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**PBF PROJECT progress report**

**COUNTRY:** **Sudan**

**TYPE OF REPORT: semi-annual, annual OR FINAL:   
Semi-annual**

**YEAR of report: 2021**

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| --- | --- |
| **Project Title:** Building Sustainable Peace and Social Cohesion in Tawilla Locality, North Darfur  Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway:  PBF/SDN/A-2 - 00119468 | |
| **If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund:**  Country Trust Fund  Regional Trust Fund  **Name of Recipient Fund:** | **Type and name of recipient organizations:**  **RUNO UNDP (Convening Agency)**  **RUNO UNHCR**  **RUNO UNICEF**  **RUNO UN-HABITAT** |
| **Date of first transfer: 2 January 2020**  **Project end date: 31st December 2021**  **Is the current project end date within 6 months?** - No | |
| **Check if the project falls under one or more PBF priority windows:**  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 organization):**  **Recipient Organization Amount**  UNDP     $1,234,457.40  UNHCR      $845,300  UNICEF      $1,000,000  UNHABITAT      $1,000,000.6  **Total: $ 4,079,758**    Approximate implementation rate as percentage of total project budget: 31%[[1]](#footnote-1)  \*ATTACH PROJECT EXCEL BUDGET SHOWING CURRENT APPROXIMATE EXPENDITURE\*  **Gender-responsive Budgeting:**  Indicate dollar amount from the project document to be allocated to activities focused on gender equality or women’s empowerment: $1,563,258.62  Amount expended to date on activities focused on gender equality or women’s empowerment:   Data not available across all Agencies. | |
| **Project Gender Marker: GM2**  **Project Risk Marker: 1 (Medium Risk)**  **Project PBF focus area: 2.3** | |
| **Report preparation:**  Project report prepared by: UNDP (with inputs from: UNHCR, UNICEF, UN-HABITAT and FAO)  Project report approved by: PBF Secretariat  Did PBF Secretariat review the report: Yes | |

***NOTES FOR COMPLETING THE REPORT:***

* *Avoid acronyms and UN jargon, use general /common language.*
* *Report on what has been achieved in the reporting period, not what the project aims to do.*
* *Be as concrete as possible. Avoid theoretical, vague or conceptual discourse.*
* *Ensure the analysis and project progress assessment is gender and age sensitive.*
* *Please include any COVID-19 related considerations, adjustments and results and respond to section IV.*

**PART 1: OVERALL PROJECT PROGRESS**

**Briefly outline the status of the project in terms of implementation cycle, including whether preliminary/preparatory activities have been completed (i.e. contracting of partners, staff recruitment, etc.) (1500 character limit):**

Security constraints emerged in Tawilla during Spring 2021 impacting the implementation of the project. A non-violent dispute of political nature also emerged between Tawilla community leaders, IDPs, native administration and Resistance Committees that has since been resolved.

The reporting period witnessed the completion of the baseline survey, village profiling and durable solutions Action Plan, and establishment of peace building committees in Tawilla. Agencies also completed stakeholder engagement including consultations with local community members, various community-based committees, local leadership and relevant ministries.

More specifically, UNDP started infrastructure development to strengthen the presence of rule of law institutions, held consultations on land customary and statutory laws, established land registration and arbitration committees and assessed and mapped livestock routes. UNICEF delivered trainings on child protection and installed WASH infrastructure.

FAO established locality and village peace building committees with 197 members and reactivated community reconciliation committees, launched the mapping and demarcation of livestock migratory routes through identification of the hotspot areas, trained community leaders on climate change and establishment of crop protection committees and livestock monitoring mechanisms. UN-HABITAT completed the collection of secondary baseline data and started the re-planning, mapping and demarcation of four return villages in Tawilla locality.

IOM conducted primary baseline survey and data collection between December 2020 - February 2021. UNHCR supported community based protection networks, enabled IDPs and returnees to prevent escalation of violence, and identify and refer persons with specific needs to specialized service providers. UNHCR also held awareness raising sessions in Tawilla on legal procedures for land registration and advanced solutions by facilitating access to security of tenure among IDP-returnees.

**Please indicate any significant project-related events anticipated in the next six months, i.e. national dialogues, youth congresses, film screenings, etc. (1000 character limit):**

*Peace conferences* will be held at locality and state-level by UNDP with the participation of community leaders, community-based resolution mechanisms (CBRMs), internally displaced persons (IDPs), nomads, rule of law actors, civil society, peacebuilding institutions, and federal-level peacebuilding entities.

*Peace dialogue forums* will be held at community and locality-level by UNDP with the participation of community members, native administrations, rule of law actors, and other peacebuilding stakeholders in the locality.

*A community consultation* will be held by UNHCR concerning the relocation of a water project from Khartoum Jaded to another site.

*Mediation and inter-communal dialogues* will be organized by Community Reconciliation Committees and facilitated by UNHCR

*Five awareness-raising public seminars* *and youth forums* will be facilitated by UNICEF to discuss the types of violence in the area, including gender-based violence, its causes and ways to overcome it.

*Validation workshop* will be held by FAO on the digitally mapped livestock routes and the physical demarcation of the western livestock routes along the hotspot areas.

*Training on climate change, natural resources and conflict* will be held by FAO to train the community members on the impacts of climate change on natural resources and to map underlying conflicts.

FAO will *build capacity of the peace committees in conflict resolution and promotion of peace*

**FOR PROJECTS WITHIN SIX MONTHS OF COMPLETION: summarize the main structural, institutional or societal level change the project has contributed to. This is not anecdotal evidence or a list of individual outputs, but a description of progress made toward the main purpose of the project. (1500 character limit):**

N/A

**In a few sentences, explain whether the project has had a positive human impact. May include anecdotal stories about the project**’**s positive effect on the people**’**s lives. Include direct quotes where possible or weblinks to strategic communications pieces. (2000 character limit):**

Anecdotes and citations collected from the Agencies:

**1: A School in Kunjara** implemented as part of UNHCR’s Community Support Projects (CSP) has increased access to basic education among IDP girls in the area.

**2: Water projects** implemented under the UNHCR CSP modality, not only increased access to safe drinking water but helped to foster peaceful co-existence between IDPs and nomadic community in Tawilla.

**3: Tawilla Community-based Child Protection Network (CBCPN) and Rescuing of 1,500 displaced persons in Katur Village:**

Thanks to trainings, Hassan kept in communication with Sudan State Council for Child Welfare, UNICEF and relevant local authorities for the purpose of monitoring, reporting and resolving incidence of violence against children and women. In March 2021, he reported the displacement of 1500 persons to Katur village from Dobo Alumda in Tawilla as a result of a tribal conflict. Many of them were women and unaccompanied children.

Hassan and members of the network provided shelter and food with the support of the local people and approached UNICEF reporting the emergency situation. As a result, an interagency mission had been undertaken to identify the needs of displaced persons and design an immediate intervention. In addition to the lack of the basic needs, it was found that 50 women were exposed to sexual harassment and two female children were raped.

The peacebuilding project supported CBCPN to report the cases of rape and transport victims to the El-Fasher Hospital to receive medical care and psycho-social support. Agencies also advocated to end the tribal conflict and for IDPs to return to their villages. Displaced Persons from Dobo Alumda returned eventually to their farms and village resuming their routine activities.

4: *“Being member of the core team of sketch mapping and STDM gave me insight to improve my tasks in the Department of Planning of the Ministry of Infrastructure of North Darfur. Now, we are preparing a full map of El-Fasher at neighbourhood level using the tool of STDM and mobile applications.”* By: Mohieldeen Bukhari - Urban Planner

5: *“Sketch mapping and the social land tenure model STDM training were great opportunities to promote participation approach and utilization of technology to solve land management issues in Darfur. This is our way to solve land issues in our community. We have to listen to each other and count on hybrid customary and official land management.”* By: Mr. Ibrahim Aboud - Darfur Land Commission, North Darfur

**PART II: RESULT PROGRESS BY PROJECT OUTCOME**

*Describe overall progress under each Outcome made during the reporting period (for June reports: January-June; for November reports: January-November; for final reports: full project duration). Do not list individual activities. If the project is starting to make/has made a difference at the outcome level, provide specific evidence for the progress (quantitative and qualitative) and explain how it impacts the broader political and peacebuilding context.*

* “*On track” refers to the timely completion of outputs as indicated in the workplan.*
* “*On track with peacebuilding results” refers to higher-level changes in the conflict or peace factors that the project is meant to contribute to. These effects are more likely in mature projects than in newer ones.*

*If your project has more than four outcomes, contact PBSO for template modification.*

**Outcome 1: Durable solutions for the return of IDPs and refugees and the residents are made possible by peaceful resolution of land disputes, and sustainable land and natural resource management facilities enhanced agricultural productivity, processing and value chains to create jobs and improve livelihoods.**

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress: Off Track**

**Progress summary:** *(3000 character limit)*

Despite obstacles imposed by the COVID-19 pandemic and security issues in the project implementation sites, the project made some progress under the durable solutions pillar to ensure return of IDPs and refugees, to resolve land disputes and to improve natural resource management and provide alternative livelihood options.   
  
As one of the key areas of progress, IOM rolled out data collection between December 2020 and February 2021 across 22 villages in Tawila locality. A total number of 434 IDP households were surveyed (411 of which were in camp-like settings and 23 of which were outside), in addition to 420 returnee households and 323 non-displaced households. IOM achieved a total sample size of 1,177 households survey in North Darfur. UNHCR finalized the Durable Solutions baseline data collection, analysed and validated the data, and held a Durable Solutions Action Planning Workshop with the involvement of the local communities.

Agencies contributed to keeping young people away from conflict by providing access to education and employment. To achieve this, UNDP conducted a labor and market skills assessment in Tawilla and provided vocational skill development and trainings for 200 young people form the area on welding, food processing, masonry and mechanics.

The project also provided alternative livelihood options for women in the spirit of empowering women to promote peaceful coexistence in the community. UNDP provided training to 60 women from the community to start their businesses in soap making, dairy products sale and keeping small trade shops.

Furthermore, the project addressed one of the key obstacles to achieve durable solutions for return of IDPs and refugees. Namely, agencies initiated work on resolving and settling land-related disputes. UNDP provided information on statutory and customary land laws to support the land tenure system reform process with the participation of women. UNDP also provided a training on land management and arbitration system for land conflict adjudication. FAO established a Higher Peacebuilding Committee to work on land related issues in Tawilla. Agencies jointly identified locations and with the help of IPs established 6 Village Council Peacebuilding Committees in Khazan Tunjur, Taradonat, Dobo Almoda, Bobayiya Sigili, Kogara and Tabara in order to foster local dispute resolution mechanisms.

The project equally made progress in identifying problematic livestock migratory routes and needed services along these routes, to be validated at a later stage. Progress was made as well in addressing the impact of climate change on natural resources through provision of trainings to the targeted beneficiaries.. With this, the project contributes to raising community awareness for the sustainable management of natural resource and livestock routes.

UN-HABITAT advanced the project on the side of improving land management and planning practice in the community by engaging the community and public institutions, promoting informed decision making on land demarcation via a participatory village land planning and management training. UN-HABITAT also developed a handbook on conflict management and further improved the land registration software (STDM).

**Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome:** *(1000 character limit)*

The project devoted special attention to working towards gender equality, women empowerment and youth inclusion. At the mentioned vocational training, 80 out of 200 participants were women of whom 40% were young women. In addition to this, 60 women, 36 of whom were young females were selected and trained on a variety of income generating activities in Tawilla by UNDP.

Furthermore, despite strong social norms which do not allow women to participate in community level decision making forums, continuous awareness-raising and advocacy enabled regular participation of 10 women in the Community Reconciliation Committees out of the total 37 members. FAO managed through community dialogue to ensure participation of 53 women (35.8% female youth) in the village-level peace-building committees, which included 197 members in total. The overall representation of the youth in the peace-building committees reached a level of 19.8%. Although, the Peacebuilding Committees addressing these issues remain gender blind lacking the inclusion and participation of women.

Project implementing agencies also organized a set of internal trainings on gender promotion and mainstreaming through the project cycle to better understand and facilitate the implementation of GEWE via the project.

**Outcome 2: Good governance is instituted at locality level and confidence of people built: freedom of movement and physical security is taken for granted by men and women and the rule of law is perceived to be applied without fear or favour, quality basic services are accessible to all, and all feel a stakeholder to their provision.**

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

**Progress summary:** *(3000 character limit)*

Under outcome 2, UNDP continued its efforts to strengthen the security and justice institutions and partners in Tawilla as well as their capacities through specialized trainings. Capacities were built on land law reform focusing on customary right of land ownership, access to land and women’s rights to land ownership. Thanks to the capacity building training a pool of advocates was also created among the community members.

The project equally contributed to the capacity building of 21 officers from law enforcement authorities on early warning, early response and intelligence-led policing. SPF capacities were also strengthened by the establishment of a crime management software and a media monitoring and complaint management system to help Sudanese Police Force to analyze data and better respond on a timely manner to crime and conflict and inform state government interventions.

In addition to this, UNICEF established a school in Kunjara, delivered a needs assessment among the community to allow activity planning, started the rehabilitation and improvement of WASH infrastructure, equipped child friendly spaces, and delivered trainings on child protection, GBV and resolving family issues and child abuse.

**Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome:** *(1000 character limit)*

In terms of the gender dimension of the beneficiaries of the training activities, 60% of the child protection training beneficiaries were female. 160 individuals were trained in total, including from locality child protection authorities, community based child protection Networks, NGO staff, social workers and youth. They were trained on GBV, referral pathways, case management, and life skills and peacebuilding.

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

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

**Progress summary:** *(3000 character limit)*

During the reporting period, the project focused on the establishment and reactivation of Community-based Resolution Mechanisms (CBRMs). UNDP with the El Fasher University Center for Peace and Development reactivated 3 CBRMs that contributed to the enhanced capacities of the community on peace and conflict resolution, community mobilisation, improved communication, negotiation, mediation and arbitration skills. As a result, the CBRMs already successfully resolved 3 conflict cases in Tawilla that were reported to them.

Furthermore, UNHCR supported Community based Protection Networks (CBPNs), enabling IDPs and returnees to be agents of their own protection, e.g. through participation in return monitoring in Khartoum Jaded & Umgaras, sharing of early warning information on conflict in Dobo with UNHCR to enable advocacy with security actors to prevent escalation of violence, and identification and referral of persons with specific needs – such as documentation - to specialized service providers. UNHCR’s awareness raising sessions in Tawilla on legal procedures for land registration advanced solutions by facilitating access to security of tenure among IDP-returnees.

Moreover, as a result of the life skills and peace building training delivered by UNICEF, an action plan for promoting child protection and culture of peace in Tawilla with emphasis of engaging youth was developed. Accordingly, some of the trained participants engaged in awareness raising sessions in their neighborhood targeting 10 persons each; including women and girls.

**Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome:** *(1000 character limit)*

Traditionally women do not participate in conflict resolution mechanisms in communities. UNDP manages to reactivate three community-based resolution mechanisms with 72 members and advocated for the inclusion of 15 women in the committees. This was a significant stride towards gender equality in Tawilla locality considering the strict cultural norms and other barriers which limit women participation.

**PART III: CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Monitoring:** Please list monitoring activities undertaken in the reporting period (1000 character limit)  UN Agencies undertook separate missions to Tawilla to monitor the implementation of activities and trainings. During these visits, agencies conducted meetings with community members, community leaders, local government counterparts and face to face interviews with local beneficiaries. Agencies equally conducted remote monitoring to assess the progress of project implementing partners’ activities. As an outcome, agencies prepared reports on progress, challenges and recommendations that fed into the State-level PBF Coordination meetings. | Do outcome indicators have baselines? Yes  Has the project launched perception surveys or other community-based data collection?  The Perception and Intentions survey is an integral part of the household survey prepared to establish the baseline for this project. Data collection tools were formulated in consultation with the Durable Solutions Working Group. Data collection was carried out by IOM, the Joint IDPs Profiling Service (JIPS), and a national NGO, SUDIA. |
| **Evaluation:** Has an evaluation been conducted during the reporting period?  No | Evaluation budget (response required):    Final independent evaluation budget hasn’t been determined yet. To be discussed with PBF Secretariat.  If project will end in next six months, describe the evaluation preparations *(1500 character limit)*:    A no cost extension will be requested to finish project implementation and make arrangements for final evaluation. |
| **Catalytic effects (financial):** Indicate name of funding agent and amount of additional non-PBF funding support that has been leveraged by the project. | Name of funder: Amount:  SLF USD 2,618,021  CERF USD 2,169,801  Japan USD 1,600,000 |
| **Other:** Are there any other issues concerning project implementation that you want to share, including any capacity needs of the recipient organizations? *(1500 character limit)* | The PBF Project in North Darfur suffered a significant delay due to four factors: the COVID-19 pandemic, social unrest and security concerns, delays in obtaining permissions from the Government due to the frequent changes of government officials and lengthy process of preliminary project preparation activities.  Efforts are underway to strengthen security details to enhance civilian protection following the exit of UNAMID and engage warring parties to agree to a peaceful settlement and allow the project to continue.  Moreover, there is a need for capacity building of all PBF partners on conflict sensitivity and peacebuilding, gender sensitivity, durable solutions, community mobilisation and outreach as well as on improving project visibility for donors. As a response, the PBF Secretariat rolled out a conflict sensitivity and peacebuilding workshop in the 5 Darfur States during the first half of June. The Secretariat also prepared a set of tools and guidance on gender sensitivity. The UNHCR and UNDP-led Durable Solutions Working Group is also in discussion regarding a durable solutions training.  Furthermore, in May 2021, the Federal Government deregistered several national non-governmental organizations among which several PBF project implementing partners. The overall impact of this Governmental decision is not known yet but it is going to have major implications potentially resulting in further delays of project implementation. |

**PART IV: COVID-19**

*Please respond to these questions if the project underwent any monetary or non-monetary adjustments due to the COVID-19 pandemic.*

1. Monetary adjustments: Please indicate the total amount in USD of adjustments due to COVID-19:
2. Non-monetary adjustments: Please indicate any adjustments to the project which did not have any financial implications:

1. Please select all categories which describe the adjustments made to the project (*and include details in general sections of this report*):

x Reinforce crisis management capacities and communications

☐ Ensure inclusive and equitable response and recovery

x Strengthen inter-community social cohesion and border management

☐ Counter hate speech and stigmatization and address trauma

☐ Support the SG’s call for a global ceasefire

☐ Other (please describe):

If relevant, please share a COVID-19 success story of this project (*i.e. how adjustments of this project made a difference and contributed to a positive response to the pandemic/prevented tensions or violence related to the pandemic etc.*)

During a recent training held in Tawilla and in El Fasher, UN-HABITAT conducted awareness raising among the participants on COVID-19 prevention measures such as effective hand washing techniques, physical distancing, proper mask wearing, personal hygiene and behavioural change promotion. Protection supply kits against COVID-19 were also distributed to participants.

**PART V: INDICATOR BASED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT**

*Using the* ***Project Results 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 your 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 any explanation.* Provide gender and age disaggregated data. (300 characters max per entry)

|  | **Performance Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Indicator Milestone** | **Current indicator progress** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay**  **(if any)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Outcome 1: Durable solutions for the return of IDPs and refugees and the residents are made possible by peaceful resolution of land disputes, and sustainable land and natural resource management facilitates enhanced agricultural productivity, processing and value-chains to create jobs and improve livelihoods.** | Indicator 1a  Percentage of community members reporting improved socio-economic conditions (social cohesion and economic opportunities) in their locality. Disaggregated by sex and age | Employment rate: 63%  Access to education: 53% | TBD |  | The baseline has been conducted in Tawila, the result was presented by UNHCR on 20 April 2021 |  |
| Indicator 1b  Increase in the extent to which local communities support the return and/or peaceful integration and continued presence of forcibly displaced persons and report positive interactions. Disaggregated by sex and age | Host Communities (non-displaced) that support Returnees: 99%  Host Communities (non-displaced) that support IDPS: 92% | TBD |  | The baseline has been conducted in Tawila, the result was presented by UNHCR on 20 April 2021 |  |
| Indicator 1c  Percentage of community members across all groups in the target areas reporting improved access to legal documentation and livelihood opportunities disaggregated by sex and age | No legal documentation: 20%  Employment rate: 63% | TBD |  | The baseline has been conducted in Tawila, the result was presented by UNHCR on 20 April 2021 |  |
| Output 1.1  Government capacities built for resolution of land issues including gender issues, at Locality level, and Locality Action Plans produced | Indicator 1.1.1  Percentage of land institutions with improved arbitration, registration & sketch mapping capacities to deliver on their mandates | 15% | 60% |  | Capacity building for 30 people on Village Land Use Planning and Management  Capacity building for 21 ministry staff on participatory mapping approaches, and mobiles data collection | Because of the sensitivity of the land registration, particularly, in return areas, the committees requested to conduct a thorough and wide awareness campaign across the three areas before embarking on the registration process. |
| Indicator 1.1.2  Percentage of community members with registered land titles of ownership disaggregated by gender | a) i) Households with formally registered agricultural land titles of ownership: 4%  Of the households with registered land titles of ownership, 50% are female-headed households.   ii) Households with formally registered residential land titles of ownership: 21%   Of the households with registered land titles of ownership, 31% are female-headed households. | 40% (15% female) |  |  | The contract with the IP was signed on 19 May 2021 due to delays during the commitment of fund contracting |
| Output 1.2  Planning for durable solutions informs Locality Action Plans | **Indicator 1.2.3**  Number of women and youth from IDPs, returnees, host communities and nomads benefiting from IGAs and vocational skills development respectively | 0 | 200 (40% women) |  | 200 youth (120 men and 80 women) vocational skills development  60 women for IGAs |  |
| Indicator 1.2.4 Number of individuals, disaggregated by age and gender, **obtained civil documentation** | Possess legal documentation:  20% | 15% of IDPs in targeted locations |  | UNHCR carried out awareness raising sessions (60 participants (23 males, 37 female) and community outreach which increased knowledge on the importance of documentation, and enabled identification of over 4,000 vulnerable individuals in need of civil documentation. | The capacity of the Civil Registry given the limited staffing and centralized data. |
| Output 1.3  Locality-level Land and Natural Resource Management Plans prepared on an inclusive and participatory basis | Indicator 1.3.1  Number of IDPs, returnees, host communities and nomads participating within community-based resolution mechanisms | **0** | 65% | 65% | CBRMs with capacity built by UNDP received three land conflict cases and resolved all of them |  |
| Indicator 1.3.3 Percentage of disputes between farmers and nomads over natural resources successfully resolved. | Host Community (non-displaced): 38%  Return IDPs: 40% IDPs: 29%   Total community households who indicated participating in a public meeting in which local reconciliation initiatives or peace processes were discussed, at least once in the past six months: 32% | 120 (20% female, 15% youth) | 60 (20% female, 15% youth) | FAO established peace-building committees with 197 members, and Community Reconciliation Committees with 47 members (37 males, 10 female), among them 2 are youth. |  |
| **Outcome 2**  **Good governance is instituted at locality level and confidence of people built: freedom of movement and physical security is taken for granted by men and women and the rule of law is perceived to be applied without fear or favour; quality basic services are accessible to all, and all feel a stakeholder to their provision.** | Indicator 2a  Percentage of community members reporting a **perceived** **decrease in levels of violence** within and between communities and groups, including a decrease in GBV and violations of rights of the child. Disaggregated by sex and age | a) Within communities:  i. Feeling safe at night: 60%  \*Females: 56%  \*Male: 62%  ii. Feeling safe at day: 93%  \*Female: 92% \*Male: 93%  iii. Safety and security incident past year: 26%  \*Female: 25% \*Male: 26% | **40%** |  | The baseline has been conducted in Tawila, the result was presented by UNHCR on 20 April 2021 |  |
| Indicator 2b  Percentage of community members reporting **increased satisfaction with informal and formal rule of law** mechanisms/ initiatives. Disaggregated by sex and age | a) Formal: 19%  b) Informal: 37%  c) Fairly resolved by formal: 15%  d) Fairly resolved by informal: 9% | **40%** |  | The baseline has been conducted in Tawila, the result was presented by UNHCR on 20 April 2021 |  |
| Indicator 2c  Percentage of community members reporting **satisfaction with equitable access to quality basic social service**s. Disaggregated by sex and age | Satisfied with **sanitation**: 17% Satisfied with **health**: 28% Satisfied with **administration** services: 29% | **40%** |  | The baseline has been conducted in Tawila, the result was presented by UNHCR on 20 April 2021 |  |
| Output 2.1  Governance system reinforced at the local level | Indicator 2.1.1  Percentage of **functional local governance forums** advocating for policy change, social accountability and inclusion of women and youth in leadership positions | 10% | 45% | **TBD** |  | Activity planned for next reporting period |
| Indicator 2.1.2  Percentage of authorities adopting the **developed guidelines for effective mandate delivery** | 0% | 10% | **TBD** |  | Activity planned for next reporting period |
| Output 2.2  Responsive security and justice institutions promoted through increasing their presence, capacities, and service-oriented culture | Indicator 2.2.1  Number of f**unctional police posts established** to increase SPF presence in target communities | 4 | 6 | **TBD** | Finalization of procurement process to undertake civil works for construction of police post at Dobo-Omda |  |
| Indicator 2.2.2  Number of **trained police & prosecution personnel** with improved skills and ability to perform their duties (disaggregated by gender and status i.e. newly recruited/been there for last 12 months) | **0** | 40 (20% female). | **56** | **21 trained on** land law reform focusing on customary right of land ownership  6 SPF trained on early warning and early response and Intelligence led Policing  10 SPF trained on tactical intervention and first responder  5 SPF trained on crime management software, media monitoring, complaint management system |  |
| Output 2.3  Increased access to equitable quality basic services | Indicator 2.3.1  Percentage of out of schoolgirls, boys and adolescents across diverse target groups a**ccessing formal and informal education wit**h direct support from the project | a) Access to education: 53%  b) Access to informal education: 15% | 80% (50 % girls) | None yet | Two community discussion on education needs were conducted. discussions for project implementation have been held with Ministry of Education. Verbal information about project provided to stakeholders to facilitate their engagement. | Delay in Project document amendment and approval, school closure |
|  | Indicator 2.3.2  Number of girls, boys, women and men from diverse community groups having **access to safe drinking water a**nd sanitation | TBD | 20,000 (as a % of the population) | None yet | Community needs were identified.  Funds transferred to WES for implementing drilling of 4 hand pumps, 9 water storage, 9 water taps stand in 9 schools, training in hand pump mechanics. The training will include women.  UNICEF consulted women, households, and communities in the project area to facilitate them to be able to hold responsibilities on the maintenance of the project. | Delay in project development and approval. |
| Output 2.4  Capacities of services providers and communities are enhanced to manage and deliver basic services in a responsive, and inclusive way) | Indicator 2.4.1  Number of E**ducation officials and PTA members reporting a greater understanding of the theory and practice of conflict sensitivity** and peacebuilding | 0 | 10 education officials, 200 PTA members (at least 40% female) | None yet | An assessment of local partner’s capacity was completed.  Contracting is in progress. Communities in project area were consulted extensively. Collection of data to improve data quality of Population Projection Report for North Darfur and registration of IDPs and refugees is being progressively updated | Another challenge is the dissolution PTAs by an order from the MoE and currently the MoE is working on formation of new PTAs |
| Indicator 2.4.2  Percentage of community members (men and women) who **perceive the water committees as an effective mechanism** in resolving tensions and disputes about water | TBD | 70% (at least 40% women) | None yet | Verbal information about the project was provided at start of mapping out exercises of existing community WASH committees and other governance structures at the project location. Areas where new refugees and IDPs have settled were prioritized for the PBF project implementation. | The activity is undertaken by the government unit because of its capacities and experience in this area. However, the project implementation is delayed due to COVID19 related restrictions. |
| **Outcome 3**  **A culture of peace and rights is nurtured and sustained in Darfur by a vibrant civil society with the commitment and capacity to represent the interests of all stakeholders in the resolution of disputes, and in holding Government to account for maintenance of the social contract.** | Indicator 3a  **% of disputes over land, water and other resources**, identified by the community as affecting the return and integration of forcibly displaced persons, se**ttled through peaceful mean**s (e.g. CBRMs and committees) in target localities | a) Land: 38%  b) Issue resolved and satisfied: 0%  c) WUC solving water disputes: 32% | **TBD** |  |  |  |
| Indicator 3b  Numbers of key stakeholders – women, children and youth, returnees – with peacebuilding competencies and engaged in initiatives to effect meaningful change at the community level. | TBD | TBD |  |  |  |
| Indicator 3c  Increase in the confidence of civil society and community members that opportunities exist for them to work with government to encourage greater accountability and collaboration. Disaggregated by sex and age | TBD | TBD |  |  |  |
| Output 3.1  Community-based reconciliation mechanisms (CBRMs) functioning, networked across Darfur, and linked to State and National-level peace architecture | Indicator 3.1.1  Number of functional community-based resolution mechanisms (CBRM) in place | 1 (90% male, 10% male youth) | 10 (of which 30% female and 30% male youth) | 5 | 3 CBRMs were reactivated with a total number of 72 community members (15 women, 20 youth) |  |
| Indicator 3.1.3 Percentage of community members who reported a conflict to CBRM and are aware of the outcome (disaggregated by gender and type of conflict) | 10% | 45% of which 40% are women | 45% | 3 cases reported and all resolved |  |
| Output 3.2  Civil society mechanisms for protection of women and girls strengthened, and women empowered to claim rights and redress and participate equally in public affairs and community peacebuilding | Indicator 3.2.1  Number of community members **sensitized on women’s rights** (disaggregated by gender & age) | 0 | 210 (65% women, 40% youth) | **None** |  | Activity planned for next reporting period and affected by the deregistration of IP |
| Indicator 3.2.2  Number of targeted community members in functional **community (micro-finance / CD addition) schemes** disaggregated by age and gender | 10 | 200 (60% women, 50% youth) | **None** | **None** | Activity planned for next reporting period and affected by the deregistration of IP |
| Output 3.3  Vulnerable children and youth have enhanced capacity to advocate for and engage in peacebuilding initiatives | Indicator 3.3.1  Percentage of children/**youth** in the youth center catchment area that have **benefitted from the youth center services** | 0 | 80% (40% young girls) |  |  | Activity planned for next reporting period and affected by the deregistration of IP |
| Indicator 3.3.2  Number o**f inclusive youth initiatives designed,** and implementation plans developed that incorporate peacebuilding and conflict sensitivity approaches -Disaggregated by age/gender | 0 | 6 youth-led peacebuilding plans developed (2 led by female youth) |  |  | Activity planned for next reporting period and affected by the deregistration of IP |
| Output 3.4  IDP and returnee communities in Darfur enhance their capacities and mechanisms to secure their rights, strengthen their protection and engage in sustained peacebuilding | Indicator 3.4.1  Number of functional c**ommunity-based protection networks**, including women networks, applying AGDM and human rights approaches | 0 | 3 | **2** | Two CBPNs were established and supported in Tawilla in 2021 covering IDP sites and return villages. This comprised of 24 males and 8 females, among them 15 youth. The two CBPNs were trained by UNHCR and its implementing partner and provided with stationaries to enable them to perform their roles. | Much time was used to capacitate the two CBPN ensuring that they are functional and in the longer term are able to carry out their roles with minimal support from UNHCR. |
| Indicator 3.4.2  % of individuals, disaggregated by age and gender, received p**aralegal assistance** and referral mechanisms support | 0 | 5% of targeted population | **5% of targeted population** | **127 individuals in total**  UNHCR’s implementing partner conducted an awareness session on legal procedures for land registration for 125 IDP returnees in Tawilla (70 female and 55 male) among them 25 were youth. The returnees’ lands are informally registered, and owners have no legal documentation. Most of the participants expressed interest to legally register their lands. In addition, UNHCR’s implementing partner provided legal counselling to 2 female GBV survivors. | COVID-19 restriction was the major challenge. |

1. Please note that UN-HABITAT is reporting for all 5 states through the North Darfur project budget. Without UN-HABITAT’s budget the estimate percentage of implementation rate is 31% which is more reflective of the current progress. By including UN-HABITAT’s budget, the implementation rate becomes 42 %. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)