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 **PBF PROJECT progress report**

**COUNTRY:** South Sudan

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

**YEAR of report: 01 December. 2018-30 November. 2020**

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| **Project Title:** Enhancing Women's Access to Land to Consolidate Peace in South Sudan**Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway:**  **00113057** |
| **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:** **UN-FAO** **UN-Habitat****(Convening Agency)****UN-Habitat** |
| **Date of first transfer: 19 November 2018****Project end date:** Nov 30. 2020 **Is the current project end date within 6 months?** The Project closed on 30.11.2020 |
| **Check if the project falls under one or more PBF priority windows:**[x]  Gender promotion initiative[ ]  Youth promotion initiative[ ]  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**       UN-Habitat $ 1,000,000FAO $ 500,000      $       Total: $ 1,500,000 Approximate implementation rate as percentage of total project budget: 100%\*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:      $1.200.000.00   Amount expended to date on activities focussed on gender equality or women’s empowerment: $ 1.200.000.00 |
| **Project Gender Marker: GM3****Project Risk Marker: Low****Project PBF focus area: 2.3** |
| **Report preparation:**Project report prepared by: UN-Habitat South Sudan, FAO South SudanProject report approved by: UN-Habitat, Headquarters Nairobi KenyaDid PBF Secretariat review the report:  |

***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):

The project was completed on 30 November 2020 and was able to achieve the deliverables satisfactorily despite the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. The first case in South Sudan was reported on 5 April 2020, paralysing the implementation of some project activities for about five months. During the five months of no field activities, the project embarked on working on those activities that did not require the participation of many people such as finalizing manuals, certificate designs, etc., while innovatively implementing other activities in strict observation of ‘DUTY OF CARE’ and all measures put in place by the Government to curb the spread of the virus. As the pandemic progressed, the project began to innovatively implement select activities while revising the target numbers, i.e. reducing the target or conducting certain activities twice with different groups of participants. New ways of ensuring the Project ‘stays alive and remains transformative’ were devised such as through the organization of online meetings with different stakeholders, most importantly the Housing, Land and Property (HLP) group, organizing a webinar in October, online training sessions of government officials, traditional leadership and community members in December, selected physical meetings with government personnel in Wau and Juba, as well as the assessment of the South Sudan’s land-related legislation vis-a-vis the Voluntary Guidelines for the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land (VGGT). Below is a summary of the performance per outcome area between 01, December 2018 and 30, November 2020.

**Outcome 1: Women’s groups have enhanced capacity to demand and secure accountability from government for women’s land rights and equitable access to land from traditional authorities and governments.**

1. Operational information centres were established, (5 physical and 7 mobile). They were staffed, and equipped with awareness materials, a full set of furniture (physical centres) and chairs (mobile centres) to increase access to relevant information on women’s land rights. Three of the centres are now operating independent of the PBF project. Two of these are supported by the Ministry Physical Infrastructure and the Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare, with the third centre being supported by the South Sudan Women Association in Wau.
2. A total of 4,500 beneficiaries (2,920 women, 1,580 men) were reached and came forward for assistance through awareness campaigns and group information sessions face to face/physical meetings, radio talk shows and open- air sensitization meetings.
3. Two community dialogues among community traditional leaders, land authorities and women were held where 33 stakeholders (15 females and 18 males) benefitted.
4. Two collaborative dispute resolution skills (CDR) trainings were conducted reaching 40 beneficiaries (21 Female and 19 Males)
5. Three housing, land and property rights trainings were held reaching 61 participants (39 females and 22 males)
6. A call center to aid on legal counseling was opened with two active phones provided. During the project timeline, the centres ran from 8 am to 5 pm and were manned by legal counselors who advised callers on land issues.
7. Capacity needs assessment for traditional leaders on skills in land dispute resolution was undertaken, a report produced and a curriculum developed.
8. A Gender-Responsive Land Dispute Resolution curriculum was developed and tested in a training held in December 2020.
9. A curriculum for a course on Responsible Land Governance in South Sudan was also developed
10. A Training on Gender Responsive Land Dispute Resolution was conducted where 25 participants (14 males and 11 females) drawn from the Ministry of Physical Infrastructure, Ministry of Gender, Women Associations, Protection of Civilian Adjacent Area, traditional leaders, youth leaders and the Judiciary participated.
11. A training on land management and administration was conducted and attended by 26 participants (16 males and 10 females) drawn from the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development (Juba), the Land Commission (Juba), Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare, Ministry of Physical Infrastructure and Urban Planning (Wau state), the Judiciary, Chiefs, CSOs and project beneficiaries
12. On the support to women acquiring land occupancy certificates to secure their tenure security, 978 cases were registered at the information centres (both static/mobile and physical centres). Of these 650 cases were closed after receiving legal aid and financial support to facilitate processing of their land tenure documentation, 167 cases were in reference to land access (landless) and negotiations commenced with regards to allocation of land to the identified persons. Another 102 cases were categorized as ‘complex cases’ and received individualized legal counselling from various law firms towards possible representation in courts of law. Further, 179 cases were still ‘open’ by the time the Project was closing but due to financial and time restrictions, they were not fully finalised. Individuals having these cases received individualised legal counselling on various housing, land and property issues.
13. Two papers were prepared under the Project and submitted to the Federation of International Surveyors (FIG) and the World Bank Land and Poverty Conferences (2020) on improving institutional capacity and enhancing sustainable development by improving women’s access to land in South Sudan.
14. A total of 30 chiefs from the area around Wau were mobilized, and consensus reached on an improved and standardized Residential Certificates for various Blocks targeting issuance to women and men. Template of new certificates was designed and approved by the Chiefs for printing and issuance.

**Outcome 2: Improved land management and more gender responsive administrative system at state and county level, and reform of land policy at national level, facilitate/enhance secure access and ability of women to negotiate tenure security for the most vulnerable women groups returning from IDP camps**

1. Mapping of existing land administration systems undertaken and recommendations to improve the systems made. The report summarizing the assessment was also finalized.
2. On the support to land occupancy certificates towards improved tenure security, a total of 978 cases were registered. Of these, 650 cases received financial support to facilitate processing of their land tenure documentation, while 167 cases were categorized as landless and formed a basis for discussions with the Ministry of Physical Infrastructure and the Office of the Governor on possible land allocation.
3. Capacity development needs assessment of state officials for skills in gender responsive land administration undertaken, training manuals were also prepared.
4. ToRs for the Technical Committee on Land Governance and Administration and criteria for identifying 1, 500 beneficiaries were finalized.
5. Method (SOLA/Open Tenure) to document women’s land rights was agreed upon, preparatory work and assessment of feasibility concluded, and procurement of required materials done.

**Outcome 3: Policy makers provide effective, strategic support for gender responsive land policies**

1. Studies on gender responsive land dispute resolution; land management and baseline assessment were finalized and provided evidence-based information to the draft national land policy yet to be adopted by Parliament.
2. Preparatory work for two-day legislative scrutiny workshops was done but due to the nature of the event that requires the participation of many people, the activity could not be executed within the project timeframe due to COVID-19 restrictions.
3. A comprehensive review of the land-related legal framework in South Sudan was conducted to establish its compliance with the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security (VGGT).

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):

This project closed on 30 November 2020. Due to the covid-19 pandemic, some Project activities planned to be executed between April and November 2020 could not be undertaken. Where possible, alternative activities that contributed to the objectives were implemented instead. For instance, two activities (exchange visit to other countries on gender sensitive land management and on gender responsive dispute resolution) were replaced with a webinar which was successfully held in December 2020. Further, due to the delay in the appointment of the Transitional Government and respective officials into public offices, and the formation of the new Parliament, activities related to the adoption of the draft National Land Policy could not be conducted within the Project timeframe but replaced with the review of land-related legal framework mentioned above.

Below is the list of Project activities initiated but not fully implemented

1. Implementation of Open Tenure (SOLA) in Wau (assessment of feasibility concluded, and procurement of required materials done)
2. Parliamentary Scrutiny Workshop (review of land-related legal framework undertaken)
3. Workshop on implementation of Land Policy convened for line ministries (review of land-related legal framework undertaken)
4. Regional advocacy workshops (relevant information on status gathered, materials developed)
5. National awareness raising workshop on women's land rights (relevant information on status gathered, materials developed)
6. International learning exchange on gender sensitive land management (replaced with the webinar)
7. International learning exchange on gender responsive dispute resolution (replaced with the webinar)

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 towards the main purpose of the project. (1500-character limit):

In line with the project goal of consolidating peace in South Sudan through enhancing women access to land (including men in the process), the Project focused on raising awareness among communities and traditional leaders (male and female) on women’s land rights and gender responsive land dispute resolution mechanisms to promote peaceful coexistence between and within communities. The project surpassed its target of 4,000 beneficiaries to register approximately 4,500 (2,920 women, 1,580 men) beneficiaries reached through awareness campaigns and group information sessions. It is through these awareness campaigns that project beneficiaries have accessed different kind of assistance such as processing of land documents (650 cases; see one of the success stories in the next section), access to legal counsel on different housing, land and property issues (179 cases) while others (102 cases) have had their cases passed on to notable legal firms for further assistance in courts of law. Others (167 cases) identified as lacking land (landless) were presented to the Ministry of Physical Infrastructure and the Office of the Governor for possible allocation of land. A Committee at State level with clear Terms of Reference and procedures of ensuring equitable land allocation was put in place (see below). Additionally, all the awareness campaigns conducted during the project timeframe post covid-19 pandemic included messaging on mechanisms the community can adopt to curb the spread of the virus.

Of the five (physical) and seven (mobile) information centres established, three are still operational even with the project closure (independent of the project support) with the furniture intact and information materials generated under the project. They will continue to act as platforms where the community can access information on land issues and seek support from the relevant Government offices.

Traditional authorities are reported to have embraced approaches advocated by the project and are slowly changing their perception regarding women ownership of land. To note, 30 chiefs in Wau supported the standardization of the residential certificates to manage tenure relations in Wau. The Project also worked on the design of the registration books to be kept by Chiefs for recording residential certificates issued. The Mayor’s office in Wau and the State Ministry of Physical Infrastructure supported these efforts in conformity with enhancing gender responsive land approaches/practices in South Sudan.

The Wau Technical Committee on Land Governance and Administration in Western Bahr el Ghazal State was also established. The Committee is envisaged to achieve greater policy coherence, enhance coordination, and promote the efficient exchange of information between various authorities engaged in land management, administration and dispute resolution in Wau. The project also finalized the Terms of Reference (TORs) of the Committee, pending the Committee’s approval.

Surveys carried out for the baseline on the status of women’s rights to land, land management and land dispute resolution were shared with key stakeholders involved in policy making and land management institutions and provide evidence to the gaps that exist in the protection of women’s rights to land in policy and practice, institutional management and capacity. The capacity of key leaders involved in policy development and land management from local to national levels was assessed and enhanced for better protection of women’s rights in policy and gender responsive land management.

The Project through training conducted in December 2020 was also able to test the effectiveness of the gender-responsive land dispute resolution curriculum that was developed in response to a survey on engendering land dispute resolution in Wau state, and further contextualized to the South Sudan context. The curriculum which provides information needed to inform authorities working on land dispute resolution mainly the traditional and religious authorities and local governments gives special attention to equip women leaders who have a role in land dispute resolution and to position them to promote demand for their rights. The guide can be used as a tool to train country, state and community-based representatives in relevant dispute resolution structures working on land matters and serve as a reference tool to be consulted when engaged in land conflict resolution processes with a gender lens.

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):

Through this project, women and men have been able to access information on land and their capacity enhanced to improve secure land rights. The awareness campaigns, radio talk shows, community dialogues, open air information dissemination, call centres and information clinics have provided platforms and avenues through which communities can get assisted on land issues. The brief accounts below attempt to show how some of the beneficiaries’ lives have been changed positively and how their journey towards securing land rights has been shortened and made easier because of the project.

Case 1: Rosa Enyasion, a returnee and a 37-year-old widow and a mother of two sons and three daughters shares her story. *When my husband was still alive, I hoped he would one day acquire land for us. This did not happen especially after we were displaced to Sudan because of the protracted civil war in the South. When my husband died, I never thought of having property like land and at some point, I experienced complete hopelessness and I felt frustrated especially in terms of where I could settle with my family.*

When South Sudan became a state in 2011, Rosa returned from Khartoum to Wau. Luckily, Rosa and other returnees, who were identified as vulnerable, were allotted a piece of land by the government in New site, in the Southern part of Wau. Despite being allocated this piece of land, she has been unable to process the documentation of her plot for the last 9 years due to her limited resources and vulnerability. Since she had no document to prove ownership of the land in New site, Rosa was worried that her land could be grabbed and illegally sold. *“I heard an announcement over the radio one day that Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) is supporting vulnerable women on land ownership”* Rosa shares. Through this project’s support, and due diligence, Rosa confirmed the allotment and acquired the legal documents to prove ownership of the land. An excited and happy Rosa shares “*I am so delighted that I have got my legal documents. I am now free from the anxiety of having no land documents and can fully settle in my land and give my children a stable future*”

Case 2: Another beneficiary Lucia Thomas Garaza, 33 years old widow with six children tells her story.

“*I bought a plot in Aweil Jeded from the chief and stayed there for three years before the armed conflict of 2016. During the conflict, I ran to Protection of Civilian Adjacent Area (POCAA) in Wau. After the crisis, I got my residential certificate. I went to register my plot at the Ministry of Physical Infrastructure but was shocked to find that my neighbour had processed all the documents for my plot in his name. I went to the land dispute committee to report my case and seek assistance, but they kept telling me to come the next day. I think my neighbour was giving money to the people in the committee to silence my case. My friend who visited the information centre at the Ministry of Physical Infrastructure told me about this project and how it is helping vulnerable women. She directed me to the centre, and I am now getting support from the project to get my plot back”*.

Case 3: Ann Adam Joseph a 34-year-old widow and mother of six children, is victim of land grab, she shares her story;

 *“I live in Hai Salaam with my mother on my late father’s land. The documents we have as proof of ownership were processed in 1977. Recently my neighbour processed new land document for the land without my knowledge. I have battled with my neighbour to get my land back in vain. I was almost giving up because my neighbour was using his powers to grab my land. Fortunately, I heard through the radio about a project targeting vulnerable women to secure their land. I immediately called the telephone numbers given during the radio talk show. As a result, my case has been forwarded to the land dispute committee with the support from the project. Although my case is not yet resolved, I am happy with the support I am receiving to secure my land.”*

**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: Women’s groups have enhanced capacity to demand and secure accountability from government for women’s land rights and equitable access to land from traditional authorities and governments**

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress:** On track with peacebuilding results

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

Output 1.1 (Increased awareness among communities and traditional leaders)

Under the project review period, informed by a baseline undertaken, various information, education and communication (IEC) materials were designed, finalized and disseminated to increase awareness on women land rights. A total of 4,500 beneficiaries were reached surpassing the target by 500 more beneficiaries against the set target of 4000 beneficiaries at the Project start. Following the signing of the memoranda of understanding between NRC and Voice of Hope (FM radio station in Wau) regarding the hosting of radio talk shows and messaging on women land rights and gender responsive land disputes resolution, over 5,000 men and women and youth have been reached. The radio talk shows were broadcast twice a day for one (1) hour with callers tuning into the programme and getting to interact with the Director General for the Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare, the Land Director for the Ministry of Physical Infrastructure and Urban development, a lawyer representing the law firms taking up cases which require court representation, Sheikhs, community leaders as well as NRC project personnel. Additionally, promotional short messages and drama on housing, land and property issues were aired at intervals, on specific days in English, Arabic and in local dialects including Dinka, Jur-chol and Balanda. A call center to aid on legal counseling was also opened with two active phones provided with hotline numbers. During the project timeline, the centres ran from 8 am to 5 pm and were manned by legal counselors who advised callers on land issues. A total of 5 physical information centres at the Ministry of Physical Infrastructure and Urban Development, Ministry of Gender, Child and Social welfare, Women Association Office, Nazareth collective Site, and Protection of Civilians Adjacent Area were established and equipped with a full set of furniture (physical centers) and chairs (mobile centers) and awareness materials to increase access to relevant information on women’s land rights, and provided with well trained counsellors to handle the different cases brought in by the community. Three of the centers are now operating independent of the PBF project supported by the Ministry Physical Infrastructure and the Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare, with the third centre being supported by the South Sudan Women Association in Wau. The furniture of the other two centers will remain within the communities to which they had been allocated and in time be handed over to the local Government authorities in Wau.

Output 1.2 (Enhanced skills and understanding of traditional authorities and their leaders on gender responsive land dispute resolution)

A training needs assessment and capacity mapping of women and men leaders was undertaken in Juba and Wau for both National and State officers, traditional authorities and leaders and women groups. The curriculum and training tools on gender responsive land management were developed and shared among partners and stakeholders for consensus. Local dialogue with community leaders/ customary leaders/women was held with land leadership structures and land authorities. Community dialogues were conducted reaching approximately 83 community leaders (42 female and 41 males) to increase the understanding of the gender responsive land dispute resolution mechanisms. In addition, 2 training sessions were held to enhance skills and understanding of community leaders where 60 beneficiaries were reached (38 Females, 22 Males). Further, 2 Collaborative Dispute Resolution skills (CDR) trainings reaching 40 participants (among whom 21 were females and 19 were males) and 3 specific trainings on Housing, land and property rights reaching 61 participants among whom 39 were females while 22 were males were conducted. Each training was attended by 15-20 participants in compliance with covid-19 measures. The CDR training was for three days while that of HLP was for two days. The participants of these two activities were drawn from the Ministry of Physical Infrastructure, local associations, community leaders/sheiks, youth and women’s groups.

Output 1.3 (Land documentation to improve tenure security for women)

A survey to review the existing system of documentation at the traditional and state levels was carried out to understand the requirements and propose their improvements to enhance tenure security to women and men. A total of 978 cases were registered at the information centres (both static/mobile and physical centres). Of these 650 cases were closed after receiving legal aid and financial support to facilitate processing of their land tenure documentation, 167 cases were in reference to land access (landless) and negotiations commenced with regards to allocation of land to the identified persons. Another 102 cases were categorized as ‘complex cases’ and received individualized legal counselling from various law firms towards possible representation in courts of law. Further, 179 cases were still ‘open’ by the time the Project was closing but due to financial and time restrictions, they were not fully finalised. Individuals having these cases received individualised legal counselling on various housing, land and property issues. While the Project was operational, reliable law firms were contracted to follow up and establish how the persons can be assisted.

Additionally, the Project has worked on standardizing Residential Certificates for local leaders in an exercise that engaged 30 chiefs in designing an improved and standardized Certificate to be issued to women and men for submission to the relevant State Ministry to process tenure documentation.

**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)**

From the onset, this Project has been implemented with a gender equality and women’s empowerment focus which includes ensuring women and men are equally and fairly benefited from or were represented in all project activities and that project messaging is tailored towards improving women access to land and breaking the barriers that exist such as repressive social norms that impede good land governance. A total of 650 cases were closed after legal and financial support for the processing of land tenure documentation. With the documentation, women were empowered multiple folds contributing to gender equality. Various activities such as the collaborative dispute resolution skills (CDR) trainings, HLP trainings, community dialogues among others have ensured balanced participation of women and men as reported earlier in the report. Participants in these sessions were drawn from the Ministry of Physical Infrastructure, local associations, community leaders/sheiks, youth and women’s groups. Further, the project has managed to reach 4,500 beneficiaries of which 2,920 are women, and 1,580 are men. During the radio talk shows, women, men and the youth equally called in to inquire on various land issues to the panellists who included Director General for the Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare, Land Director for the Ministry of Physical Infrastructure and Urban Development, a lawyer representing the law firms taking up cases which require court representation, sheikhs, community leaders and NRC staff. Also, youth and women participated in dramatization of skits and jingles that were aired on radio or done face to face (while observing covid-19 measures) to increase awareness on women land rights.

**Outcome 2: Improved land management and more gender responsive administrative system at state and county level, and reform of land policy at national level, facilitate/enhance secure access and ability of women to negotiate tenure security for the most vulnerable women groups returning from IDP camps**

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress:** On track with peacebuilding results

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

Output 2.1 (Enhanced skills and understanding on gender sensitive land management, land administration and land dispute resolution for Government officials at national, state and local level)

During the project time frame, a total of 81 (47 females and 34 were males) government officials including officials from national Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development (Juba), Ministry of Physical Infrastructure (Wau), Wau municipality (Mayor’s office), the Judiciary, Ministry of Gender, Quarters’ local land committees, were engaged in seminars, training sessions (including the online training in December 2020) on women land rights to enhance understanding and skills on gender sensitive land management, land administration and land dispute resolution in line with the Land Act 2009 and the draft National Land Policy yet to be approved by the new government. On the same vein, government officials including Director General for the Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare, Land Director for the Ministry of Physical Infrastructure and Urban Development were among the key panellists that engaged and discussed with callers during the radio talk shows on women’s land rights and on gender responsive dispute resolution mechanisms. This way, they explained the provisions of women land rights as provided by the legislation of South Sudan and guided on the criterion of allocating land to landless women and other vulnerable groups (Internally Displaced People and returnees).

As reported in the preceding section, a total of 978 cases were registered among which 167 were identified as ‘landless’. The Project went on to engage with the state and local authorities to adopt a methodology for allocating land to landless women in a participatory planning land allocation process. Further, a criterion was designed and finalized on how to identify vulnerable women to receive financial support at the State Ministry of Infrastructure and Urban Development for processing of their land tenure documents. The application of these criteria resulted in support being given to 650 registered cases that successfully received their documentation as reported under Output 1.3.2

A survey on skills of government officials at national, state, county, and payam levels was done, with findings, recommendations documented and tools to enhance their skills developed. A training curriculum, materials, and programme on gender sensitive land dispute resolution was also developed and shared with partners for improvement and/or finalization. The actual training was conducted in December 2020 (see output 2.2.) through the TEAMS platform after been postponed in July 2020 due to the Covid-19 pandemic. On the same vein, an online training on gender responsive land dispute resolution was also conducted where 14 males and 11 females participated, with participants drawn from representatives of Protection of Civilian Adjacent Area, traditional leaders, youth leaders, Ministry of Physical Infrastructure, Ministry of Gender, Women Associations and the Judiciary.

The learning exchange visits on gender sensitive land management and on gender responsive land dispute resolutions could however not be organized as they involve international travel that was not possible due to the covid-19 pandemic. In place of the exchange visits, a successful webinar bringing together stakeholders working on Housing, Land and Property (HLP), gender equality and women’s empowerment (women, peace and security) as well as peace and development issues in South Sudan, Africa and globally was organized on 19th October 2021. A total of 164 participants registered and attended the interactive webinar drawn from twenty-seven (27) countries and from 19 relevant international organizations (please see an elaborate report on page 16).

Output 2.2 Participatory review of existing land management and administration system to identify the obstacles faced by women to access land

Within the implementation of the project, a survey to identify relevant tools for land management and elaborate land administration systems in government offices was carried out and the assessment report prepared. The survey revealed that the government of South Sudan has an established legal framework for land and natural resources management and administration at all levels of government, but there are gaps and overlaps in the laws. It goes on to recommend the need to address the gaps in legislation and to fully implement the law by developing operational manuals and service charters for all the land administration services, to not only reduce overlaps of functions but also promote stronger inter-agency coordination and ultimately enhance service delivery. Additionally, a curriculum for the course on responsible land governance was developed with the target group being land governance officials at the national, state and local levels in South Sudan. The course introduces the concept of governance in relation to land, identifies gaps and overlaps in the land administration systems in South Sudan, elaborates the fundamental principles of gender responsive land administration and management. It also elaborates on various innovative land tools and approaches such as the continuum of land rights, participatory enumeration, gender evaluation criteria etc. Due to the Covid-19 pandemic and the resultant government measures to curb the spread of the virus, face to face training on the modules in the curriculum could not take place. As reported above under Outcome 2.1, instead, through an online training on land management and administration innovative land concepts, tools and approaches were introduced to the trainees including Fit-For-Purpose land administration, the Social Tenure Domain Model (STDM), Tenure Responsive Land Use Planning and Participatory and Inclusive Land Readjustment. The use of technology in land administration was also discussed as well as a demonstration on the application of the STDM. The training was attended by 26 participants (16 males and 10 females) drawn from the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development (Juba), the Land Commission (Juba), Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare, Ministry of Physical Infrastructure and Urban Planning (Wau state), the Judiciary, Chiefs, CSOs and project beneficiaries

Further, the overview of land governance in South Sudan was also discussed covering the institutional framework for land governance as well as customary land governance.

Output 2.3 (State Ministry of Physical Infrastructure is more gender responsive to allocate land to landless women)

A Technical Committee (TC) on Land Governance and Administration in Western Bahr el Ghazal State, which acts as a Project Steering Committee was established in early February 2020. The first coordination meeting was also held. The TC was established to work within existing legal governance frameworks and with existing land management institutions and serve as a coordination body of land allocation activities foreseen under the Project. It also aims at achieving greater policy coherence, enhance coordination and promoting the efficient exchange of information between various authorities engaged in land management, administration, and dispute resolution in Wau. Its own terms of reference were also finalized and approved by the Committee.

Regular dialogues with the Deputy Governor of Wau State, and Minister of Gender, Child, and Social Welfare on allocation of land to women were held throughout the Project implementation period, with very positive support to the process. The Project also paid a courtesy call to the new Governor of Western Bahr el Ghazal State formerly Wau State, Hon. Sarah Cleto Hassan to brief her about the Project which secured her support.

The Open Tenure (SOLA), an open-source software designed by FAO to help communities to better govern their natural resources was agreed upon and the preparatory work that included feasibility assessment as well as other work required was undertaken. In addition, the procurement of essential items from vendors was finalized and included the purchase of two laptops, ten tablets, six GPS and other smaller items for the implementation of SOLA. The restrictions implemented by Government to prevent the spread of COVID-19 for much of 2020 since the first case was reported in April 2020 affected the implementation SOLA on the ground. The items will be available for use in the next phase building on the groundwork and accomplishments of the Project that initiated the recording of tenure rights as funds become available.

**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)*

To enhance gender equality and youth inclusion, The TOR of the Technical Committee (TC) on Land Governance and Administration in Western Bahr el Ghazal State provides for equal representation of men and women while the criteria adopted explicitly highlighted the need to allocate land to women and youth. Further, the project adapted a participatory planning land allocation and in the application of the criterion that has been used to identify over 600 beneficiaries to receive financial support in the processing of land documents from the Ministry of Lands and Physical Infrastructure. A total of 650 women received their land documentation hence improving their tenure security and that of their households. In addition, the training sessions carried out under this outcome ensured to balance the participants and give equal representation on gender as reported above (2.1). The dialogues with key people in the administration have secured their support and commitment to upscale the project approaches.

In response to surveys carried out on engendering land disputes resolution, and Land Administration and Management in Wau, two training curricula were developed on i) Gender responsive land dispute resolution, and ii) Land Administration and Management. The curriculum on gender responsive land management and administration gives focus to equity in access to land rights for women, men and the youth as well as on how to improve land management and remove barriers that hinder women and the youth in accessing land administration services. Likewise, identification of the participants for the training sessions carried out under the Project to ensure gender balance and included the youth as evidenced in various attendance sheets of these trainings. The youth also participated actively by asking questions during the training and took up roles during dramatization of skits while conducting some of the training for the larger community.

The TOR of the Technical Committee (TC) on Land Governance and Administration in Western Bahr el Ghazal State, its criteria for land allocation, the curriculum for i) Gender responsive land dispute resolution, and ii) Land Administration and Management that have been proven to work are ready to be replicated elsewhere in South Sudan

**Outcome 3: Policy makers provide effective, strategic, support for gender**

**responsive land policies.**

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

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

Output 3.1 (Draft Land Policy reviewed to make it more gender responsive)

In January 2020, the Parliamentary Land Committee received the final version of the Draft Land Policy incorporating gender friendly provisions, which it then distributed among Members of Parliament for review. The Policy was tabled for second reading, but no session dedicated to the Policy took place due to the extension of the pre-transitional phase under the peace agreement, that led to the re-constitution of the South Sudanese Government and the dissolution of the National Parliament. The COVID‑19 pandemic further contributed to the long wait to complete this activity. Meanwhile the Ministry of Lands, Housing & Urban Development’s request for the Policy to be withdrawn for further technical review and development was granted. This will require that the Land Policy be re-tabled to Parliament once constituted and convened.

Output 3.2 (Enhanced commitment among national actors for implementation of gender responsive land policies)

Since the inception of the Project in December 2018, extensive support to women access to land was galvanized at national level through various workshops such as the three day workshop and focused group discussions (organized by the Committee on Gender and Social Welfare, Women’s Parliamentary Caucus, Parliamentary Land Committee, Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare) and the National Workshops in Juba (in May and June 2019). The workshop brought together traditional leaders, members of parliament, representatives from ministries, CSOs, faith-based organisations, and security forces and was supported by IOM, UN-Habitat, FAO, UNMISS Rule of Law, UNDP, UN Women and other partners. In June 2019, the Parliamentary Land Committee held a workshop to raise awareness and strengthen the draft National Land Policy in a session that brought together different stakeholders including Ministries, UN Agencies and development partners. Yet another workshop to sensitize on women’s access to land to consolidate peace in South Sudan was held in Wau between 4th and 5th of December 2019. One of the workshop’s proceedings have been documented in the link below; <https://gltn.net/2019/06/28/south-sudan-discuss-putting-land-rights-above-politics-and-strengthening-womens-rights/>.

To enhance awareness on women land rights, the project prepared and submitted two analytical papers; ‘*Improving Institutional Capacity in Land Management to Enhance Women’s Access to Land in Post Conflict Context: The Case of Wau State in South Sudan’* and *‘Working to Achieve Sustainable Development Goals through enhancing women’s access to land in post conflict context: The case of Wau State in South Sudan’* and submitted them for the World Bank Land and Poverty Conference and the International Federation of Surveyors conferences respectively.

More awareness campaigns and workshops for different groups of stakeholders were planned under the Project. Delays in the adoption of the Policy due to the formation of a new pre-transitional government as well as COVID-19 restrictions resulted in the postponement of workshops and conferences in 2020, and the implementation of the awareness campaign on women access to land at national level..

Preparatory activities for the implementation of the Land Policy were however undertaken and included:

* preparation of outreach and awareness materials;
* finalization and approval of concept note and programme for the two-day Parliamentary Scrutiny Workshop on parliamentary scrutiny functions, procedures, and best practices to ensure that existing land legislation is amended to reflect the land rights and reforms set out in the new Land Policy and to strengthen parliamentary oversight and scrutiny capacities.

A comprehensive *Review of the land-related legal framework in South Sudan* was conducted which assessed alignment to the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security (VGGT). The review provides an overview of existing legislation on land tenure and its governance in South Sudan, as well as gaps and possible contradictions. It is a basis for informing land-related law reforms foreseen following the adoption of the Draft National Land Policy as part of its implementation. While the previous project planning foresaw the development of a National Land Policy Implementation Plan, instead, the project team opted to undertake this Review, as the development of an Implementation Plan would have required the prior adoption of the Policy and substantive consultations and piloting of activities, which were not possible, in view of the COVID-19 situation and associated restrictions.

**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 Reports from the surveys on *the baseline* *on the status of women’s rights to land, gender responsive land dispute resolution and land management* provided factual information used as evidence on the need to improve the land policy to protect women’s land rights. The reports were shared and discussed with key policy makers and further key government officials for their scrutiny, reference and to garner support for the adoption of the draft National Land Policy.

The awareness creation materials, the concept note and programme for the two-day Parliamentary Scrutiny Workshop provide materials for mobilizing support for women’s land rights across the country and amongst policy makers. *The Review of the land-related legal framework in South Sudan* on the other handlays the foundations for executing priority actions during the implementation of the National Land Policy that promotes women’s rights to land.

Additionally, the draft National Land Policy is a forward looking and progressive document and one that can provide real change in the lives of all South Sudan and specifically for women and other and vulnerable groups including the youth once passed and implemented to achieve its the goals and objectives it aspires. The signing and the forming of a transitional government in February 2020 marked the young nation’s most significant concrete step towards peace after six years of conflict hence a renewed commitment for meeting the milestones envisaged in the peace agreement which includes addressing the land issue by the passing and implementing the draft National Land Policy.

**PART III: CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Monitoring:** Please list monitoring activities undertaken in the reporting period (1000-character limit)Throughout the implementation, the project has employed the use of field visits, physical and online meetings with the project partners to monitor project progress. Online meetings became very popular after the covid-19 pandemic because only few field visits could take place then due to the measures taken to prevent the spread of the virus such as restricted movement. Project officers were obligated to remain in their duty. Progressive project narrative and financial reports were also used to monitor and report on Project performance and were also submitted to PBF Secretariat in accordance with the Project document | Do outcome indicators have baselines? YesHas the project launched perception surveys or other community-based data collection? Yes |
| **Evaluation:** Has an evaluation been conducted during the reporting period?No | Evaluation budget (response required): 105,000.00If project will end in next six months, describe the evaluation preparations (1500 character limit): The project has relevant reports and other materials pertinent for the project terminal evaluation that has been initiated in accordance with the Project document. Draft terms of reference for the external independent evaluator have been prepared and the Evaluation Units of the two participating Agencies; UN-Habitat and FAO are guiding the Evaluation e.g. budget for the exercise and the recruitment of the external evaluator. |
| **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)* |  |

**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:

A monetary adjustment was made on the previous budget to counter the situation presented by covid-19 and restrictions placed to control the spread of the disease. Under output 3, several activities including workshops at national level were planned to take place to popularise the draft national land policy and to follow up on its adoption by Parliament. Since this could not take place due to covid-19 outbreak, a total of USD 21,036 was redirected to recruiting a consultant to work on a comprehensive review of the land-related legal framework in South Sudan and establish its compliance with the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security (VGGT). This draft has been produced and is at the finalization stages. It will be shared to PBF and to project stakeholders once finalized. Also, to reach as many people as possible while observing the guidelines given to control the spread of the covid-19 disease, the Project embarked on mass sensitization through radio talk shows in place of workshops/training sessions. This meant adjusting the previous budget and providing for USD 8,000 for a total of 16 radio talk show sessions on women's land rights and peaceful coexistence in Wau. Twelve (12) sessions were on housing, land and property rights, whereas six (6) were on collaborative dispute resolution. The radio talk shows targeted a total of 5000 listeners.

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

The Project requested for a no-cost extension in April 2020 to ensure there is sufficient time to implement some of the pending activities that had been affected by the covid-19 pandemic. Also, some activities dependent on the adoption of the draft National Land Policy were postponed because of the delay in the appointment of new government officials in respective offices.

The Project had to adjust to adopt to the Covid-19 measures put in place by the government to curb the spread of the virus which included downscaling on some activities that required the participation of many people and to innovatively implement on other activities. For instance, some activities were done twice or thrice to comply with the numbers allowed to meet at any given time while strictly observing the social distancing and the wearing of masks. To disseminate information to large groups of people, the project utilized radio awareness and open-air campaigns with megaphones. A call centre was also made operational and the community was encouraged to call in and seek assistance on housing, land and property issues. In addition to this, bulk messaging was done in the town through big banners placed on 7 billboards hired from the Wau Municipality and located along the main roads indicating key messages regarding the Project. The billboards also included hotline numbers for women in need to receive free mobile legal counselling and legal assistance. These campaigns served to sensitize the community on the Covid-19 pandemic and ways in which to prevent the spread of the virus. Online training session also had to be utilized to comply with the Covid 19 protocols while meeting the Project deliverables especially after it became impossible to conduct physical training exercises that would require international travel, i.e. movement of project staff from Nairobi to Juba and Wau in South Sudan.

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

[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): Promote innovation in project implementation under Covid 19 circumstances to achieve set objectives

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.*)

The project adjusted in terms of implementation of activities following the government measures put in place to prevent the spread of the Covid-19 virus. This involved downscaling on the target numbers to ensure that the local community is not exposed to situations that could cause an increase in the infections. Activities that could otherwise be done at one go such as community dialogues, housing, land and property seminars and collaborative dispute resolution skills training had to be done in two or three sessions. This meant that project messaging on increasing awareness among communities and traditional leaders on women land rights and gender responsive land dispute resolution mechanisms was an ongoing process even during such a time when most social activities were at a halt in Wau, (project site). Radio talk shows provided a platform to reach large numbers of community members and the project stakeholders to interact and discuss their understanding of gender sensitive land management, land administration and land dispute resolution in line with the Land Act 2009 as well as the provisions in the draft National Land Policy that is yet to be adopted. The project also established a call centre with active phones provided with hotline numbers operated by legal counsellors who would provide legal counselling on HLP specific cases as well as referral for appropriate support and interventions. These were operational between 8 am to 5 pm. The use of billboards along the busy main roads to disseminate project information further enhanced there was no vacuum with regards to where the community could seek assistance on HLP issues, access to free legal counselling and alternative dispute resolution mechanisms. In these activities therefore, the Project has contributed to social cohesion through constant sensitization on housing, land, and property rights and by providing avenues through which the community could access information thus cultivating peace and preventing conflicts at the grassroots. In addition, the project emphasized on prevention of Covid-19 by incorporating messages in all awareness campaigns to sensitize the community on this such as social distancing, washing of hands, wearing of masks etc.

**Webinar on Securing Women’s Land for Peace in South Sudan**

On 19 October 2020, the Project conducted a webinar that brought together stakeholders working on Housing, Land and Property (HLP) , gender equality and women’s empowerment (women, peace and security), peace and development issues in South Sudan, Africa and globally to engage in a joint reflection on key achievements of this project. Presentations and discussions on the key outcomes, challenges, and opportunities for enhancing women’s access to land to consolidate peace in South Sudan were shared by the implementing partners; UN-Habitat and FAO; and partner, NRC. Approximately 164 people participated in the webinar that was graced by the participation of senior government officials including the Office of the Governor Western Bahr el Ghazal State, Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development (Juba), Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare, Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management, Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Physical Infrastructure (Juba). Also present were traditional authorities charged with land administration and conflict resolution, Civil Society Organizations, the Housing, Land and Property Rights group, UN agencies including the office of the United Nations Resident Coordinator's Office (UNRCO), Development Partners and Diplomatic Missions in South Sudan. The two-hour session created a unique platform for learning and sharing of experiences among national and global partners who included practitioners from 27 countries and 19 international organizations on key dimensions of securing women’s housing, land, and property rights especially that of IDPs and returnees for peace building in South Sudan. Key research findings on the status of women in relation to land rights in South Sudan were disseminated as well as outcomes, challenges and opportunities presented by the “Enhancing women’s access to land to consolidate peace in South Sudan” Project. Remarks made by government officials appreciated the efforts made by the Project in improving women access to land in South Sudan to consolidate peace and as such the reconstruction of the newly independent nation. There was also a reaffirmation of the government’s support to the Project and a call for the continuation of this Project to ensure it is scaled up to other States of South Sudan.

A comprehensive account of the webinar can be access in the link provided below: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=I8eHRocfCPk>

**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**Women’s groups have enhanced capacity to demand and secure accountability from government for women’s land rights and equitable access to land from traditional authorities and governments | Indicator 1.1Number of Women who get access to land by having land occupancy certificate in a gender responsive land dispute resolution mechanism by the traditional authorities’ leaders | 0 | 1,500 |       | 650 | The COVID-19 pandemic first reported in April 2020 impacted negatively on the target assigned, i.e. 1,500 women; the project had to downscale on some operations in line with government directives to prevent the spread of the virus.Changes in the leadership of the State government also caused a delay in the processing of land documents. So far, 978 cases were registered/reached. Of these 650 cases were closed after receiving legal aid and financial support to facilitate processing of their land tenure documentation, 167 cases categorized as landless are the basis of negotiations with government offices for land allocation. Another 102 cases categorized as ‘complex cases’ received individualized legal counselling from various law firms towards possible representation in courts of law. Further, 179 cases were still ‘open’ by the time the Project was closing but due to financial and time restrictions, they were not fully finalized. Individuals having these cases received individualized legal counselling on various housing, land and property issues. |
| Indicator 1.2Number of Women leaders who participated and claimed women’s rights in land disputes resolution meeting/committee with their traditional authorities | 0 | 200 |       | 216 | The training curriculum on Gender responsive land dispute resolution was developed in July 2020 and an online training conducted in December. The Project resorted to doing this due to covid-19 restrictions that barred the lead consultant travel to South Sudan. This way, the Project was able to fulfil the target set and surpass the number by 16 persons/beneficiaries. Other activities that enabled this include community dialogues with leaders, both face to face and using radio talk shows. |
| Indicator 1.3% of traditional leaders, Women leaders and communities performed gender responsive land dispute resolution that enhanced women’s access to land | 0 | 50% |       | 50% |  |
| Output 1.1Increasing awareness among communities and traditional leaders (male and female) on Women’s Land rights, Gender responsive land dispute resolution mechanism | Indicator 1.1.1% of women and men aware about women’s land rights | 0 | 75% |       | 75% | The project surpassed the target set under this indicator which was 4,000 beneficiaries to reach 4,500 beneficiaries. During the months following the covid-19 outbreak in South Sudan, the project adopted innovative ways to reach masses while observing measures put in place by the government to control the spread of the virus. These included the use of megaphones to disseminate project information in the grassroots, distribution of IEC materials, use of billboards stationed on main roads with key messages on the project, broadcasting programs through the radio and engaging callers to ensure they understand issues on women land rights, legal provisions as per the 2009 Land Act and the draft National Land Policy. A call center to aid on legal counselling was also opened with two active phones provided with hotline numbers.  |
| Indicator 1.1.2% of the leaders (male and female) from traditional authorities are aware on Women’s land rights and Gender responsive land dispute resolution mechanism | 0 | 80% |       | 76% | The Project innovatively implemented activities to ensure awareness campaigns targeting traditional leaders are conducted albeit with a target of fewer persons due to COVID 19 outbreak, (radio talk shows, community dialogues, webinar in October and the online training). Hence the Project slightly missed hitting the target set. |
| Output 1.2Enhanced skills and understanding of traditional authorities and their leaders (female and male) on gender responsive land dispute resolution | Indicator 1.2.1% of targeted women involved in land related dispute management | 0 | 50% |       | 47% | The training curriculum on gender responsive land dispute resolution was developed in July and the training conducted in December 2020 but with fewer number of participants as opposed to those anticipated due to the pandemic.  |
| Indicator 1.2.2# of women leaders and their male counterparts with enhanced understanding, skills and received training | 0 | 300 (50% female and 50% male).  |  | 130 females and 96 males. | As reported above, the training on gender responsive land dispute resolution took place rather late in December 2020 as opposed to July due to the pandemic. Further, the target was affected because the online training could only accommodate a small number of participants to ensure covid-19 measures such as social distancing is observed. |
| Output 1.3Land occupancy certificate obtained from the traditional authorities for the women headed households | Indicator 1.3.1# of women who have received land occupancy certificates | 0 | 1,500 |       | 650 | A list of 650 beneficiaries were supported financially in the processing of land tenure documents. Changes in the leadership of state government also caused delay in processing of these documents. Additionally, covid-19 pandemic meant the closure of all public offices for a while. Please refer to Indicator 1.1. for more information. |
| Indicator 1.3.2of women who have received financial support | 0 | 1,500 |  | 650 | A total of 650 beneficiaries were identified and supported in the processing of their land documents.Changes in the leadership of state government caused delay in processing of these documents but this is in track. Please refer to Indicator 1.1. for more information on the numbers reached. |
| Indicator 1.3.3# of women received legal support | 0 | 500 |  | 281 (179+102) | Please refer to Indicator 1.1 for the breakdown of this number. Identifying women in need of legal assistance took time due to various reasons including cultural barriers. Contracting the lawyers to provide legal support also took time. Covid 19 especially caused complete lockdown negatively impacting the process and as such the final number reached |
| **Outcome 2**Improved land management and more gender responsive administrative system at state and county level, and reform of land policy at national level, facilitate/enhance secure access and ability of women to negotiate tenure security for the most vulnerable women groups returning from IDP camps  | Indicator 2.1Number of internally displaced female-headed households and returnees resettled with secure land title  | 0 | 1000 |       | 650 | A total of 650 beneficiaries have been identified received financial support in the processing of land tenure documents to secure their tenure security Further, 167 cases were identified as landless and the plan was to find a way of allocating land to them. Negotiations were ongoing but due to the COVID‑19 pandemic and accompanying restrictions, activities slowed down and some government offices including Ministry of Physical Infrastructure introduced limited working hours hence causing delays in achieving full target under this indicator. |
| Indicator 2.2Gender inclusive land management system in place that facilitate most vulnerable women’s access to land | 0 | Establishment at State and County level. |       | 1 | The technical Committee on Land Governance and Administration in Western Bahr el Ghazal State was established. The terms of references were also finalized. Criteria for land allocation adopted and applied The establishment of county level committee was delayed due to lack of existing government structures dealing with land in the counties. |
| Indicator 2.3Amount of land allocated from the government to resettle IDPs | 0 | 2 hectares |       |       |  This target was not met. No land was allocated during the project implementation period. However, negotiations for allocation of land to 167 landless people were initiated and on-going with Government by the closure of the project. Negotiations took long due to limited working hours introduced by Government to curb Covid 19  |
| Output 2.1Enhanced skills and understanding on gender sensitive land management, land administration and land dispute resolution in line with land act 2009 of Government officials working at national, state and local level  | Indicator 2.1.1Gender inclusive land management system and land dispute resolution mechanisms in place at State Government and Local authorities | 0 | State and county level |       | 1 | The technical Committee on Land Governance and Administration in Western Bahr el Ghazal State was established. The terms of references were also finalized. Criteria for land allocation were adopted to reduce streamline land allocation and reduce disputesThe establishment of county level committee was delayed due to lack of existing government structures dealing with land in the counties. Traditional leaders in Wau state who include chiefs and paramount chiefs were also sensitized on women land rights and engaged in consultative meetings aimed at enhancing community documentation processes on land rights such as designing and amending the certificates of occupancy issued to residents in Wau and registration books. In December 2020, a training on gender responsive land dispute resolution targeted traditional leaders among other stakeholders to enhance understanding and skills on gender sensitive land management, land administration and land dispute resolution in line with the Land Act 2009 and the draft National Land Policy yet to be approved by the new government |
| Indicator 2.1.2# of Government officials enhanced their skills and understanding on gender sensitive/responsive land management and administration | 0 | 100 |  | 81 | A total of 81 government officials were trained on gender sensitive/responsive land management and administration during the project timeline. The target was not met fully due to restrictions of the covid-19 pandemic.The training curriculum was also developed based on a Capacity Needs Assessment Report |
| Indicator 2.1.3Land tenure tools at state level in place with specific relevance for internally displaced female-headed households and returnees |  0 | 1 guideline published |  | 1 | A guideline on land tenure tools to enhance women's access to land based on the survey was developed.Standardized of residential certificates to be used in Wau designed and adopted by traditional leaders/chiefsLand Registration Record Books used by Chiefs improved to include information on gender i.e. capturing gender disaggregated data were also designed |
| Output 2.2Existing land management and administration system reviewed to identify the obstacles faced by women to access land and recommendations provided to make it more gender responsive | Indicator 2.2.1Existing land management and administration system reviewed, and recommendation provided | 0 | 1 report |       | 1 report | A comprehensive review of land administration & management systems in South Sudan was undertaken and the report with clear recommendations was finalized. |
| Indicator 2.2.2Gender inclusive land tenure tools developed | 0 | 1 |  | 4 | Gender inclusive land tools were customized in the context of Wau South Sudan to enhance women's access to land rights and include the gender evaluation criteria; transparency in land administration: fit-for-purpose land administration and open source land administration software. These tools were the subject of discussion during the training held in December 2020.The Project was also engaged in the designing of standardized residential certificates to be used in Wau and issued by the Chiefs to manage tenure relations. A total of 30 chiefs participated in these discussions.Land Registration Record Books used by Chiefs improved to include information on gender i.e. capturing gender disaggregated data were designed  |
| Indicator 2.2.3% of women involved in participatory planning process for land allocation | 1% | 70% |  | 55% | Women were involved in the formation of a Technical Committee on land allocation and the formed committee ensured women's participation through inclusion of women leaders, women groups and a mandatory percentage of women in the committee panel. |
| Output 2.3Ministry of Land, Physical Infrastructure and Governor’s office at state level is more gender responsive to allocate land for land Less Women Headed HH (IDPs, returnees) | Indicator 2.3.1Numbers of women have access to land through gender sensitive land allocation process. | 500 |  |       | 650 | A total of 650 beneficiaries were supported financially by the Ministry of Lands and Physical Infrastructure to process their land tenure documents  |
| Indicator 2.3.2Number of women involved in gender sensitive land allocation process | 0 | 200 |  | 95 | Women were involved in the formation of a Technical Committee on land allocation and the formed committee ensures women's participation through inclusion of women leaders, women groups and a mandatory percentage of women in the committee panel.5 women leaders were also involved in the discussions on a criterion that is gender sensitive to the land allocation process on allocating women Residential Certificates through the local authority. |
| Indicator 2.3.3Gender sensitive participatory land allocation process in place and implemented | 0 | 1 |  | 1 | A gender sensitive participatory allocation process was identified through a workshop in Wau and a scoping mission conducted to assess viability of using innovative land administration solutions (Social Tenure Domain Model-STDM). Also, a site to test this was identified, and a questionnaire developed for mapping and enumeration. However, the project decided to implement the Open Tenure (SOLA) tool in place of the STDM. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, this did not materials. Equipment to facilitate implementation was procured and will be utilized in the next phase of the Project depending on the availability of funds.  |
| **Outcome 3**Policy makers provide effective, strategic support for gender responsive land policies. | Indicator 3.1Draft gender responsive land policy prepared for tabling in Parliament | N/A | Draft National Land Policy |       | 1 | Support was provided through the Project to drafting a gender responsive land policy through the Women's Workshop and Workshop for parliamentarians where protection of women's rights to land were prioritized and discussed. The suggestions were shared with the Chair of the Parliamentary Committee for adoption in the Policy. Delay in formation of national level government coupled with COVID-19 outbreak slowed down the progress of the adoption of the draft Land Policy by Parliament. |
| Indicator 3.2# of women engaged in workshop and other dialogue on gender responsive land policy | 0 | 50 |       | 220 | Achieved |
| Output 3.1Draft National Land Policy reviewed, and recommendations madeto make it more gender responsive. | Indicator 3.1.1Consensus reached on recommendations for gender responsive Land Policy. | 0 | Workshop report and participants’ list |       | Workshop report and participant list available | Workshop was held and consensus reached on gender protections in the Land Policy, a report detailing this is available  |
| Indicator 3.1.2Consultant’s report accepted as working draft by Parliamentary land committee. | 0 | 1 |  | 1 | The project supported the Parliamentary Workshop on the Draft Land Policy, and the consultant's report was finalized and submitted.In September 2020, a consultant was engaged on the development of a comprehensive review of the land-related legal framework in the Republic of South Sudan with regards its alignment to the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security (VGGT). The review provides an overview of existing legislation on land tenure and its governance in South Sudan, as well as gaps and possible contradictions. It provides a basis for the land-related law reforms foreseen following the adoption of the Draft National Land Policy.  |
| Indicator 3.1.3Number of women and men received training and contribute to draft gender sensitive land laws | 0 | 50 |  | - | Delay in formation of national level government coupled with COVID-19 outbreak stopped the discussion on the adoption of the draft land Policy.Concept note and programme for the Parliament Scrutiny Workshop drafted, but postponed due to COVID 19-restrictions. |
| Output 3.2Enhanced commitment among national and state actors for implementation of gender responsive land policies | Indicator 3.2.1Number of actors supported implementation of gender responsive land policies | 0 | 1000 |       | - | Implementation of the land policy was delayed due to the postponement of adoption of the Land Policy by Parliament and the restrictions imposed following the Covid-19 outbreak. The Project facilitated dialogue between Parliament Committee on Land and the Ministry of Lands, Housing & Urban Development to reach consensus on the roles for the Parliamentary Committee (review) and the Ministry (formulation) in the process of the adoption and implementation of the Land Policy. |
| Indicator 3.2.2Number of women and men aware on gender sensitive land policies and legal framework | 0 | 300 |  | 130 | Three (3) workshops in May, June and December 2019 were conducted to enhance awareness on gender sensitive land policies. They were held with support of the project for women and Parliamentarians (Refer to page 12). A workshop on strengthening parliamentary scrutiny in South Sudan was planned, Concept note and programme for the Parliament Scrutiny Workshop were drafted, but postponed due to COVID 19-restrictions. |
| Indicator 3.2.3Number of meetings held where women’s land rights and access issues are discussed | 0 | 14 |  | 20 | AchievedMeetings were held at the inception phase of the project to discuss women's land rights with government officials at national and State levels, women groups and leaders and at the inception workshop. Additional meetings were held at the women and Parliamentary workshops. The surveys on the baseline, gender responsive land management and land dispute resolution forums were also held, as well as focused group discussions and meetings on women access to land rights with relevant stakeholders in government, local leaders, women groups and leaders. The Review Workshop held to review the land management system focused on women's access to land, the reports are available.  |