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**PBF PROJECT progress report**

**COUNTRY:** **Sudan**

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

**YEAR of report: 2021**

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| **Project Title: Building Sustainable Peace and Social Cohesion in Tawilla Locality, North Darfur**      **Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway:  PBF/SDN/A-2 - 00119468** | |
| **If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund:**  Country Trust Fund  Regional Trust Fund  **Name of Recipient Fund:** | **Type and name of recipient organizations:**  **RUNO UNDP (Convening Agency)**  **RUNO UNHCR**  **RUNO UNICEF**  **RUNO UN-HABITAT** |
| **Date of first transfer: 2 January 2020**  **Project end date: 31st December 2021 (6 month no-cost extension request pending)**  **Is the current project end date within 6 months?** – Yes (**(6 month no-cost extension request pending)** | |
| **Check if the project falls under one or more PBF priority windows:**  Gender promotion initiative  Youth promotion initiative  x **Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions**  Cross-border or regional project | |
| **Total PBF approved project budget (by recipient organization):**  **Recipient Organization Amount**    UNDP     $1,234,457.40  UNHCR      $845,300  UNICEF      $1,000,000  UNHABITAT      $1,000,000.6  **Total: $ 4,079,758**    Approximate implementation rate as percentage of **TOTAL** project budget: 66%  \*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: $1,563,258.62  Amount expended to date on activities focused on gender equality or women’s empowerment:  UNDP $ 461,913.30  UNHCR $ 275,000  UNICEF $ 141,908.60  UN-HABITAT $ 205,614 (estimated based on the current expenditure level and budgeted % of GEWE)  Total: $ 1,084,435.90 | |
| **Project Gender Marker: GM2**  **Project Risk Marker: 1**  **Project PBF focus area: 2.3** | |
| **Report preparation:**  Project report prepared by: UNDP (with inputs from: UNHCR, UNICEF, UN-HABITAT and FAO)  Project report approved by: RCO  Did PBF Secretariat review the report: Yes | |

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

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

**PART 1: OVERALL PROJECT PROGRESS**

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

The project has been affected by COVID-19 related restrictions, the de-reregistration of an implementing partner and by the rainy season impacting accessibility. Due to these challenges, Agencies requested a 6 months no-cost extension to ensure successful completion of the project and allow time to prepare for final and impact evaluations. Moreover, in the second half of 2021, Tawila saw a surge of inter-tribal conflicts and violence that resulted in the death of dozens and the displacement of the population of Bobay Sigili and Kunjara Tarni. The deterioration of the security conditions prevented frequent monitoring and field visits and in some cases the access to project sites for the implementing partners and contractors. Since the 19th October, there is an État d’Urgence in place due to the inter-tribal conflicts. Furthermore, the still ongoing military coup of the 25th October will also result in additional impacts but its degree is not known yet.

Agencies delivered most of the soft components such as the baseline survey, a report and community action plans on durable solutions. The project team held numerous workshops, trainings, awareness raising and sensitisation sessions on a wide range of topics: income generating activities and vocational skills, protection, arbitration, land registration and mapping, impact of climate change on natural resources and conflict.

RUNOs established 4 inclusive Community-Based Resolution Mechanisms resolving 13 cases since inception, 3 Community Reconciliation Committees benefitting 656 community members, and 9 Community-Based Protection Networks out of which 5 are specialised for child protection. To support land conflict resolution, a Higher Peacebuilding Committee in Tawila locality and 6 Village-Level Peacebuilding Committees along the migratory routes were established that monitored and demarcated seasonal animal migration routes to prevent conflicts and resolved 20 disputes between farmers and nomads. The project improved land management through documentation and digitalisation of land records, utilization of social tenure domain model and GIS.

Agencies also initiated infrastructural support which are underway: 3 schools with related WASH infrastructure, 4 police posts, 4 rural courts, 4 out of 8 planned boreholes were drilled serving 2500 people and 1 women’s centre.

**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):**

In coordination with other stakeholders, Community Reconciliation Committees will organise mediation and inter-communal dialogues in Tawila in November. This is a response to the recent inter-communal violence in the area.

Should the environment become conductive in light of the recent Coup d’État, peace conferences will be held at locality and state-level with the participation of community leaders, community-based resolution mechanisms (CBRMs), internally displaced persons (IDPs), nomads, rule of law actors, civil society, peacebuilding institutions, and federal-level peacebuilding entities.

Peace dialogue forums will be held at community and locality-level if the circumstances arising from the coup allow, 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):**

Although, more time must pass to record significant structural, institutional and societal changes as a result of this project, some positive impacts can already be observed. Community support projects implemented in Tawilla have increased access to basic services including education, water and sanitation which is key for sustainable returns. It also promoted social cohesion among different communities. For example in Amjares, returnees, IDPs and nomads are sharing the same water access and this has mitigated tensions and risks associates with limited water resources especially during the dry season.

Community-Based Resolution Mechanisms and Protection Networks contributed to the settlement of conflicts and not only enabled IDPs and returnees to be agents of their own protection but promoted meaningful participation of women, youth, and persons with disabilities on community issues which used to be minimal due to social norms on women in power and decision making. Child Protection Networks also contributed to the timely reporting of child abuses and violence, increasing the number of referral cases.

There has been a substantial reduction of conflicts between farmers and herders over access to natural resources as a result of the participatory mapping and demarcation of the hotspot areas along the livestock migratory routes in Tawila locality. The CBRMs recorded only 13 cases (as per the conflict resolution ledgers) since January which is a significant reduction for the same period last year which was over 30 according to the local leaders. Furthermore, thanks to awareness raising about the impact of climate change and extreme climatic shocks on access to natural resources and agriculture and livestock based livelihoods, farmers and herders are now convinced that their maladaptive practices such as expansion of shifting cultivation into pasturelands, blockage of livestock migratory routes and intrusion of livestock into crop farms before the harvest are negative coping mechanisms caused by low crop and livestock productivity due to high rainfall variations and long dry spells.

**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):**

**1: Tawilla Community-based Child Protection Network (CBCPN) and Rescuing of 1,500 displaced persons in Katur Village:** Thanks to trainings, Hassan Altoum, president of the Tawila town CBCPN, kept in communication with Sudan State Council for Child Welfare, UNICEF and relevant local authorities for the purpose of monitoring, reporting and resolving incidence of violence against children and women. In March 2021, he reported the displacement of 1500 persons to Katur village from Dobo Alumda in Tawilla as a result of a tribal conflict. Many of them were women and unaccompanied children.

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

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

**2: Successful mediation efforts:** Imam (24), a participant of the training on peacebuilding, conflict sensitivity and Child Protection, when he returned to his village after the training, found a dispute and tension between youth and the native leaders. The youth villagers believed that the native administration dominated power and resources belonging to the removed previous regime. Imam used the skills of dialogue and communication which he gained from the PBF training and intervened to resolve the tensions. He mentioned that “I used skills I gained from the training to resolve this tension between the old man and the young man. Nevertheless, this individual case more discussion and dialogues need to be undertaken at community level. I recommend for PBF to initiate peace dialogue in the village”

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Despite some initial delays due to the COVID-19 pandemic and prevailing security issues, the project made progress under the durable solutions pillar to ensure return of IDPs and refugees, to resolve land disputes, to improve natural resource management and provide alternative livelihood options.

Baseline data collection was rolled out across 22 villages in Tawilla by IOM (1,177 household surveys: 434 IDP, 420 returnee, 323 non-displaced). On the basis of the findings, a durable solutions community activity plan was developed to inform government, UN Agencies and the international donor community on durable solutions needs and guide interventions.

Agencies addressed extensively land-related issues since it is the key obstacle to ensure durable solutions. As a result, capacities of Government and local communities were built to resolve land disputes and conflicts. A Higher Peacebuilding Committee (16 members: 3 IDPs, 5 returnees, 7 residents, 1 nomad) was formed at the locality level to handle farming and pastoral disputes. 6 Village-Level Peacebuilding Committees in Khazan Tunjur, Taradonat, Dobo Almoda, Bobayiya Sigili, Kogara and Tabara with 197 members (135 male, 62 females, 44 youth) were established and trained that visibly improved mediation and peacebuilding capacities, seasonal monitoring of livestock migratory routes and protection of crop farms. Moreover, the project addressed land conflicts by establishing and training 4 Land Registration and 4 Land Arbitration Committees (100 members: 20 women, 80 men).

Through the establishment and training of 3 Community Reconciliation Committees with 48 members (10 women, 38 men) on conflict management and peaceful coexistence to support the return of IDPs and refugees, the project supported 656 individuals to peacefully resolve disputes, including those related to land, crop destruction and family conflicts. They also carried out 3 mediation sessions between nomads and pastoralists due to the increasing insecurity situation in Tawila. Agencies also made efforts to establish coordination and joint reporting mechanisms among these committees.

Additionally, land management processes were improved at the locality level through documentation of land records, digitalization of records, utilization of social tenure domain model and GIS. This was accompanied by a sketch mapping / STDM workshop in October that improved capacity of Governmental partners.

The project provided access to education and livelihood opportunities. Agencies conducted a labor and skills market assessment and provided vocational skill development and trainings for 200 young people on welding, food processing, masonry and mechanics. 80 women from different backgrounds received training in soap making, handicrafts, dairy products sale and keeping small trade shops. The improved employability and income earning opportunities also brought improve in household income, nutrition and health as well as more peaceful coexistence.

Community support projects such as the construction of 4 police posts (Kunjara Tarni, Martal, Dobo Omda, Tabit), 3 rural courts (Tabara, Tawila, Tarne), 3 schools (Hujuj, Khartoum Jaded), 3 hand pumps (Kunjara Umburinga, Amjares, Korma) and 4 (Tawila, Tabara, Dobo Alumda, Kunjara Tarni) out of 8 boreholes are currently under way and are aiming to provide new services, noticeably improve existing ones relieve social tensions among the different communities, reduce competition over scarce resources and lead to peaceful coexistence and integration.

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

The project devoted special attention to working towards gender equality, women empowerment and youth inclusion. Men, women, youth, and persons with disabilities are part of the Community Reconciliation Committees (CRC) in Tawila. Despite strong social norms which do not allow women to participate on community-level decision-making forums, continuous awareness-raising and advocacy enabled regular participation of 10 women in the CRC, out of a total 38 members. Also, women and youth actively participated in the Durable Solutions action planning workshop in Tawila. Hujaj girls’ school will increase access to primary education to girls who did not have such opportunity before. Through community dialogue, the project team ensured the participation of 53 women (35.8% female youth) in the village-level peace-building committees, which included 197 members in total. The overall representation of the youth in the peace-building committees reached a level of 19.8%. Although, the Peacebuilding Committees addressing these issues remain gender blind lacking the inclusion and participation of women.

**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)*

Agencies continued their efforts to strengthen the security and justice institutions and partners as well as their capacities through specialized trainings. The construction process of 4 Police post (Kunjara Tarni, Martal, Dobo Omda, Tabit) and 3 Rural Court (Tabara, Tawila, Tarne) has begun. The project equally contributed to the capacity building of 21 law enforcement officers on early warning, early response and intelligence-led policing. Sudanese Police Force (SPF) capacities were also strengthened by the establishment of a crime management software and a media monitoring and complaint management system to help SPF to analyze data and better respond on a timely manner to crime and conflict and inform state government interventions. 35 Sudanese Police forces have also been trained in case management, crime investigation, forensic and crime sciences to ensure improved services to communities.

In an effort to improve equal access to basic services, Agencies drilled 4 boreholes serving 2500 people from different communities and increased access to sanitation facilities. To enhance social protection and social cohesion among the communities, workshops on peacebuilding, conflict sensitivity and child protection as well as on GBV, referral, case management and life skills were held for 5 (2/5 reactivated) Community Based Child Protection Network members, community groups and authorities. As a result, approximately 65 people (with gender balance) improved skills in the above topics and created 6 youth-led peacebuilding initiatives.

In order to create safe school environment and provide equal access to quality education service, partners assessed 6 schools composed of 40 classrooms, to be rehabilitated to facilitate access to education services and to raise awareness and promote a non-violent and inclusive school culture, from which 1600 (700 boys 900 girls) will benefit. The construction of 3 schools and 3 Alternative Learning Programmes in IDP camps are currently under way.

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

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

The project relies on Water committees, PTAs, mothers’ groups and CBCPN members including youth in the implementation of the activities. Hence, the project is designed to consider a minimum of 40% representation of women in the Parents Teaching Association (PTAs), WASH committees, and CBCPN. Regarding the Project Beneficiaries 50% of the project targeted beneficiaries including out of school children is designed to be females.

The project also supported female youth groups to come out with 2 action plan for youth-lead peacebuilding and child protection initiatives and a USD 1,116 seed fund was allocated for these two initiatives.

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

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

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

To promote a culture of peace among communities, jointly with the El Fasher University Center for Peace, the Agencies reactivated and established 4 Community-Based Resolution Mechanisms with the participation of 98 community members (19 women, 26 youth) and resolved all the 13 cases which they received since inception, thus a 100% conflict resolution rate and all community members who reported a conflict to CBRM were aware of the outcome. The conflicts that the CBRMs addressed were mostly related to land conflict, disputes over water resources, robberies and disputes between the native administration and IDP camp community leaders. In addition to this, 45 women were trained in peacebuilding and human rights awareness in Tawila for them to participate in peace processes. The project also organized awareness raising campaign on women’s' rights including international and regional treaties (CEDAW) using drama and music with over 800 participants (632 women; 320 youth) and broadcast on local radio.

In addition, 4 Community Based Protection Networks (CBPNs) were established and supported in Tawila, with a total of 62 members (44 male, 18 female). Out of them, 26 are youth (14 male, 12 female), and four are persons with disabilities. CBPNs participated in return monitoring, shared early warning information with UNHCR to enable advocacy with security actors to prevent escalation of violence, and engaged in identification and referral of persons with specific needs, such as documentation to specialized service providers. In other words, CBPNs have enabled IDPs and returnees to be agents in their own protection.

Legal awareness raising targeted 203 individuals in Tawila (58 male,145 female), among them 50 were youth (20 male, 30 female). The returnees’ lands are informally registered, and owners have no legal documentation. Most of the participants expressed interest to legally register their lands. Paralegal assistance reached 153 vulnerable IDPs and returnees (95 male, 58 female), with 133 receiving legal counselling and receiving 20 legal representation.

Furthermore, as a result of the trainings on Peacebuilding and Child protection, youth have called for engagement of Arab and non-Arab groups from the residents into community dialogue for the purpose of promoting peaceful coexistence and stop of ethnic/tribal conflict over water and land resources and stopping use of SGBV as tool for revenge. In addition, youth have called for authority cooperation in provision of basic services.

**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)*

Due to social norms, the representation of women and youth in power and decision making such as in the CBRMs remain low, 19% and 27% respectively. However, women comprise 71% of those reached with legal awareness session, and 38% of those targeted with paralegal assistance. All CBPNs are comprised of men, women and youth who work together, in community leadership roles, to advance protection of women and girls. Persons with specific needs, including older persons and persons with disabilities, are among those who were identified by the CBPN and referred to a variety of social and health services. 49 vulnerable IDPs (30M, 19F) affected by intercommunal violence in August were identified by CBPNs. 95% were unaccompanied older persons and 5% were persons with disabilities. They all received material assistance from UNHCR.

**PART III: CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Monitoring:** Please list monitoring activities undertaken in the reporting period (1000 character limit)  UN Agencies undertook separate missions to Tawilla to monitor the implementation of activities and trainings. During these visits, agencies conducted meetings with community members, community leaders, local government counterparts and face to face interviews with local beneficiaries. Agencies equally conducted remote monitoring to assess the progress of project implementing partners’ activities. As an outcome, agencies prepared reports on progress, challenges and recommendations that fed into the State-level PBF Coordination meetings. | Do outcome indicators have baselines?  The baseline values are now established for all project outcomes and activities in Tawilla. The outcome indicators are established by JIPS through analysis of data collected from the household survey which covered all target groups including IDPs, IDP returnee, refugee returnees, nomads, and host communities in the target localities.  Has the project launched perception surveys or other community-based data collection?  The Perception and Intentions survey is an integral part of the household survey prepared to establish the baseline for this project. Data collection tools were formulated in consultation with the Durable Solutions Working Group. Data collection was carried out by IOM, the Joint IDPs Profiling Service (JIPS), and a national NGO, SUDIA.  Furthermore, data collection is continuous on the results of the different community based mechanisms and networks through a harmonized ledger that provides record of registered cases. |
| **Evaluation:** Has an evaluation been conducted during the reporting period?  No | Evaluation budget (response required):  All UN agencies agreed to a project final evaluation to be conducted in 2022 after the NCE period for which a 90,000 USD budget line has been separated. This will be followed by the impact evaluation which is planned for Q3/2022 – Q1/2023.  If project will end in next six months, describe the evaluation preparations *(1500 character limit)*:  Preparations for a final evaluation will be made in early 2022 during the no cost extension period.  The PBF secretariat organized a training for all UN agencies on impact evaluation, held by 3ie and ISDC which is contracted by the PBF to undertake the impact evaluation after project completion in mid-2022. |
| **Catalytic effects (financial):** Indicate name of funding agent and amount of additional non-PBF funding support that has been leveraged by the project. (please only report on NEW funding since last reporting cycle) | Name of funder: Amount:  CERF USD 2,169,801  Japan USD 1,600,000  KOICA USD 250,000 |
| **Other:** Are there any other issues concerning project implementation that you want to share, including any capacity needs of the recipient organizations? *(1500 character limit)* | The PBF Project in North Darfur suffered a significant delay due the following factors: the COVID-19 pandemic, social unrest and security concerns, delays in obtaining permissions from the Government due to the frequent changes of government officials and lengthy process of preliminary project preparation activities.  Efforts are underway to strengthen security details to enhance civilian protection following the exit of UNAMID and engage warring parties to agree to a peaceful settlement and allow the project to continue.  Moreover, there is a need for capacity building of all PBF partners on conflict sensitivity and peacebuilding, gender sensitivity, durable solutions, community mobilisation and outreach as well as on improving project visibility for donors. As a response, the PBF Secretariat rolled out a conflict sensitivity and peacebuilding workshop in the 5 Darfur States during the first half of June. The Secretariat also prepared a set of tools and guidance on gender sensitivity.  Furthermore, in May 2021, the Federal Government deregistered several national non-governmental organizations among which several PBF project implementing partners. This issue has been resolved during August-September and the work has resumed.  From August 2021 onwards, there was a significant spike in violence and conflict in Tawila that led to dozens of casualties and injuries and the displacement of thousands. Since 19th October there is an État d’Urgence and the Coup of 25th October further aggravated the security situation and instability in the area. These factors are negatively impacting the project implementation and its sustainability. |

**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. (please only report on NEW expenditure since last reporting cycle)*

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

$ 0

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

  N/A

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

☐ Reinforce crisis management capacities and communications

☐ Ensure inclusive and equitable response and recovery

☐ Strengthen inter-community social cohesion and border management

☐ Counter hate speech and stigmatization and address trauma

☐ Support the SG’s call for a global ceasefire

x **Other (please describe):** No significant adjustments were made

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.*)

Agencies conducted awareness raising among the participants of workshops and trainings on COVID-19 prevention measures such as effective hand washing techniques, physical distancing, proper mask wearing, personal hygiene and behavioural change promotion. Protection supply kits against COVID-19 were also distributed to participants. As a result, people have become more aware and conscious about the severity of the pandemic and about how to protect themselves and their immediate environment.

**PART V: INDICATOR BASED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT**

*Using the* ***Project Results Framework as per the approved project document or any amendments****- provide an update on the achievement of* ***key indicators*** *at both the outcome and output level in the table below (if your project has more indicators than provided in the table, select the most relevant ones with most relevant progress to highlight). Where it has not been possible to collect data on indicators, state this and provide any explanation.* Provide gender and age disaggregated data. (300 characters max per entry)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Performance Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Indicator Milestone** | **Current indicator progress** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay**  **(if any)** |
| **Outcome 1: Durable solutions for the return of IDPs and refugees and the residents are made possible by peaceful resolution of land disputes, and sustainable land and natural resource management facilitates enhanced agricultural productivity, processing and value-chains to create jobs and improve livelihoods.** | Indicator 1a  Percentage of community members reporting improved socio-economic conditions (social cohesion and economic opportunities) in their locality. Disaggregated by sex and age | Employment rate: 63%  Access to education: 53% | TBD |  | The baseline has been conducted in Tawila, the result was presented by UNHCR on 20 April 2021 |  |
| Indicator 1b  Increase in the extent to which local communities support the return and/or peaceful integration and continued presence of forcibly displaced persons and report positive interactions. Disaggregated by sex and age | Host Communities (non-displaced) that support Returnees: 99%  Host Communities (non-displaced) that support IDPS: 92% | TBD |  | The baseline has been conducted in Tawila, the result was presented by UNHCR on 20 April 2021 |  |
| Indicator 1c  Percentage of community members across all groups in the target areas reporting improved access to legal documentation and livelihood opportunities disaggregated by sex and age | No legal documentation: 20%  Employment rate: 63% | TBD |  | The baseline has been conducted in Tawila, the result was presented by UNHCR on 20 April 2021 |  |
| Output 1.1  Government capacities built for resolution of land issues including gender issues, at Locality level, and Locality Action Plans produced | Indicator 1.1.3 Percentage of land conflicts resolved via community-based mechanisms out of the total of conflict documented at the village cluster | 20% | 50% | 100% | 13 land related cases received, and all resolved by the community-based mechanisms |  |
| Indicator 1.1.4 Number of inclusive stakeholder consultations on land reforms for drafting land legislation | 2 | 6 | 6 | 6 stakeholder consultations conducted with the participation of 1,425 community members (240 women, 302 youth) |  |
| Output 1.2: Planning for durable solutions informs Locality Action Plans | Indicator 1.2.1 # of inclusive locality Action Plan for durable solutions developed based on disaggregated data in target locations | 0 | 1 | 1 locality action plan developed | A two-day workshop took place with 87 participants (72M, 15M). Data validated and prioritized, a Durable Solution Action Plan for Tawilla was drafted, linking the findings on barriers to durable solutions |  |
| Indicator 1.2.3  Number of women and youth from IDPs, returnees, host communities and nomads benefiting from IGAs and vocational skills development respectively | 0 | 200 (40% women) | 260 IDPs, returnees, nomads and host communities (54% women, 77% youth) | 200 youth (120 men and 80 women) vocational skills development  60 women for IGAs |  |
| Output 1.3  Locality-level Land and Natural Resource Management Plans prepared on an inclusive and participatory basis | Indicator 1.3.1  Number of IDPs, returnees, host communities and nomads participating within community-based resolution mechanisms | 10 | 60 (20% female, 15% youth) | 261 of IDPs, returnees, host communities and nomads (28% women; 17% youth) | A Higher Peacebuilding Committee with 16 members (all men) was formed at the locality level. 6 Village-Level Peacebuilding Committees with 197 members (135 male, 62 females, 44 youth) were established. 3 Community Reconciliation Committees with 48 members (10 women, 38 men) |  |
| Indicator 1.3.2 Number of community initiatives jointly planned by nomads and farmers, used and managed including livestock migratory routes, water resources and veterinary services | 0 community initiatives | 3 community initiatives | 2 initiatives | Two community initiatives were jointly planned by nomads and farmers (20 bags of pasture seed was procured for future distribution in 400 fedan for livestock and water resources along migratory routes) |  |
| **Outcome 2**  **Good governance is instituted at locality level and confidence of people built: freedom of movement and physical security is taken for granted by men and women and the rule of law is perceived to be applied without fear or favour; quality basic services are accessible to all, and all feel a stakeholder to their provision.** | Indicator 2a  Percentage of community members reporting a perceived decrease in levels of violence within and between communities and groups, including a decrease in GBV and violations of rights of the child. Disaggregated by sex and age | a) Within communities:  i. Feeling safe at night: 60%  \*Females: 56%  \*Male: 62%  ii. Feeling safe at day: 93%  \*Female: 92% \*Male: 93%  iii. Safety and security incident past year: 26%  \*Female: 25% \*Male: 26% | 40% |  | The baseline has been conducted in Tawila, the result was presented by UNHCR on 20 April 2021 |  |
| Indicator 2b  Percentage of community members reporting increased satisfaction with informal and formal rule of law mechanisms/ initiatives. Disaggregated by sex and age | a) Formal: 19%  b) Informal: 37%  c) Fairly resolved by formal: 15%  d) Fairly resolved by informal: 9% | 40% |  | The baseline has been conducted in Tawila, the result was presented by UNHCR on 20 April 2021 |  |
| Indicator 2c  Percentage of community members reporting satisfaction with equitable access to quality basic social services. Disaggregated by sex and age | Satisfied with sanitation: 17% Satisfied with health: 28% Satisfied with administration services: 29% | 40% |  | The baseline has been conducted in Tawila, the result was presented by UNHCR on 20 April 2021 |  |
| Output 2.1  Governance system reinforced at the local level | Indicator 2.1.1  Percentage of functional local governance forums advocating for policy change, social accountability and inclusion of women and youth in leadership positions | 10% | 45% | 45% | Consultant is being engaged to support the functionality of these local governance forums | Activity planned for next reporting period |
| Indicator 2.1.2  Percentage of authorities adopting the developed guidelines for effective mandate delivery | 0% | 10% | 5% | Consultant is being engaged to support adoption of the guidelines for effective mandate delivery | Activity planned for next reporting period |
| Output 2.2  Responsive security and justice institutions promoted through increasing their presence, capacities, and service-oriented culture | Indicator 2.2.1  Number of functional police posts and rural courts established to increase SPF presence in target communities | 4 | 6 | 5 | Procurement process finalized, contractor mobilising building materials to undertake civil works for construction of the police post in Tabit, location of rural court: Tarne |  |
| Indicator 2.2.2  Number of trained police & prosecution personnel with improved skills and ability to perform their duties (disaggregated by gender and status i.e. newly recruited/been there for last 12 months) | 0 | 40 (20% female). | 35 SPF Officers (all men) trained | 35 SPF officers (all men) trained and gained skills on case management, investigations / forensic and public order management |  |
| Output 2.3  Increased access to equitable quality basic services | Indicator 2.3.2  Number of girls, boys, women and men from diverse community groups having access to safe drinking water and sanitation | 0 | 18,000 people (3528 men, 3672 women, 5292 boys, 5508 girls) | 5,000 | Sanitation facilities through Community lead Total sanitation (CLTS). benefiting 8,000 people (1,568 men, 1,632 women, 2,352 boys, 2,448 girls) project. Also five hand pumps were rehabilitated d benefiting 1,200 male and 1,300 female | Security situation |
| Indicator 2.3.3 Number of boys and girls who benefited from Family and Child Protection Units (FCPU) services including GBV | 0 | Target: 100 (45% girls) | N/A | 9 out of them 2 girls benefited from FCPU.  Trained 50 FCPU workers, social workers, members of CBCPN in Child rights , SGBV, referral mechanisms | FCPU in Tawilla is not operating. Cases reported to Police and referred to FCPU in Elfashir. |
| Output 2.4  Capacities of services providers and communities are enhanced to manage and deliver basic services in a responsive, and inclusive way) | Indicator 2.4.1  Number of Education officials and PTA members reporting a greater understanding of the theory and practice of conflict sensitivity and peacebuilding | 0 | 10 education officials, 200 PTA members (at least 40% female) | 21 education officials and PTA members | Contracting is in progress. Communities in project area were consulted extensively. Training for 21 Education providers (14 - Primary school teachers 12 male and 2 female among them (7 PTAs members -5 male and 2 female) from the following Villages/ Communities on conflict sensitive and Peacebuilding | Security and COVID 19 |
| Indicator 2.4.3 Number of girls and boys who benefited from children protection network services | 0 | 1500 (45% girls) | N/A | 500 Children including 240 female children benefited from community based child protection network specially in new IDPs areas  34 protection authorities, social workers and CBCPN ( out of which 12 females) are knowledgeable of peacebuilding, SGBV and FGM/C and early marriage hazard and establish & were able to establish inclusive Child Protection Networks at community level to prevent and respond to violence against children and women (including by addressing gender and social norms | Security situation, (new IDPs catchment areas, movement of population of Bobisjili and conflict in Kungara complex) |
| **Outcome 3**  **A culture of peace and rights is nurtured and sustained in Darfur by a vibrant civil society with the commitment and capacity to represent the interests of all stakeholders in the resolution of disputes, and in holding Government to account for maintenance of the social contract.** | Indicator 3a  % of disputes over land, water and other resources, identified by the community as affecting the return and integration of forcibly displaced persons, settled through peaceful means (e.g. CBRMs and committees) in target localities | a) Land: 38%  b) Issue resolved and satisfied: 0%  c) WUC solving water disputes: 32% | TBD |  | To be measured at endline |  |
| Indicator 3b  Numbers of key stakeholders – women, children and youth, returnees – with peacebuilding competencies and engaged in initiatives to effect meaningful change at the community level. | TBD | TBD |  | To be measured at endline |  |
| Indicator 3c  Increase in the confidence of civil society and community members that opportunities exist for them to work with government to encourage greater accountability and collaboration. Disaggregated by sex and age | TBD | TBD |  | To be measured at endline |  |
| Output 3.1  Community-based reconciliation mechanisms (CBRMs) functioning, networked across Darfur, and linked to State and National-level peace architecture | Indicator 3.1.1  Number of functional community-based resolution mechanisms (CBRM) in place | 1 (90% male, 10% male youth) | 10 (of which 30% female and 30% male youth) | 5 | 4 CBRMs were reactivated with a total number of 98 community members (19 women, 26 youth) and resolved all the 13 cases which they received since inception, thus a 100% conflict resolution rate and all (100%) community members who reported a conflict to CBRM were aware of the outcome |  |
| Indicator 3.1.3 Percentage of community members who reported a conflict to CBRM and are aware of the outcome (disaggregated by gender and type of conflict) | 10% | 45% of which 40% are women | 100% | 13 cases reported and all resolved and community members aware of the outcome |  |
| Output 3.2  Civil society mechanisms for protection of women and girls strengthened, and women empowered to claim rights and redress and participate equally in public affairs and community peacebuilding | Indicator 3.2.1  Number of community members sensitized on women’s rights (disaggregated by gender & age) | 0 | 210 (65% women, 40% youth) | 100 (65% women; 40% youth) | 800 community members (632 women; 320 youth) sensitized of women rights including international and regional treaties (CEDAW using drama and music and broadcast on local |  |
| Indicator 3.2.3 Number of functional women centers established to enhance leadership skills and discuss women rights and regional treaties | 0 | 2 women centres | 2 | Contractor identified and mobilization ongoing |  |
| Output 3.3  Vulnerable children and youth have enhanced capacity to advocate for and engage in peacebuilding initiatives | Indicator 3.3.1  Percentage of children/youth in the youth center catchment area that have benefitted from the youth center services | 0 | 80% 1000  (40% girls and young women) | 40% | 25 youth members (13 males and 12 females) with knowledge on peacebuilding, conflict sensitivity and child rights, article 141 of the child act as well as skills of communication and conflict analysis  34 participants (22 males and 12 females) Community based child protection social workers including locality child protection authorities Rehabilitation of 2 children/youth centre integrated in existing Child friendly Space of Borgo and Tebra is ongoing | Security situation |
| Indicator 3.3.2  Number of inclusive youth initiatives designed, and implementation plans developed that incorporate peacebuilding and conflict sensitivity approaches -Disaggregated by age/gender | 0 | 6 youth-led peacebuilding plans developed (2 led by female youth) | 6 inclusive youth initiatives | Six youth led peace initiatives (including on to be led by females) revolving around campaign on child protection and building of trust and social cohesion between diverse ethnic groups in the villages were determined and developed after equipping 50 youth members ( 26 males and 24 females) with knowledge on peacebuilding, conflict sensitivity and child protection as well as skills of communication and conflict analysis |  |
| Output 3.4  IDP and returnee communities in Darfur enhance their capacities and mechanisms to secure their rights, strengthen their protection and engage in sustained peacebuilding | Indicator 3.4.1  Number of functional community-based protection networks, including women networks, applying AGDM and human rights approaches | 0 | 4 | 4 CBPNs | A total of 4 CBPNs were established and supported with 62 members (44M, 18F). Out of them, 26 are youth (14M, 12F). 4 are persons with disabilities. |  |
| Indicator 3.4.2  % of individuals, disaggregated by age and gender, received paralegal assistance and referral mechanisms support | 0 | 5% of targeted population | 5% of targeted population | Legal awareness raising targeted 203 individuals in Tawilla (58M,145F), among them 50 were youth (20M, 30F).  Paralegal assistance reached 153 vulnerable IDPs and returnees (95M, 58F), with 133 receiving legal counselling and receiving 20 legal representations. |  |