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**PBF PROJECT progress report**

**COUNTRY: SUDAN – South DARFUR**

**TYPE OF REPORT: annual**

**YEAR of report: NOVEMBER 2020**

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| **Project Title: Transition to Sustainable Peace in South Darfur****Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway: 00119471** |
| **If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund:** [ ]  Country Trust Fund[ ]  Regional Trust Fund**Name of Recipient Fund:** PBF | **Type and name of recipient organizations:** **UNICEF (Convening Agency)****UNDP****UNHCR** |
| **Date of first transfer:** 06 January 2020**Project end date:** 31 December 2021 **Is the current project end date within 6 months?**  |
| **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 $ 999999.99UNDP $ 1441349.92UNHCR $ 866700.00 Total: $ 3308049.91 Approximate implementation rate as percentage of total project budget:      \*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: 1078591.00Amount expended to date on activities focussed on gender equality or women’s empowerment:       |
| **Project Gender Marker: GM2****Project Risk Marker: 1****Project PBF focus area: 2, 3** |
| **Report preparation:**Project report prepared by: **UNICEF**Project report approved by: **RCO**Did PBF Secretariat review the report: **PBF Secretariat not yet in place** |

**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):**

While some progress was made during the reporting period, restrictions resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as insecurity in Gereida locality, significantly delayed project implementation in South Darfur. Nevertheless, by the end of November 2020, all preparatory steps will have been completed and project activities will significantly pick up pace across the three outcomes. There was a slight delay is the rollout of the baseline survey, which will be conducted, security permitting, in parallel to project implementation, with data collection starting in December 2020. Initial results of the baseline survey are expected in early 2021.

Gereida locality was also the site of clashes between Masalit and Falata tribes in May and October 2020. In response, the Wali’s office, in collaboration with the security services, held a number of reconciliation meetings and other conflict management-related activities. For this reason, conducting site visits, trainings, consultations, and meetings, particularly with state- and locality-level authorities, were extremely challenging during this period. Following the easing of COVID-related travel restrictions in late August, an interagency team carried out in-depth consultations with locality-level authorities and local communities to finalise the target villages in the Gereida area. Eight villages with 42 satellite villages, and covering 26,878 households, were agreed upon.

On 03 October 2020, the Transitional Government of Sudan and members of the Sudan Revolutionary Front (SRF) signed the Juba Peace Agreement, which is predicted to have a positive effect on the crisis in Darfur. The Agreement includes protocols on security, power sharing, revenue sharing, land ownership, and return of displaced populations, and is intended to set the foundations for peace consolidation and implementation. Though the signing of the Juba Peace Agreement has added momentum to the peace process, the Sudan Liberation Front – Abdel Wahed (SLF-AW) did not participate in this process. As the dominant armed movement in the Jebel Marra area of South and Central Darfur, the decision by the SLF-AW not to sign the Juba Peace Agreement could have an impact on conflict dynamics in South Darfur, which will require careful monitoring by UN agencies.

There is continued conflict between the SLF-AW and the Sudanese Armed Forces in some parts of South Darfur, which is exacerbated by ongoing inter-communal violence driven by competition over natural resources, land ownership, and livelihood opportunities. South Darfur also holds the largest population of IDPs in Darfur. Gereida, in particular, has been affected by inter-communal conflict, including clashes between communities whose livelihoods depend on farming versus herding. For this reason, community-based conflict resolution initiatives, with an emphasis on durable solutions, could be key towards addressing these drivers of conflict.

UN agencies in South Darfur partnered with the following NGOs to implement the PBF activities: UNDP – ZOA Sudan and Global Aid in Hand; UNHCR – American Relief Committee (ARC) and International Aid Services (IAS); and UNICEF – Child Development Foundation (CDF). In addition, coordination meetings between UN agencies re-started in September 2020, and will be held every six weeks.

In terms of staffing, UNICEF recruited a national Peacebuilding Officer (consultant), and will complete the recruitment of one international Project Coordinator by mid-November. UNHCR hired a Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) expert, based in West Darfur but covering all five PBF projects in Darfur. Similarly, UNDP recruited a Gender Analyst to provide guidance on gender mainstreaming in all five states. UNICEF also conducted a two-week virtual training on conflict sensitivity and peacebuilding for its Darfur-based staff, which included references to the PBF programming. Discussions are underway for wider training for UN agencies and partners.

Going forward, coordination with FAO and UN Habitat will need to be strengthened.

**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):**

*Baseline Survey*: IOM will conduct field missions to Gereida locality for sensitisation and awareness raising on the upcoming data collection. Data collection will commence by the end of November 2020, and initial data analysis is expected in December 2020. In addition, IOM will hold a three-day, pilot refresher training with the enumerators on the final sample methodology and the data collection tool (i.e. household surveys).

*Coordination:* UNICEF will continue to strengthen coordination and hold monthly and quarterly meetings at state- and locality-levels. A meeting between all UN agencies and their NGO partners will take place within the next two months, and a meeting with state-level partners will also be planned. In addition, the International UNV PBF Coordinator is expected to begin her contract in January 2021.

*Community-Based Protection Committees*: UNHCR will support the establishment and training of two community-based committees in Moyla and Sagur villages, and train members on protection and conflict resolution. The networks are set to target 40 percent women representation, as agreed upon during initial discussions with the predominantly male community leaders.

*Peace conferences:* UNDP will support locality- and state-level peace conferences will be held 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 dialogues:* UNDP will support community- and locality-level peace dialogue forums will be held with the participation of community members, native administrations, rule of law actors, and other peacebuilding stakeholders in the locality.

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):

Not applicable.

**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):**

Though it remains too early in implementation to consider the positive impact of this project, the commitment by the Transitional Government of Sudan to a comprehensive and inclusive peace process, including in South Darfur, could be conducive to moving the project forward.

**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 facilitates enhanced agricultural productivity, processing and value-chains to create jobs and improve livelihoods

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

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

The baseline survey, which is an integral component of the five Darfur-wide PBF projects, comprises a household survey (led by IOM) and key informant interviews (led by the NGO, SUDIA). Its purpose is to provide an evidence-base to inform and advance the work of PBF partners across Darfur, and it is being carried out simultaneously in all five states. The conduct of the baseline survey was communicated to local authorities through the National Peace Commission and the Ministry of Federal Governance.

IOM is administering the household survey on a sample of 12,000 households selected from the eight localities targeted by PBF, representing a random sample of IDPs, nomads, returnees, and host communities. The Joint IDP Profiling Service (JIPS) – which has been contracted by UNHCR – designed and facilitated a remote Training of Trainers for IOM team leaders who will lead data collection at the field-level. In October 2020, IOM recruited enumerators, including 15 (11 men, 4 women) in South Darfur, and held a five-day training in administering the household survey. IOM is making all efforts to recruit and train more women enumerators. All household surveys are anonymous, and individuals are free to refuse participation. UN agencies, funds, and programmes must make clear that taking part in an interview is not linked to any assistance, but that data collection will help organisations to shape interventions and develop local action plans in collaboration with local authorities.

UNDP has completed stakeholder sensitisation and consultations in relation to this outcome. In collaboration with the NGO, ZOA Sudan, UNDP will implement activities to develop the vocational skills of at-risk youth and income generating activities for women. UNDP will also focus on the development of inclusive locality-level land and natural resource management plans. Funds have been disbursed to ZOA and implementation has started.

UNHCR has established a reconciliation committee (six women; nine men) in Gereida locality. Members of this committee will be trained in November on intercommunal dialogue and mediation.

**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 reconciliation committee established by UNHCR included strong representation from women, which generated a positive response from within the community.

IOM is in the process of hiring more female enumerators to lay the foundation for greater inclusion of gender sensitivity in the baseline surveys that will provide socio-economic data, disaggregated by group, sex, and age.

**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)*

UNDP made good progress, including getting the approval of the Sudan Police Force, for construction work related to Police Posts, Correctional Services and Rural Courts.

**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)*

UNDP engaged the NGO, Global Aid in Hand, with extensive and relevant experience working with women and girls.

**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)*

No significant progress was made due to insecurity and pandemic-related constraints. However, security permitting, all agencies are positioned to significantly increase the rate of implementation from November 2020 onwards.

As previously noted, UNDP signed an implementation agreement with the NGO, Global Aid in Hand, to improve the functionality of existing community-based reconciliation mechanisms (CBRMs), build CBRM networks across South Darfur, and link them to state and national-level peace architecture.

**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)*

None

**PART III: CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Monitoring:** Please list monitoring activities undertaken in the reporting period (1000-character limit)UNHCR monitoring activities were planned for mid-October, however, halted due to the security incidents. Despite constraints, UNHCR’s partners conducted monitoring visits to oversee implementation performance. | *Do outcome indicators have baselines?* Not yet; baseline data collection is ongoing from November to December 2020.*Has the project launched perception surveys or other community-based data collection?* Perception questions have been included in the baseline. Data collection tools were formulated in consultation with the Durable Solution Working Group – Information Management and a technical international partner, JIPS, which is contracted to UNHCR.Field monitoring visits by individual agencies are on track and inter-agency monitoring visits will be planned as field implementation becomes more substantial. UNICEF is finalising a Knowledge, Attitude, and Practices (KAP) survey for the WASH sector activities to be utilised across all PBF project Darfur states. A small suite of tools peacebuilding monitoring tools required for this project is also under development by UNICEF, coordinated by the Central Darfur office. |
| **Evaluation:** Has an evaluation been conducted during the reporting period?No | Evaluation budget (response required): Not relevant at this stageIf project will end in next six months, describe the evaluation preparations *(1500-character limit)*:       |
| **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:                        |
| **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)* | *Security*: The situation in Gereida remained a concern due to intercommunal clashes between Masalit, Falata, and Rizeigat tribes. During 2020, at least three violent intercommunal incidents occurred in Gereida locality where approximately 30 people were killed and several injured, and houses were burnt and destroyed. More than 20,000 Masalit and Falata individuals were displaced in October 2020 as a result of the violence.*Implications of the Juba Peace Agreement:* The Juba Peace Agreement presents an opportunity to address longstanding grievances through the transition process. In South Darfur, this has resulted in some of the signatory parties to establish offices in Nyala. However, since the SLF-AW has not signed the Agreement, its implementation in the Jebel Marra area of of South Darfur remains a concern.  |

**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:**

None, at this time.

1. **Non-monetary adjustments: Please indicate any adjustments to the project which did not have any financial implications:**

The overall PBF across Darfur is significantly behind schedule. The majority of the activities of the first 12 months have been delayed.

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

[ ]  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.*)

**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 1.1Percentage of community members reporting improved socio-economic conditions (social cohesion and economic opportunities) in their locality. Disaggregated by sex and age | TBD | TBD | TBD | As noted above, the baseline survey preparations are ongoing | **Delayed due to COVID-19 restrictions which have now been lifted; progress will be reported in next period** |
| 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 | TBD | TBD | TBD | UNDP identified a national organization, SUDIA, with experience in peacebuilding and evaluation to work with JIPS on the qualitative portion of the survey; IOM will focus on the quantitative approach of the baseline survey. | COVID-19 constrained on-site implementation and required prioritization of humanitarian response |
| Indicator 1.3Percentage of community members across all groups in the target areas reporting improved access to legal documentation and livelihood opportunities disaggregated by sex and age  | TBD | TBD | TBD | Baseline in progress | COVID-19 constrained on-site implementation and required prioritization of humanitarian response |
| **Output 1.1**Government capacities built for resolution of land 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 | 15% | 60% | None yet | An international NGO, ZOA Sudan, is engaged to undertake activities under this output and funds have been disbursed. Stakeholder engagements have been done and first workshops commencing in November 2020.An activity planning workshop including detailed project tasks and sub-tasks was held with UNDP/ZOA staff focusing on project objectives, expectations and implementation strategies. | COVID-19 restrictions |
| Indicator 1.1.2Number of inclusive stakeholder consultations on land reforms for drafting land legislation | 2 | 6 | None yet | An international NGO, ZOA Sudan, was engaged to undertake activities under this output and funds have been disbursed. Stakeholder engagements have been done and first workshops commencing in November 2020.UNDP/ZOA implementation plan, has been presented and endorsed by Humanitarian Aid Commission at locality level. The inclusive and multi-stakeholder consultation plans on land reforms for drafting land legislation plan was developed last October 2020. Target villages, consultants, tools and relevant line ministries have been identified. | COVID-19 restrictions |
| Output 1.2Planning for durable solutions informs Locality Action Plans | Indicator 1.2.1Number of inclusive locality Action Plan for durable solutions developed based on disaggregated data in target locations | **0** | **2** | **0** | The tools for data collection for intention surveys that inform the locality action plan are under development. The tools are set to target among others, women headed households. |  |
| Indicator 1.2.2Number of community support projects identified, implemented and utilized by the community | **0** | **8** | TBC | The community has identified three of the eight community support projects, among which is tailoring and briquette making requested by the women. |  |
| 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 disaggregated by gender | 10 | 120 (20% female, 15% youth) 120 (20% female, 15% youth) | TBC | Stakeholder engagement has been done and first workshops commencing in November 2020. Preparations have been made to conduct Locality-level Land and Natural Resource Management Plans in an inclusive and participatory manner.  | COVID-19 pandemic restrictions |
| Indicator 1.3.2Number of community initiatives jointly planned by nomads and farmers, used and managed including livestock migratory routes, water resources and veterinary services | 0 | 3 community initiatives | TBC | An international NGO, ZOA Sudan, is engaged to undertake activities and funds have been disbursed. Stakeholder engagements have been done and first workshops commencing this November 2020 | COVID-19 constrained on-site implementation and required prioritization of humanitarian response |
| Outcome 2Good 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 | TBD | 40% | TBD | The baseline survey preparations are ongoing. UNHCR has engaged Joint IDP Profiling Service organisation (JIPS) under the Durable Solutions Information Management Working group | COVID-19 constrained on-site implementation and required prioritization of humanitarian response |
| Indicator 2.2Percentage of community members reporting increased satisfaction with informal and formal rule of law mechanisms/ initiatives. Disaggregated by sex and age | TBD | 40% | TBD | UNDP has engaged a national organisation SUDIA with experience in peacebuilding and evaluations to work with JIPS on the qualitative portion of the survey while IOM focuses on the quantitative approach of the baseline survey | COVID-19 constrained on-site implementation and required prioritization of humanitarian response |
| Indicator 2.3Percentage of community members reporting satisfaction with equitable access to quality basic social services. Disaggregated by sex and age | TBD | 40% | TBD | Baseline in progress | COVID-19 constrained on-site implementation and required prioritization of humanitarian response |
| 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 | 10% | 45% | None yet | Government institutions have been consulted for the establishment of functional governance forums. The capacity and composition of these forums will be strengthened and reformulated in the coming reporting period | COVID-19 pandemic |
| Indicator 2.1.2Percentage of authorities adopting the developed guidelines for effective mandate delivery | 0% | 10% | None yet | Local government authorities were engaged, and a consultant will be contracted to work with the local government at state and locality level to develop the guidelines for effective mandate delivery | COVID-19 pandemic restrictions |
| 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 communitiesNumber of functional police posts established to increase SPF presence in target communities | 4 | 5 | None yet | State-level Sudanese Police Force (SPF) engaged, villages identified, land documents and end-used approvals secured.Designs, bill of quantities, developed for the new Police post and approved by SPF. Procurement process has commenced for contractors to build the infrastructure. | COVID-19 constrained on-site implementation and required prioritization of humanitarian response |
| 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) | None yet | SPF has been engaged and they are currently identifying staff for trainings including advocacy for women police officer recruitments | COVID-19 constrained on-site implementation and required prioritization of humanitarian response |
| Output 2.3Increased access to equitable quality basic services  | Indicator 2.3.1Percentage of out of school girls, boys and adolescents across diverse target groups accessing formal and informal education with direct support from the project | TBD | 80% (45% girls) | 30% | None. The partnership with Child Development Foundation was finalized in November for rollout from December onwards. |  |
| Indicator 2.3.2Number of girls, boys, women and men from diverse community groups having access to safe drinking water and sanitation  |  | 20,000 (as a % of the population will be determined upon selection of village clusters) | 10,000 | None. As per 2.3.1 though additional partnership with WES (government WASH unit) is also being considered. |  |
| 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  |  | 10 education officials, 200 PTA members (at least 40% female) | 10 education officials60 PTA members | None. As per 2.3.1 |  |
| 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 over water  |  | 70% (at least 40% women) | 40 % | None. As per 2.3.1 though additional partnership with WES (government WASH unit) is also being considered |  |
| **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 | TBD | TBD |  | The baseline survey preparations are ongoing. UNHCR has engage Joint IDP Profiling Service organization (JIPS) under the Durable Solutions Information Management Working group.  | COVID-19 constrained on-site implementation and required prioritization of humanitarian response |
| Indicator 3.2Numbers 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 | TBD | UNDP has engaged a national organisation with experience in peacebuilding and evaluations to work with JIPS on the qualitative portion of the survey while IOM focuses on the quantitative approach of the baseline survey | COVID-19 constrained on-site implementation and required prioritization of humanitarian response |
| 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 | TBD | TBD | TBD | Baseline in progress | COVID-19 constrained on-site implementation and required prioritization of humanitarian response |
| Indicator 3.1Community-based reconciliation mechanism (CBRMs) functioning, networking, across Darfur, and linked to State and National-level architecture.  | Indicator 3.1.1Number of functional community-based resolution mechanisms (CBRM) in place | 1 (90% Male, 10% youth) | 10 (of which 30% female and 30% male Youth) | None yet | A national NGO named Global Aid in Hand (GAH), with expertise and experience in gender-sensitive programming, was engaged by UNDP as a partner for this output. Implementation is commencing soon | COVID-19 constrained  |
| Indicator 3.1.2Number of community members actively participating in different peace initiatives (dialogue & conference) disaggregated by gender and age | 0 | 200 community members (15% women; 20% youth) | None yet | As per indicator 3.1.1 | COVID-19 constrained on-site implementation and required prioritization of humanitarian response |
| 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 | None yet | Same as Output indicator 3.1.1 | COVID-19 constrained on-site implementation and required prioritization of humanitarian response |
| Indicator 3.2.2Number of targeted women in functional community microfinance schemes disaggregated by age and gender | 20 | 200 (60% women, 50% youth) | None yet | Same as Output indicator 3.1.1 | COVID-19 constrained  |
| 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 center catchment area that have benefitted from the youth center services  |       | 80% (40% girls/young females)Disaggregated by age/gender | 40 % | None. As per 2.3.1 |  |
| Indicator 3.3.2Number of inclusive youth initiatives designed, and implementation plans developed that incorporate peacebuilding and conflict sensitivity approaches |       | 6 youth-led peacebuilding plans developed (2 led by female youth) | 2 | None. As per 2.3.1 |  |
| 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’s networks, applying Age Gender Diversity Mainstreaming and human rights approaches | 3 | 3 | 0 | None.  |  |
|  | Indicator 3.4.2% of individuals, disaggregated by age and gender, received paralegal assistance and referral mechanisms support | TBC | TBC | TBC | 0 |  |
| Output 3.5State-wide civil society capacity building on human rights training, rights-based approaches | Indicator 3.5.1Number of trained civil society organizations applying a rights-based approach to policy advocacy and programming | 0 | 5 CSOs (2 women’s CSOs) | TBD | 0. This activity will commence in the next reporting period | COVID-19 constrained on-site implementation and required prioritization of humanitarian response |