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 **PBF PROJECT progress report**

**COUNTRY:** **Sudan**

**TYPE OF REPORT: semi-annual**

**YEAR of report: 2021**

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| **Project Title: Transition to Sustainable Peace in Central Darfur****Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway: PBF/SDN/A-4 (00119470)** |
| **If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund:** [ ]  Country Trust Fund[ ]  Regional Trust Fund**Name of Recipient Fund:** N/A | **Type and name of recipient organizations:** **RUNO UNICEF (Convening Agency)****RUNO UNDP****RUNO UNHCR** |
| **Date of first transfer:** 2 January 2020**Project end date:** 31 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** **UNICEF:** $1,500,000**UNDP:** $ 955,199**UNHCR:** $ 1,083,909**Total:** **$ 3,539,106**Approximate implementation rate as percentage of total project budget: 36%\*ATTACH PROJECT EXCEL BUDGET SHOWING CURRENT APPROXIMATE EXPENDITURE\***Gender-responsive Budgeting:**Indicate dollar amount from the project document to be allocated to activities focussed on gender equality or women’s empowerment: $1,093,904 Amount expended to date on activities focused on gender equality or women’s empowerment: $367,523.93 |
| Project Gender Marker: GM2Project Risk Marker: 1Project PBF focus area: 2.3 |
| **Report preparation:**Project report prepared by UNICEFProject report approved by: PBF SecretariatDid 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.) (1500character limit):

All preparatory activities have been completed, including contracting implementing partners and recruitment of field staff. All UN agencies and IPs have also been trained on conflict sensitivity and peacebuilding through a training organized by the PBF Secretariat, and the agencies have jointly conducted a mapping of village diversity, potential conflict triggers and existing peace resources, such as committee structures for peace and ongoing initiatives for social cohesion. However, there have also been some implementation challenges due to the recent currency float and issues with access to target villages in Nertiti. Because of the recent currency float, there have been some major delays in the signing of the agreement with UNICEF’s implementing partner Peacecode. Therefore, Peacecode could only start project implementation in the last few weeks of the reporting period. Moreover, local authorities in the Nertiti locality (West Jebel Marra) continued to deny access to the SLA/AW controlled areas, because they could not ensure the security of the UN agencies and IPs in these areas. In an effort to resolve this, UNICEF established direct contact with the SLA/AW and local community leaders to get their support for the implementation of the PBF project. Once the SLA/AW and local communities were in agreement, UNICEF was able to convince the local government to provide access for PBF implementation. The PBF project implementation is now underway in both localities.

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):

* UNICEF will provide capacity building to Community-Based Child Protection Networks (CBCPN) and support referral and protection services. UNICEF will also implement education activities and set up water committees to support the resolution of disputes over water.
* UNHCR will implement three Community Support Projects (CSP), including construction of multi-purpose community centres, youth centres and women’s centres. Protection and durable solutions activities - such as identification and referral of persons with specific needs, support to government in issuance of civil documents, support to youth and women networks, and implementation of locality-level Durable Solutions Action Plans - will continue.
* UNDP will support state and locality-level peace conferences led by the Government with the participation of community leaders, community-based resolution mechanisms, internally displaced persons, nomads, rule of law actors, civil society, peacebuilding institutions, federal-level peacebuilding entities, UN agencies and NGO partners. UNDP will also facilitate locality- and community-level peace dialogue forums with the participation of community members, native administration, rule of law actors, and other peacebuilding stakeholders.

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):

* In Um Dukhun during November 2020, a potential trigger of conflict – i.e. a case of cattle theft - was diffused by the UNHCR-established Community-Based Protection Network (CBPN) in Abujeradil by handing over the perpetrator to the aggrieved community, which prevented reprisal attacks from taking place.
* The UNHCR-established CBPN of Khor Ramla village of Nertiti initiated a savings plan aimed at raising funds to respond to emergencies in their village cluster. The group administering the savings plan is composed of all tribes in Khor-Ramla including Fur, Arab Nawaiba, Arab Misria, Bargo tribes, thereby enabling pooling of resources for common public use.

**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 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.**

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

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

Despite the enormous challenges of even agreeing to open discussion on land and peaceful integration in Central Darfur, with the support from UNDP the communities of the project targeted localities have successfully conducted consultations with 100 community members (29 women) on land customary and statuary laws. These consultations resulted in a verbal agreement between farmers and nomads on common understanding of customary and statutory laws and a pending written agreement, which will be signed by both farmer and nomads leaders, including women and youth representatives. In order to strengthen government capacity to resolve land-related conflicts, the capacity of Land Arbitration Committees was built, including support to returnee landowners to officially register their lands. In total, 60 famers (12 women) have started the process of registration.

At the institutional level, UN-Habitat supported the improvement of land management practices and processes by building the capacity of 8 staff (1 woman) from the State Ministry of Infrastructure and Urban Development in Central Darfur, including on sketch mapping and demarcation of return villages and the application of the Social Tenure Domain Model (STDM) as land database and land registration tool.

Through the establishment of 11 Community Reconciliation Committees (CRCs), UNHCR supported the capacity of communities in targeted villages of Nertiti and Um Dukhun locality to peacefully resolve disputes, including those related to land. During this reporting period, members of such committees were trained on stakeholder mapping, conflict analysis and dispute resolution. Alongside the CRCs, the construction of a multi-purpose community center in Gourni and planning for additional Community Support Projects by UNHCR is intended to lay the groundwork for the return of IDPs and reintegration of IDP returnees in Nertiti and Um Dukhun localities.

The FAO component of the PBF project aims at mitigating and preventing conflict between farmers and pastoralists along the livestock grazing routes through implementation of different interventions. In the reporting period, FAO established six village peacebuilding committees in the Nertiti locality. Each committee is composed of IDPs, returnees, residents and nomads. In total, the six committees have 191 members, including 79 male adults, 49 male youth, 30 female adults and 33 female youth.

**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)*

* All agencies participated in the first PBF Gender Focal Point Group meeting and provided inputs to the *PBF Gender Mainstreaming Strategy for the Darfur Programme* and the *PBF Guiding Questions for Reporting on GEWE Results.*
* UNHCR ensured that women and men were equally represented in durable solutions data collection exercises, analysis of such data was age/gender disaggregated, and community validation exercises ensured the participation of women and youth. Selection of Community Support Projects (CSP) was based on close consultations with men, women and youth, resulting in consensus on civic spaces to be used by the community, particularly youth. Men and women were supported to obtain civil documents. Women and youth were represented in Community Reconciliation Committees (CRC) established and supported by UNHCR, thereby ensuring their presence in decision-making forums.
* UNDP ensured that 29% of participants were women in the land related consultations. UNDP supported women’s engagement in the plenary discussions and facilitated women-exclusive discussions to understand their specific needs and concerns and include these in the formulation of the agreement. In addition, 20% of women who own land have now started the process of land registration, which is key to women’s empowerment.
* Women represent 33% of the members in the FAO-established village peace committees. Youth representation in the village peace committees was also given a high priority, resulting in 41% representation.

**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)*

Strengthening the capacities of the Sudanese Police Force (SPF) is key to improving security in Central Darfur. To help enhance effective command and control among SPF and advocate for inclusion of women in police structures, 28 SPF staff (5 female, and 23 male) were trained on 4 thematic policing areas; namely conduct of patrols, intelligence policing, early warning and early response, and public order management. The trained staff were also part of the police deployed to Neriti and Umm Dukhun localities to maintain law and order following the exit of UNAMID. Prisons and Reformatory Administration received significant infrastructure support, including refurbishment and furnishment of buildings, a high offender dormitory and a visiting bay where offenders from Nertiti and Umm Dukhun will also be incarcerated.

As part of its efforts to increase the quality of basic services in the two localities, UNICEF has completed start up activities, including state and locality-level consultations with stakeholders and communities, recruitment of field-based staff, and selection of schools. UNICEF has also supported 10 schools in socialising new annual school management plans that have peacebuilding and conflict sensitivity approaches integrated to parents to become inclusive, safe and protective school environment with fully functioning gender-specific latrines and quality water supply.

**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)*

* Inclusion of women in rule of law activities is difficult considering that men hold positions of power in this sector and women have limited participation. However, the project managed to strengthen the capacity of 5 female SPF Officers (18% of total) and is advocating for more women to join the police force in order for women in the communities to feel more comfortable reporting sensitive cases.

**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.**

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

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

UNHCR established eleven community-based protection networks (CBPNs) in the eleven target village clusters of two PBF localities. The committee members - who represent key community stakeholders, including women and youth - were trained on protection principles (do no harm, accountability to affected populations, etc.), protection coordination mechanisms, identification of persons with specific needs (PSN), referral pathways, and early warning on conflict triggers. The CBPNs provided early warning on serious protection issues that were shared by UNHCR with the authorities to enable preventive and responsive interventions. In addition, UNHCR’s paralegal assistance for IDPs and returnees enabled them to address documentation, detention and housing, land and property issues, thereby advancing to solutions to displacement.

UNICEF has completed start up activities, including opening tender for the construction of the youth centres, conducting 14 consultation meetings in 14 villages in preparation for the CBCPNs in Nertiti and Um Dukhun, and engaging and supporting young people as drivers for change in the different meetings.

**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)*

* All UNHCR-supported CBPNs are comprised of men, women and youth who work together, in community leadership roles, to advance protection and solutions, including for women and girls. Provision of paralegal assistance by UNHCR benefitted an equitable number of men and women.

**PART III: CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Monitoring:** Please list monitoring activities undertaken in the reporting period (1000 character limit)UN agencies have been conducting regular individual and joint monitoring visits to monitor the project implementation in the two localities.  | Do outcome indicators have baselines? YesHas the project launched perception surveys or other community-based data collection? No |
| **Evaluation:** Has an evaluation been conducted during the reporting period?No | Evaluation budget (response required): To be discussed with PBF Secretariat. If project will end in next six months, describe the evaluation preparations *(1500 character limit)*: N/A |
| **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: EU $74,571CERF $250,000UNAMID/SLF $2,749,915 |
| **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)* | N/A |

**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.*

N/A

1. Monetary adjustments: Please indicate the total amount in USD of adjustments due to COVID-19:

$

1. 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*):

[ ]  Reinforce crisis management capacities and communications

[ ]  Ensure inclusive and equitable response and recovery

[ ]  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):

**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 1Durable 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 1.1Percentage of community members reporting improved socio-economic conditions (social cohesion and economic opportunities) in their locality disaggregated by sex and age | Nertiti:a) Employment rate: 51%b) Access to education: 56%UMD:a) Employment rate: 62%b) Access to education: 7% | TBD | TBD | N/A |  |
| Indicator 1.2Increase 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 | Nertiti:1. Host Communites (non-displaced) that Support Returnees: 100%

b) Host Communites (non-displaced) that Support IDPS: 99%UMD:a)Host Communites (non-displaced) that Support Returnees: HOST COMMUNITY WAS NOT FOUND IN UMD/ NEGLIGIBLE SAMPLE SIZEb) Host Communites (non-displaced) that Support IDPS: HOST COMMUNITY WAS NOT FOUND IN UMD/ NEGLIGIBLE SAMPLE SIZE | TBD | TBD | N/A |  |
| Indicator 1.3Government capacities built for resolution of land issues including gender issues, at Locality level, and Locality Action Plans produced | Nertiti:a) No legal documentation: 59%b) Employment rate: 51%UMD:a) No legal documentation: 46%b) Employment rate: 62% | TBD | TBD | N/A |  |
| Output 1.1Government capacities built for resolution of land issues including gender issues, at Locality level, and Locality Action Plans produced | Indicator 1.1.1Percentage of land institutions with improved arbitration, registration & sketch mapping capacities to deliver on their mandates | Nertitia) 15%b) The only "land institution" in Nertiti is the office of land use. They support in the process of land registration. Relevant institutions state-level:Administration of range land: responsible for demarcation of animal routesAdministration of land use: responsible for agricultural land registrationsDarfur land commission: Coordinator between land institutions Ministry of Infrastructure and Physical Planning, Department of Survey: Responsible for data entering, sketch-mapping and coordinatesLand Registration court: Certificates for registered lands According to their staff there is a state level committee which includes include all these institutions , and the staff of these institutions were trained in the issues of Staff of these isntitutions have been trained by FAO arbitration, registration , and sketch mapping.UMDa) 15%b) The representative of the local land use office in Um Dhukom states that in the locality they are the only land institution. They are responsible for agricultural land registrations and preparing sketch maps and coordinates for land in Um Dhukom. Their main mandate is to facilitate land ownership. However, the staff at the local land use office has not been trained in terms of arbitration, registration and sketch mapping capacities but training is needed. | 60% | 40% | UNDP built the capacity of Land arbitration committees, including supporting returnees’ landowners to officially register their lands. UN-Habitat built the capacity of 8 staff (1 woman) from the State Ministry of Infrastructure and Urban Development on sketch mapping and demarcation of return villages. |  |
| Indicator 1.1.2Percentage of community members with registered land titles of ownership disaggregated by gender Baseline: 20%Target: 40% (15% female) | Nertiti:a) i) Households with registered agricultural land titles of ownership: 2%0f the households with registered land titles of ownership, 11% are female-headed households.ii) Households with registered residential land titles of ownership: 15% Of the households with registered land titles of ownership, 32% are female-headed households.UMD:a) i) Households with registered agricultural land titles of ownership: 0% of the households with registered land titles of ownership, 0% are female-headed households.ii) Households with registered residential land titles of ownership: 1% of the households with registered land titles of ownership, 50% are female-headed households. | 40% | 30% | 60 famers (12 women) have started the process of registration. |  |
|  | **Indicator 1.1.4** Number of inclusive stakeholder consultations on land reforms for drafting land legislation | 2 | 6 | 4 | 4 consultations were held (2 in Nertiti and 2 in Umm Dukhun). Women were satisfied with their participation in discussing land issues where 100 community members made contributions including 29 women. |  |
| Output 1.2Planning for durable solutions informs Locality Action Plans | Indicator 1.2.1# of inclusive locality Action Plan for durable solutions developed based on disaggregated data in target locations  | 0 | 2 | 2 | Draft durable solutions analysis and baseline reports were completed for Nertiti and Um Dukhun localities. The findings have been shared with the lead agency (UNICEF) for the first review. Community validation of the findings was also completed in these two localities. The Action plan workshop to design interventions based on the analysis and the community priority is planned for the month of July. | Durable solutions data was delayed due to COVID-19 pandemic, and protracted efforts to develop common data collection tools and sampling methodology. |
| Indicator 1.2.2# of community support projects identified, implemented, and utilized by the community | 0 | 8 | 4 | 1+ 3 (partial)Community consultations were held in Nertiti and Um Dukhun localities - attended by men, women, and youth - to identify community needs and priorities. Thereafter, UNHCR completed a community support project (CSP) involving construction of a multipurpose community center, in Gurni village, Nertiti locality. Three more CSPs were identified in Nertiti (i.e. construction of a youth center in Gildu village) and Um Dukhun localities (i.e. construction of youth center in Motor village and community center in Abujaradil village), and implementation is underway.  | Delay in community consultations due to COVID 19 pandemic, and government restrictions; Delay in recruitment of technical staff (engineer) by the partner NGO  |
|  | Indicator 1.2.4: # of individuals, disaggregated by age and gender, obtained civil documentation | Nertiti:a) No legal documentation: 59%UMD:a) No legal documentation: 46% | 15% of IDPs in target location | 7% | 2,030 individuals (1,220 men and 810 women), with majority belonging to vulnerable groups of IDP returnee and host communities of Nertiti and Um Dukhun localities, were identified and registered by CBPNs for the process of obtaining civil documentation.  | Delays were experienced because targeted communities possess low literacy and needed to be informed about the importance of securing civil documents, and official civil documentation papers such as birth certificates were unavailable at the federal level  |
|  | Indicator 1.2.5: # of community reconciliation committees, with women and youth representation, established and provided with trainings and technical support to carry out intercommunal dialogue, mediation and dispute resolution | Nertiti:There is a Peaceful coexistence and reconciliation committee. The inclusion of women and youth in this appears to be limited.UMD:There is a Peaceful coexistence and reconciliation committee. The inclusion of women and youth in this appears to be limited. | 6 | 6 | 11) Following community consultations, UNHCR established and trained 4 community reconciliation committees (CRC) in Abujaradil, Motor, Sarafaya, Alrawyan villages of Um Dukhun locality (total 40 members: 9 men, 2 women, 28 youth); and 7 CRCs in Thur, Boldong, Khor Ramla, Gorni, Sagadir, Juldo and Kori villages of Nertiti locality (total 70 members: 32 men, 5 women, 33 youth). The purpose of training was to build the capacity of CRCs in rural areas on dispute resolution and peaceful co-existence. | CRCs were established in each of the 11 target village clusters due to factors such as size, geographical location, ethnic composition, cultural differences, conflict dynamics.  |
| Output 1.3Locality-level Land and Natural Resource Management Plans prepared on an inclusive and participatory basis | Indicator 1.3.1Number of IDPs, returnees, host communities and nomads participating within community-based resolution mechanisms  | Nertiti:Host community (non-displaced): 39%Return IDPs: 45%IDPs: 28%Nomads: 49%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: 36%UMD:Host community (non-displaced): NEGLIGIBLE SAMPLE SIZEReturn IDPs: 50%IDPs: NEGLIGIBLE SAMPLE SIZENomads: 49%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: 50% | 60% (20% female, 15% youth) | 60% |  | To be implemented in the next reporting period. |
|  | **Indicator 1.3.2**Number of community initiatives jointly planned, used and managed including livestock migratory routes, water resources and veterinary services | Nertiti:Harvest Protection Committee: Includes farmers and pastoralists as well as native administration, local government and police. Manages movement of noamds, access to grazeland and resolves conflicts between farmers and pastoralistsUMD:Harvest Protection Committee: Includes farmers and pastoralists as well as native administration, local government and police. Manages movement of noamds, access to grazeland and resolves conflicts between farmers and pastoralists | 3 | 2 | 5 village community forests are under establishment Water is a scarce resource, the project is currently rehabilitating 2 hafeers targeting nomads’ livestock  |  |
| **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 2.1Percentage 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 | Nertiti:a) Within communities:i. Reported feeling safe to walk in the neighborhood at night: 60%Female-headed households: 64%Male-headed households: 57%ii. Reported feeling safe to walk in the neighborhood during the day: 93%Female-headed households: 88%Male-headed households: 96%iii. Often/very often encountering safety and security incident during the 12 months prior to data collection (including at least one of these incidents verbal threats, physical threats, robbery, damage to property): 24%Female-headed households: 26%Male-headed households: 23%UMD:a) Within communities:i. Reported feeling safe to walk in the neighborhood at night: 84%Female-headed households: 84%Male-headed households: 84%ii. Reported feeling safe to walk in the neighborhood during the day: 99%Female-headed households: 99%Male-headed households: 99%iii. Often/very often encountering safety and security incident during the 12 months prior to data collection (including at least one of these incidents verbal threats, physical threats, robbery, damage to property): 6%Female-headed households: 7%Male-headed households: 5% | 40% | 20% | N/A |  |
| Indicator 2.2Percentage of community members reporting increased satisfaction with informal and formal rule of law mechanisms/ initiatives. Disaggregated by sex and age | Nertiti:a) HHs having reported incident to police: 19%b) HHs having reported incident to village committee: 24%c) HHs reporting to police who say issue was fairly resolved: 17%d) HHs reporting to village committee who say issue was fairly resolved: 18%UMD:a) HHs having reported incident to police: 15%b) HHs having reported incident to village committee: 26%c) HHs reporting to police who say issue was fairly resolved: 15% d) HHs reporting to village committee who say issue was fairly resolved: 21% | 40% | 20% | N/A |  |
| Indicator 2.3Percentage of community members reporting satisfaction with equitable access to quality basic social services. Disaggregated by sex and age  | Nertiti:Satisfied with sanitation: 8%Satisfied with health: 39%Satisfied with administration services: 15%UMD:Satisfied with sanitation: 34%Satisfied with health: 36%Satisfied with administration services: 52% | 40% | 20% | N/A |  |
| Output 2.1Governance system reinforced at the local level | Indicator 2.1.1Percentage of functional local governance forums advocating for policy change, social accountability and inclusion of women and youth in leadership positions. | Nertitia) Native administration respondent in Nertiti refer to the Freedom and Change Forces and the different Service committees which advocate for policy change and accountabilityb) 10%UMD:a) According to native administration there are functional local governance forum advocating for policy, social accountability and inclusion of women and youth in leadership position and as an example they name the Freedom and Change Committee. However, the Omda of nomads has no awareness of this saying that no such forums exist. b) 10% | 45% | 30% | N/A | To be implemented with next tranche funds  |
| Indicator 2.1.2Percentage of authorities adopting the developed guidelines for effective mandate delivery | Nertiti:The native administration respondents state that they are aware of policy guidelines. One NA respondent states that so far they have not been implemented and another NA respondent said that they communicated about this with the director of the locality and since then started to collaborate accordingly, and had some meetings to arrange with the locality in issues regarding security and provision of services.UMD:A Omda of nomads states that he was informed about the policy guidelines by the executive director after these policies have been developed. Two other Omdas in Um Dhukom state that they did not hear about it. | 10% | 5% | N/A | To be implemented with next tranche funds |
| Output 2.2Responsive security and justice institutions promoted through increasing their presence, capacities, and service-oriented culture | Indicator 2.2.1Number of functional police posts established to increase SPF presence in target communities | Nertiti:a) 5UMDa) 4 | 5 | 3 | Designs approved; procurement process ongoing |  |
| Indicator 2.2.2Number of trained police 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) | 20 (10% female) | 28 (18% female) SPF staff were trained and were also part of the police deployed to Neriti and Umm Dukhun localities to maintain law and order following the exit of UNAMID from these areas. |  |
| Output 2.3Increased access to equitable quality basic services  | Indicator 2.3.1Percentage of out of schoolgirls, boys and adolescents across diverse target groups accessing formal and informal education with direct support from the project | Nertiti:a) Access to education: 56%b) Access to informal education: 15%UMD:a) Access to education: 7%b) Access to informal education: 26% | 80% (45 % girls) | 40% | N/A | Due to delays with the signing of the IP agreement, this activity will be implemented during the next reporting period.  |
| Indicator 2.3.2Number of girls, boys, women and men from diverse community groups having access to safe drinking water and sanitation | Nertiti:*Female-Headed households** Public tap/standpipe: 9
* Tubewell/borehole, elevated tank, hand pump: 153
* Protected dug well: 31
* Unprotected dug well: 72
* Protected spring: 1
* Unprotected spring: 46
* Tanker-truck: 47
* Surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channels): 148

*Male-Headed households** Public tap/standpipe 8
* Tubewell/borehole, elevated tank, hand pump 250
* Protected dug well 78
* Unprotected dug well 156
* Protected spring 4
* Unprotected spring 159
* Rainwater collection 1
* Tanker-truck 73
* Surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channels) 223

UMD:*Female-Headed households** Tubewell/borehole, elevated tank, hand pump 82
* Protected dug well 68
* Unprotected dug well 112
* Protected spring 5
* Unprotected spring 29
* Tanker-truck 61
* Surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channels) 33

*Male-Headed households** Tubewell/borehole, elevated tank, hand pump 140
* Protected dug well 74
* Unprotected dug well 246
* Protected spring 23
* Unprotected spring 71
* Tanker-truck 139
* Surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channels) 73
 | 15,000 | 5000 | N/A | Due to delays with the signing of the IP agreement, this activity will be implemented during the next reporting period. |
| Output 2.4Capacities of services providers and communities are enhanced to manage and deliver basic services in a responsive, and inclusive way)  | Indicator 2.4.1Number of Education officials and PTA members reporting a greater understanding of the theory and practice of conflict sensitivity and peacebuilding  | 0 | 10 education office50 education officials, 160 PTA members (at least 40% female) | 25 + 50 | N/A | Due to delays with the signing of the IP agreement, this activity will be implemented during the next reporting period. |
| Indicator 2.4.2Percentage of community members (men and women) who perceive the water committees as an effective mechanism in resolving tensions and disputes about water | Nertiti:a) Community members (men and women) who perceive the water committees as an effective mechanism in resolving tensions and disputes about water: 22% i) Male headed households: 23% ii) Female headed households: 22% b) Role of water committes include: Managing the access to water, maintenance of water source, resolving small issues around water, organsiing spare parts&fuel. In addition, the WES committees raise awareness on health and hygiene and to participate in Health and Hygiene campaigns.UMD:a) Community members (men and women) who perceive the water committees as an effective mechanism in resolving tensions and disputes about water: 21% i) Male headed households: 19%  ii) Female headed households: 24% b) WASH committees on the village level have been trained and supported by the WES unit of the Ministry of Infrastructure and related NGOs. The role of the WASH committee is to mobilise the community and raise awareness on WASH related issues, to participate in health, hygiene and sanitation campaigns and to maintain the water sources in the villages | 70% (at least 40% women) | 30% | N/A | Due to delays with the signing of the IP agreement, this activity will be implemented during the next reporting period. |
|  | Indicator 2.4.3Number of girls and boys who benefitted from children protection network services  | TBD | TBD | TBD | N/A | Due to delays with the signing of the IP agreement, this activity will be implemented during the next reporting period. |
| **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 3.1% of disputes over land, water and other resources, identified by the community as affecting the return and integration of forcibly displaced persons, settled through peaceful means (e.g. CBRMs and committees) in target localities.  | "Nertiti:a) Agricultural land issues reported to community village: 24%b) Satisfied with the outcome of reporting (issue resolved and satisfied about the outcome): 14%c) Community members (men and women) who perceive the water committees as an effective mechanism in resolving tensions and disputes about water: 22%d) Land: 75 %Water: 17 %Other:8%UMD:a) Agricultural land issues reported to community village: 29% b) Satisfied with the outcome of reporting (issue resolved and satisfied about the outcome): 0%c) Community members (men and women) who perceive the water committees as an effective mechanism in resolving tensions and disputes about water: 21%d) Land: 67%Water: 25 %Other: 8%" | TBD | TBD | N/A | To be implemented with next tranche funds. |
| Indicator 3.2Number of key stakeholders – women, youth and returnees with peacebuilding competencies and engaged in initiatives to effect meaningful change at the local level. | TBD | TBD | TBD | N/A | To be implemented in the next reporting period. |
| Indicator 3.3Increase 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 | Nertiti:Majority of respondents state that existing initiatives include opportunities for the civil society/community members to work with government (to encourage greater accountability and collaboration). UMD:All key informants agreed that the existing forms of interaction include opportunities for the civil society to work with government. Some state that to improve these there needs to be more awareness in the community | TBD | TBD | N/A | To be implemented in the next reporting period. |
| Output 3.1Community-based reconciliation mechanisms (CBRMs) functioning, networked across Darfur, and linked to State and National-level peace architecture | Indicator 3.1.1Number of functional community-based resolution mechanisms (CBRM) in place  | Nertiti:a) • Peaceful coexistence and reconciliation committee /The peace committee • Community committees for conflict resolution and agriculture committees • The water committee • The Native administration • Harvest Protection committeeb) 1 (90% Male, 10% youth) UMD:a) • Peaceful coexistence and reconciliation committee /The peace committee • The water committee • The Native administration • Harvest Protection committee b) 1 (90% Male, 10% youth) | 10 (of which 30% female and 30% male youth) | 5 | N/A | To be implemented with next tranche funds |
| Indicator 3.1.2Number of community members actively participating in different peace initiatives (dialogue & conference) disaggregated by gender and age | Nertiti:a) Host community (non-displaced): 39%Return IDPs: 45%IDPs: 28%Nomads: 49%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: 36%UMD:a) Host community (non-displaced): NEGLIGIBLE SAMPLE SIZEReturn IDPs: 50%IDPs: NEGLIGIBLE SAMPLE SIZENomads: 49%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: 50% | 200 community members (15% women; 20% youth) | 100 | N/A | To be implemented with next tranche funds |
| Output 3.2Civil 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 3.2.1Number of community members sensitized on women’s rights (disaggregated by gender & age) | 0 | 200 (40% youth (50% female youth), 40% women)) | 100 | N/A | To be implemented with next tranche funds |
| Indicator 3.2.2Number of targeted community members in functional community schemes disaggregated by age and gender | 20 | 200 (50% women, 50% youth) | 100 | N/A | To be implemented with next tranche funds |
| Output 3.3Vulnerable children and youth have enhanced capacity to advocate for and engage in peacebuilding initiatives | Indicator 3.3.1Percentage of children/youth in the youth centre catchment area that have benefitted from the youth centre services  | 0 | 70% (50% girls/young females) Disaggregated by age/gender  | 35% | N/A | To be implemented with next tranche funds |
| Indicator 3.3.2Number of inclusive youth initiatives designed, and implementation plans developed that incorporate peacebuilding and conflict sensitivity approaches | 0 | 6 youth-led peacebuilding plans developed (2 led by female youth) | 2 | N/A | To be implemented with next tranche funds |
| Output 3.4IDP and returnee communities in Darfur enhance their capacities and mechanisms to secure their rights, strengthen their protection and engage in sustained peacebuilding | Indicator 3.4.1Number of functional community-based protection networks, including women networks, applying AGDM and human rights approaches | 0 | 6 | 6 | 11) Following the establishment of 11 Community-based Protection Networks (CBPNs) at targeted village cluster level in Nertiti and Um Dukhun localities, UNHCR trained the CBPN members on protection principles, protection coordination mechanisms, identification of person with special needs (PSNs), case management and referral pathways, among other topics. The members of the 11 CBPNs include: 17 youth (7 females, 10 males), 1 woman and 2 men for Um Dukhun locality; and 23 youth (12 females, 11 males), 2 women and 5 men for Nertiti locality.CRCs were established in each of the 11 target village clusters due to factors such as size, geographical location, ethnic composition, cultural differences, conflict dynamics. | CBPNs were established in each of the 11 target village clusters due to factors such as size, geographical location, ethnic composition, cultural differences, and conflict dynamics  |
| Indicator 3.4.2% of individuals, disaggregated by age and gender, received paralegal assistance and referral mechanisms support | 0 | 5% of targeted population | 5% | UNHCR provided paralegal assistance to 227 men and 415 women in Nertiti locality and 220 men and 200 women received legal counselling in Um Dukhun locality.  | Delays were experienced because targeted communities possess low literacy, and are less familiar with legal procedures, and therefore needed to be informed about how paralegal aid can advance access to justice.; Existing unequal gender dynamics hindering participation of women in such activities; Relocation of nomadic populations.  |