Did PBT Secretariat clear the report:  Any comments from PBF Secretariat on the report  Has the project undertaken any evaluation exercises? Please specify and attach: None | |

**PART 1: RESULTS PROGRESS**

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

Sudan is in a three-year governance transition phase following the fall of the former President Al Bashir. The Constitutional Charter for the Transition Period, signed on 17 August 2019, established a Sovereignty Council with six civilians and five military personnel and is chaired by Lieutenant. General Abdel Fattah Abdelrahman Burhan for the next 21 months. The civilian opposition, in turn, is in charge of the government and is led by a career public servant Abdalla Hamdok as the Prime Minister. In one of his first addresses to the nation, newly appointed PM Abdalla Hamdok announced his intention to work towards a fair and comprehensive peace within six months. Ending the long-running conflict will be a key challenge, not least given the displacement of over two million people and the fact that hundreds of thousands have been killed. The Sovereign Council in October 2019 declared nation-wide cease fire in support of these Juba (South Sudan) mediated peace efforts. Another key challenge will be the reform of economy, which triggered food and fuel shortages and set off the nation-wide protests that culminated in the revolution.

The recent economic and political crisis, and the aforementioned change of government, at the national level has had an impact on the already fragile situation in Darfur, increasing violence and vulnerability at the community level, weakening social cohesion and adding to the existing challenges that the United Nations, its partners and communities face. The civil unrest has further weakened rule of law and protection mechanisms leading to increased incidents of inter-communal clashes that have resulted in deaths, injuries, other human rights violations and increased vulnerability of civilians. The political unrest and increased tensions cannot be separated from the underlying causes of conflict in the region, which include competition over land and natural resources; ethnic and tribal rivalries; and political and economic marginalization. These conflict dynamics manifest themselves mostly at the local level that requires a peacebuilding approach that addresses drivers of insecurity and conflict at the sub-national and local level.

As a result, broadly speaking, the nature of conflict in Central Darfur falls under three distinct categories: I) armed conflict between Sudan Armed Forces (SAF) and the opposition group Sudanese Liberation Army-Abdul-Wahid faction (SLA-AW) in the Jebel Marra area, II) internal armed conflict and clashes between two different factions of SLA-AW, also in Jebel Marra area, and III) intercommunal conflict between different tribes and groups across the state that is driven by a variety of factors, most prevalent being competition for natural resources, feelings of marginalization and weak rule of law.

It is of note that UNAMID’s mandate was extended for 12 months on 31 October 2019 with the passage of SC resolution 2495 (2019). The new resolution provides strong support to the Prime Minister’s priority of achieving comprehensive peace, and determined that in this context, UNAMID’s contribution was crucial in order to not create a vacuum and establish conditions for a lasting peace. The new mandate also sent a clear message to all stakeholders to meaningfully engage in the peace process and provides a clear roadmap for the transition from peacekeeping to peacebuilding so maintains its current geographical footprint and ceiling for the next five months with options for consolidating its geographic footprint only coming into effect thereafter. Going forward, the mission’s mandate will be to focus on support for (i) the peace process, , including to mediation between the Government of Sudan and the Darfur armed movements, the national Peace Commission, and support for the implementation of any peace agreement; (ii) support to peacebuilding activities, including strengthening the State Liaison Functions (SLFs) and expanding them into Jebel Marra; (iii) the protection of civilians, monitoring and reporting on human rights, including sexual and gender-based violence and grave violations against children, the facilitation of humanitarian assistance and to contribute to the creation of the necessary security conditions for the voluntary, informed, safe, dignified and sustainable return of refugees and IDPs, or, where appropriate, their local integration or relocation to a third location.

In this changing context, project implementation is going well and government institutions have been engaged as partners (64%), with national non-governmental organizations (NGOs - 18%) and international NGOs (18%) also playing a part. The engagement and capacity building of government institutions acts as a viable exit strategy and as such ensuring the continuity of benefits to the community once the project ends.

***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 regime change has also had an impact on Central Darfur, where the state witnessed large demonstrations as well as gathering of crowds in urban centres to support, denounce or celebrate events 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 approaches 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 communities. It is the first PBF funded project in the country that has initiated a coordinated approach bringing together the government, different parts of the United Nations, national and international NGOs, academia, civil society and community leaders together to discuss and engage and support common priorities for peace. The pilot is serving as a good example for other states and wider replication and was able to bring forward a series of lessons learned for future PBF programming through, for example, the Peacebuilding Workshop held with UNCT and UNAMID colleagues in Zalingei on 16-17 September 2019.

***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, government and NGOs partners 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:

* A baseline survey was conducted in Golo in collaboration with the Institute of Peace and Development Studies at Zalingei University. The report is attached
* A more detailed Context/Conflict Analysis was conducted and identified conflict drivers, actors and capacities for peace. Attached is a copy of the report.
* A perception survey was conducted by University of Zalingei and the survey noted quite a positive trajectory in terms of the impact of this project on the lives of the communities. 94% of the communities were satisfied with formal rule of law initiatives against a baseline of 5%. 86% of community members reported a decrease in communal conflicts including child rights and GBV violations, a huge surge in confidence compared to a baseline of 53%. Report is being developed
* Three success stories were developed, shared and published by PBF on Twitter, Facebook and UNDP Website as follows:
* <https://www.facebook.com/unpeacebuilding/photos/a.215044465234250/3017668621638473/?type=3&theater>
* [https://twitter.com/UNPeacebuilding/status/1174699688651632641?s=19](https://eur03.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Ftwitter.com%2FUNPeacebuilding%2Fstatus%2F1174699688651632641%3Fs%3D19&data=02%7C01%7Cjames.handina%40undp.org%7Ca2f6b23bc6484701c3cd08d73e9fbcea%7Cb3e5db5e2944483799f57488ace54319%7C0%7C0%7C637046728105822442&sdata=zuJN7ZOq%2BPowJ6QZuNcbgfjsEjfsfeTdfDxp1tRK6WE%3D&reserved=0)
* [http://www.sd.undp.org/content/sudan/en/home/stories/SUDAN-Peacebuilding-Champions.html](https://eur03.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.sd.undp.org%2Fcontent%2Fsudan%2Fen%2Fhome%2Fstories%2FSUDAN-Peacebuilding-Champions.html&data=02%7C01%7Cjames.handina%40undp.org%7Ca4a188bbaff645518fb208d744f03bb1%7Cb3e5db5e2944483799f57488ace54319%7C0%7C0%7C637053670886431073&sdata=Qzn0aIqPMYPAXbQrecxKrI9KkOcMZUFf8Ke0CyH%2Btro%3D&reserved=0)
* 14-community conflict resolution mechanisms (CBRMS) established in Golo with 33% women. In November 2019, members from one CBRM managed to use their learnt skills and diffuse a potentially explosive confrontation between the youth and Sudanese Armed forces in Golo town. CBRMS are now part of the broader Golo Peace Committee reporting directly to the Wali and Peace Council. According to the perception survey 84% of the community noted that women’s participation makes CBRMs more effective and 79% of the community confirmed presence of a good mix of representatives of female, youth, tribes and minorities in CBRMs.
* A Family and Child Protection Unit (FCPU) was established in Golo to prevent and respond to child right violations.
* Four handpumps were rehabilitated providing clean water to over 2,000 people (50% women) in Golo and this reduced pressure on existing water sources
* Presence and capacity of government WASH staff strengthened at locality level.
* More than 600 people have access to safe means of excreta disposal through construction of 300 emergency latrines for the new IDPs in Golo town.
* 89 community members (46% women and youth) were trained, on hand pumps mechanics, chlorination, hygiene promotion and management of water sources, the composition of participants ensured that both new IDPs and host community are together managing water sources.

***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):***

During the baseline interviews, some communities expressed their gratitude at being interviewed *"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)*

Access has improved and Sheikh of Jebel Sumen village, Mr. Altahi Musa Eissa (50 years) confirms, *“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!”*

The project has had significant impact on the lives of communities, Om-elfaghra Abdulrahman Mohamed (female - 28 years) a CBRM member negotiated a potentially explosive incident in August 2019 in Golo *“I led the negotiations with our CBRM members between youth and SAF in front of the military camp in Golo town, when youth were demonstrating and managed to quell the potentially explosive situation!”.*

Some assets are being established using locally available materials and the Golo Locality Commissioner, Hassabalrasool Ahmad Hussain (60 years) said, *“Using stones have significantly reduced the overall cost of construction of the Peace and Justice Reconciliation Centre and we agreed to increase the size of the center from the locality budget savings! It helps also conserve the environment and has created jobs for our youth.”*

Stakeholders appreciates the catalytic nature of the PBF funding and Maria Abaker Osman (32 years), Head of Gender and Peacebuilding Unit at the Institute of Peace and Development Studies, University of Zalingei said *“The PBF funded project has played a catalytic role for Central Darfur. Women in Darfur want peace and we will utilize all our strengths to bring peace to Golo, Darfur since we are the ones bearing the biggest brunt of the conflict”.*

***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)***

Sudan witnessed continued economic hardship and a socio-political crisis from December 2018 to April 2019 leading to the change of government. The period leading to that was characterized by a Declaration of State of Emergency in the country with frequent reshuffling of government staff and stakeholders to the project. This resulted in significant delays in project implementation especially for activities that required approval by government counterparts at different levels. With the formation of a new government, the situation has however changed for the better.

The security situation has also been quite tense over much of the reported period. Several of the project target villages witnessed clashes between the SLA factions leading to forced displacement of civilians. This caused delays as the project team needed to identify the right target groups and geographic areas for activities. The situation has somewhat improved now but remains unpredictable. The government has since declared a ceasefire in the entire country in support of the peace negotiations being led by South Sudan government.

The influx of IDPs from neighboring localities, due to increase in fighting between two of SLA-AW factions, put pressure on land and basic services which could lead to conflict. Area Humanitarian Country Team conducted a mission to assess IDP needs and these IDPs are being assisted with emergency supplies by other humanitarian agencies.

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 – Context Analysis report
* Photo – Context Analysis workshop with nomads
* Photo - Farmer Field School – Potatoes
* Photo – Citrus Nursery rehabilitation
* Photo – Pump Mechanic training
* Photo – 300 Latrine slabs
* Photo – Peace and Justice Reconciliation Centre in Golo town
* Photo – Veterinary Centre
* Photo – CAHWs practical demonstration
* UNDP Annual financial expenditure report
* UNICEF Annual 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

Construction of the Peace and Justice Reconciliation Centre is ongoing and will be completed in December 2019. The Centre will be used for reconciliation meetings accommodating communities and leadership from all regardless of tribe and women will use the centre to promote peaceful coexistence in the communities.

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.

A context analysis was finalized by an external Consultant in September 2019 and the main root factors of the Golo conflict were found to include weak governance and rule of law institutions, inequalities (marginalization), land tenure, competition over natural resources, and limited access to basic services. Proximate factors that drove the conflict include proliferation of arms, politicization of the native administration, inter-communal relationships and competition over natural resources; spreading of violence against women, frequent tensions and mistrust between Fur and Arab tribes. The majority of these factors are being addressed under this project.

Informal rule of law was promoted through the establishment of 14 community-based conflict resolution mechanisms (CBRMs) in Golo comprising of 144 members (33% women, 45% youth). 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 CBRMs are now fully functional as evidenced by the mediation role taken by the Golo CBRM led by Om-elfaghra Abdulrahman Mohamed (female - 28 years) where they successfully negotiated a potentially explosive incident in October 2019 in Golo between youth and Sudanese armed Forces in Golo town, when youth were demonstrating about a soldier who had killed one person and injured 3 persons for unknown reasons and no arrests had been made. The committee managed to negotiate an agreement that was later ratified by the State Wali (Governor). The government now appreciate the role of the CBRMs, and they are now included in the Locality Peace Committee. According to a recent perception survey 84% of the community reinforced the point that women’s participation makes the CBRMs more effective 79% of the community confirmed presence of a good mix of representatives of female, youth, tribes and minorities in CBRMs. 86% of community members reported a decrease in communal conflicts including child rights and GBV violations, a huge surge in confidence compared to a baseline of 53%. Decrease is in sync with increase in formal and informal RoL mechanisms. 93% of community members reported satisfaction with informal (baseline 83%) and 94% were satisfied with formal rule of law initiatives (baseline 5%) due to changes in new government compared to the baseline of 33%.

The compound for a Family and Child Protection Unit was constructed in Golo under the Joint UNAMID-UNCT Rule of Law Programme. However, the existing structure was deemed inadequate and UNICEF is planning construction of additional 3 rooms and a waiting room to the same building to make it match the standards for FCPU structures. 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 strengthening 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

Youth play an important role in peacebuilding and durable solutions. Eight youth (38% female) from the Fur and other 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 other tribes (10%) 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. Lack of production and marketing of cash crops such as fruits and potatoes, was one of the proximate factors identified during the Context analysis. High prices of basic commodities are also driving people into negative coping strategies and the project is working with 65 youth (31% female) from IDP, returnee and host communities on a variety of IGAs including masonry, carpentry, welding and midwifery. These vocational skills will get the youth occupied and focus on their livelihoods rather than joining the armed movements

Sustainable development is strengthened by regular and continuous learning for farmers and the community identified land for seven farmer field schools / producer associations where 175 farmers (60% women) from Fur and other tribes are producing potatoes and tomatoes. 81% of the community members reported an increase in the economic interventions between diverse communities according to the October 2019 perception survey conducted by University of Zalingei (baseline 30%). 97% of target communities reported increased trust between members of community and their local authorities (baseline 25%) and this was due to changes in political landscape as more people trust formal and informal structures in Golo. 88% (21% strongly agreed and 67% agree) of people (37% female; 29% youth) in target areas expressed improved perceptions of social cohesion due to the concept of collective work (baseline 49%) among the diverse communities in terms of tribes, gender and age.

A total of 20 CAHWs (10% female, 26% youth) predominantly from the nomads’ community were trained by Veterinary Doctor and Technician from Department of Animal Resources. Training focused on epidemic control and declaration, primary diagnosis of cases and reporting and use of basic drugs and treatment. CAHWs kits were distributed after the training and they have already started to use the kits in animal treatment.

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. Two enrollment campaigns were conducted in two communities sanitizing them to send school children, especially girls, to school. Education supplies were distributed to returnees and new IDPs in hosting schools in Golo.

Rehabilitation of four hand pumps, construction of 300 emergency shared household latrines, training of WASH committees, training of hand-pump mechanics and 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, Ministry of Health and Social Development, 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 plus selection of paralegals 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.  A perception survey was conducted by University of Zalingei, Institute of Peace and Development Studies from 18 to 20 October 2019 in all the targeted villages. A total of 70 people was interviewed by data collection enumerators trained by the University. UNDP assisted with the Data analysis and preliminary results were produced for this report. |
| **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.  A perception survey was conducted, and the findings were included in this report |
| **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 was assessed that the presence of this peacebuilding fund project, in Jebel Marra area, has a catalytic effect to the region. Going forward it has been determined that UNAMID will conduct State Liaison Functions (SLF 2020) in Central Darfur as well as in the existing SLFs in the four other states.  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 previously put in place in Jebel Marra area for UN and other development partners. The new government is trying to create favorable conditions for other donors to invest in Golo despite some resistance from members of the old regime. |
| **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. DARFOOD is still assessing the security stability in Golo for them to fully commit to this initiative. 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, established during the year for better planning and knowledge sharing on peacebuilding activities in Golo and Zalingei (state level) has been progressing well. Issues of collaborations, synergies and complementarities are discussed and adopted. |
| **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 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 Development * 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 such as dam rehabilitations, which is an ideal exit strategy for rural communities since it promotes ownership. Community members form water user committees (WUC), 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 project  This 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 Masaleet, Zagawa, Tama, Zreigat, Nawaiba, Am Jalol, Falat, Ta’a lba, and Bargo tribes. This will help build peace in the communities and promote peaceful coexistence.  The project is also working with water and sanitation authorities to ensure that the good technical capacity is maintained in Golo to provide overall supervision and support coordination.  The project is working with 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 Golo is slowly changing for the better. Armed clashes in Golo have reduced significantly although there are still intermittent clashes between the SAF and the Sudan Liberation Army- Abdul Wahid (SLA-AW), including the fall out of other SLA-factions (Alfouka, Hassabo and Aldouk factions) and inter-communal conflict is still rife. UNDP/UNICEF together with UNAMID is closely monitoring the security situation. The security situation has not impacted this project implementation and both UNDP and UNICEF are coordinating with UNDSS to ensure maximum staff security. The perception survey is being used to adjust project activities in close consultation with the Golo Locality Commissioner, Golo Town Leader and other community representatives.  However, project implementation has been impacted by cash shortages. UNDP; UNICEF with other UNCT members have engaged government leadership on the issue of cash availability with minimal success but will continue with these engagements to ensure the success of this project. Another threat to the project is the influx of IDPs from neighboring localities, which could exacerbate 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. Going forward, a relapse into conflict amongst the SLA-factions and government cannot be ruled out. It is also not yet clear as to whether SLA-AW will participate in the peace process so setbacks to the peace process in Central Darfur cannot be ruled out. There could also be delays to establishment of the Peace Commission, as well as the insufficient buy-in of key stakeholders. Of note is that the risk of local government turnover is being partially mitigated by identifying and aligning with key community members who can support and promote ongoing community participation in the implementation process. |
| **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 were 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 community animal health workers (10%); 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 particular from Fur and other tribes in Golo, participated in productive agricultural activities where 50% of them are members in the community value chain producer groups for citrus and potato production.  Women are also active members of the Parent Teacher Associations, WASH Committees and Community Based Protection Networks. |
| **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 new government still has a lot to accomplish with regards to the attainment of total peace in Jebel Marra. The government security structures are still skeptical and are afraid that the armed movements might gain ground during this peaceful period. As outlined earlier, pockets of conflict are still visible occasionally in Golo and surrounding areas but generally these have not affected the implementation of our 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% | A perception survey was conducted by University of Zalingei in October 2019 targeting all targeted villages. 86% of community members reported a decrease in communal conflicts including child rights and GBV violations, a huge surge in confidence compared to a baseline of 53%. Decrease is in sync with increase in formal and informal RoL and protection mechanisms. |  | 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% | A perception survey was conducted by University of Zalingei in October 2019 targeting all the targeted villages. 93% of community members reported satisfaction with informal and 94% were satisfied with formal rule of law initiatives due to changes in new government. The average for both was 93.5% |  |  |
| **Indicator 1.3:** Number of young people/adolescents with peacebuilding competencies and meaningful engagement at community level | 0 | 100 | 117 youth (31% female) gained knowledge on peacebuilding and conducted a peacebuilding event in Golo where over 1,500 (65% women) community members from different tribes interacted in various events working together to achieve a common goal. 65 of these youth are participating in vocational skill (masonry, welding, carpentry and midwifery). Thus 117% achievement of target | Changes in government has delayed the startup of this intervention |  |
| **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 perception survey was conducted by University of Zalingei in October 2019 and 50% of the population reported an increase in access to PJRC and paralegal services since the establishment of the PJRC. The Centre is not fully completed by the community is appreciating its existence and proposed functions. | Changes in government has delayed the startup of this intervention |  |
| **Indicator 1.1.2:** Number of cases successfully mediated | 0 | 100 cases | During the perception survey conducted in October 2019, members of CBRMs reported receiving 144 cases of conflicts for mediation from the villages and all cases were successfully mediated to the satisfaction of both parties |  |  |
| **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 175 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 Manual  84% of the community reinforced the point that women’s participation makes the CBRMs more effective | Target surpassed |  |
| **Indicator 1.2.2:** % cases successfully mediated and resolved by CBRMs. | 50% | 80% | According to the Perception survey conducted a 100% success rate was recorded where 144 cases were received and all were mediated and resolved to the satisfaction of both parties. 79% confirmed presence of a good mix of representatives of female, youth, tribes and minorities in CBRMs. |  |  |
| **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 as well as to add necessary annexes to the existing 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. |  |  |
| **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 December 2019 | Delays in finalization of agreement with partners | Will be done by December 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 interventions  Thus 50% achievement of target | Delays due to challenges with identification of target villages. | Issues resolved and implementation to commence early Nov. |
| **Indicator 2.2:** Percentage of community members reporting an increase in the economic interventions between diverse communities (UNDP) | 30% | 75% | According to the perception survey 81% of the community members reported an increase in the economic interventions between diverse communities (54% somewhat agree, 26% mostly agrees and 1% agrees to a greater extend). The economic interventions include farmer field schools (FFS), nursery establishment, demonstration plots and parents-teacher associations. | Access to cash is one of the reasons for the delay. |  |
| **Indicator 2.3:** Percentage of target groups reporting increased trust between members of community and their local authorities | 25% | 40% | A perception survey was conducted by University of Zalingei in October 2019 and 66% strongly trust and 31% trust bringing the total to 97% of target communities reporting increased trust between members of community and their local authorities  This was above the target due to changes in political landscape as more people trust formal and informal structures in Golo |  |  |
| **Output 2.1:** Youth volunteers from Golo Locality empowered to play an active role in peacebuilding and recovery processes | **Indicator 2.1.1:** % of people in target areas with improved perceptions of social cohesion within eighteen months of project implementation due to the concept of collective work, (disaggregated by gender and age) | 49% | 75% | A perception survey was conducted by University of Zalingei and 88% (21% strongly agreed and 67% agree) of people (37% female; 29% youth) in target areas expressed improved perceptions of social cohesion due to the concept of collective work. The project is indeed making a positive impact in the lives of Golo communities | Changes in government has delayed the implementation of this project since the government is the main stakeholder |  |
| **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.  4 Peacebuilding events are planned for December 2019 targeting nomads, IDPs and host communities  Thus 20% achievement of target |  |  |
| **Output 2.2:** Agricultural Productivity improved through adoption of improved techniques. | **Indicator 2.2.1:** Number of CAHWs trained and equipped (disaggregated by gender and age) | 1 | 10 | A total of 20 CAHWs (10% female, 26% youth) predominantly from the nomads’ community were trained by Veterinary Doctor and Technician from Department of Animal Resources. Training focused on epidemic control and declaration, primary diagnosis of cases and reporting and use of basic drugs and treatment.  CAHWs kits were distributed after the training and they have already started to use the kits in animal treatment.  100% achievement of target | Target Achieved |  |
| **Indicator 2.2.2:** Number of producer association/cooperatives established and functional. | 0 | 10 | 7 producer associations were functional with 175 farmers (50% female). Improved Picasso potatoes variety (2,000kg) and improved Strain-B tomatoes variety (1,000g) were distributed and planted in 3ha. Farmers trained on pests, diseases identification and control. Farmers harvested 70% more than their usual harvest per feddan and their lifestyle is bound to change.  One beekeeping producer group with 40 members (28 youth and 12 adult) reactivated.  80% 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% | A perception survey was conducted by University of Zalingei in October 2019 and 40% of the school-aged boys and girls-reported accessing quality and appropriate sanitation facilities at the school. This was a significant increase from the 0% baseline and confirms the initial impact of the project. |  |  |
| **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.  91% of the community expressed maximum satisfaction with the education services that their children receive according to the perception survey  Thus 36% achievement of target. | Delays in finalization of agreement with partner, which is now finalized, and work has commenced. |  |
| **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 for implementation by end Dec 2019  Perception survey picked that 59% of the community are satisfied with the WASH services since the start of the Project  Thus 20% achievement of target | Identification of target villages took longer than expected due to emergency and displacement. Agreement reached and work has commenced. |  |
| **Indicator 2.8.2:** Number of diverse and representative water management committees (WMC) | 4 | 10 | 4 WASH committees were established and trained from both new IDPs and host community also community members trained to ensure sustainability of services including 29 hand pump mechanics (including 6 women) and 30 community hygiene promoters (including 19 women) , and 30 community chlorinators (including 16 women) 6 community to support for establishment of committees is identified in line with the above WASH indicator 2.1  Perception survey noted that 59% of the community were satisfied with the work of the WMC after trainings under Golo project  This 40% achievement of target | Same as above. |  |

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)