**PBF PROJECT progress report**

**COUNTRY:** SUDAN

**TYPE OF REPORT: ANNUAL**

**YEAR of report:** 2021

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| **Project Title: Durable Solutions for Forced Displacement in West Darfur****Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway:** PBF/SDN/A-1 00119467  |
| **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 UNHCR (Convening Agency)****RUNO UNDP****RUNO UNICEF****RUNO IOM** |
| **Date of first transfer:** 02 January 2020**Project end date:** 30 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** UNHCR $ 1,312,569.00UNDP $ 1,408,120.00UNICEF $ 1,000,0000.00IOM $ 600,000.00 Total: **$ 4,320,689.00**Approximate implementation rate as percentage of total project budget: 78%\*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:USD 1,436,334.00 (33% of budget)Amount expended to date on activities focussed on gender equality or women’s empowerment:USD 1,105,548.15 |
| **Project Gender Marker: GM2****Project Risk Marker: 1** - **Medium****Project PBF focus area: 2.3 Conflict Prevention/Management** |
| **Report preparation:**Project report prepared by: UNHCRProject report approved by: PBF SecretariatDid PBF Secretariat review the report: Yes |

**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):**

On 25 October 2021, the Sudanese military removed the country’s civilian Prime Minister, Abdalla Hamdok, and took over the Transitional Government of Sudan, resulting in a nationwide constitutional crisis. The current political situation in Sudan has negatively impacted some project activities, especially those that necessitate close coordination with government counterparts. Nevertheless, during the reporting period, Jebel Moon locality (i.e., the project target area) was more affected by local intercommunal violence than by political developments at the national level.

While largely stable for most of the project duration, in July 2021, insecurity in Jebel Moon locality began to increase following the theft of a horse by a Rizeigat Arab community member. The incident resulted in the death of a woman from the Misseriya Jebel community in Jebel Moon’s main town, Seleah. The situation has since continued to escalate, with armed mobilization of actors on both sides. So far six people were reported killed due to the intercommunal tensions, which were exacerbated by the rainy season due to land disputes between nomadic pastoralists and farmers. Reconciliation efforts by community leaders and state authorities are underway and, though a local peace agreement was signed in late October, the situation continues to be volatile.

Accessibility of Jebel Moon became a challenge towards September/October 2021. The deteriorating security situation caused some of the UN’s implementing partners to temporarily withdraw staff from Jebel Moon locality to El Geneina, the capital of West Darfur. Tensions in Jebel Moon, as well as neighbouring Sirba locality, also hampered the ability of UN Agencies to conduct project monitoring visits and coordination meetings with locality-level authorities. UN Agencies, Funds, and Programmes (AFPs) are closely monitoring the situation and advocating for state authorities and community leaders to de-escalate the conflict.

Prior to the deterioration of the security situation, significant progress was made in terms of project implementation and coordination to make up for earlier disruptions resulting from large-scale intercommunal conflict in El Geneina. Nevertheless, as a result of delays due to the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 and insecurity in El Geneina in January/April 2021, a six-month No-Cost Extension (NCE) was requested for this project.

**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):**

PBF partners plan to engage disputing communities in Jebel Moon in a locality-level peace and reconciliation event. The aim is to encourage dialogue between the Misseriya Jebel and Arab communities in the context of ongoing tensions. Such an event would follow up on existing mediation efforts by the Native Administration and government authorities.

By December 2021, the implementation of three additional community support projects in PBF target villages will be completed, including the construction of a latrine at a school in Aroshero IDP settlement, the rehabilitation of a water yard in Seleah, and the provision of school seats for students in Fajola village and Aroshero. In addition, the project will finalize construction of four women’s centres in Seleah, Aburemail, Manjura, and Gozminno (therefore, one in each Administrative Unit of Jebel Moon) and one police post in Aburemail, as well as rehabilitation of two *hafirs*, or water catchments, in Aburemail and Jiljilak.

It is also anticipated that, in coming months, the West Darfur Civil Registry will issue National Identification Cards for the 2,675 individuals (499 women; 223 men; 1,132 girls; 821 boys) who were registered for civil documentation in Seleah, Manjura, Aroshero, Jiljilak, and Bardy villages. Moreover, the durable solutions locality action plan for Jebel Moon, which is based on a planning workshop held in September 2021, will be finalised in November, and shared with partners and local authorities by the end of the year.

**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):**

Data collected through multi-sectoral village profiling, intentions survey exercises, and durable solutions action planning showed that insecurity, weak rule of law, limited access to basic services, and insufficient livelihood opportunities remain barriers to achieving durable solutions in Jebel Moon locality. Crucially, the data demonstrates the need for interventions that span the humanitarian-peace-development nexus and emphasises the importance of working alongside development actors to fill some of the most critical gaps in Jebel Moon and to attain wider systemic change. While this project has begun to address some of the gaps in relation to rule of law and basic service provision, these interventions serve as entry points for much-needed interventions at a larger scale.

Moreover, data from Jebel Moon demonstrates that nomadic communities are consistently the most disadvantaged in terms of access to basic services. Such information will guide future UN and governmental durable solutions and peacebuilding interventions in Darfur and has already begun to inform advocacy efforts at the community level.

**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):**

The community-based structures established through this project in Jebel Moon have had positive human impact, including in terms of legal assistance and dispute resolution. Halima Ahmmed Adam is a widow living in Seleah who received legal support through this project. Adam and her neighbour were

embroiled in a land-related boundary dispute since 2019. However, after benefiting from paralegal assistance in March 2021, including information on her land rights in accordance with national law, Adam and her neighbour underwent a mediation, which enabled Adam to secure her land. According to Adam, “I had this problem since 2019 but I was not able to find a lawyer to consult. Now my problem is solved.”

Meanwhile, in Bada village, located in Seleah Administrative Unit, a broken handpump was left unrepaired for 10 years due to tensions in area between nomadic and farming communities. Through this project, the handpump was rehabilitated, and a water management committee comprising different communities was established and trained. As a result of working together towards maintaining the handpump, tensions between nomads and farmers have reportedly been reduced and members of both communities have access to clean water supply.

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

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

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

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

Through the establishment of six community reconciliation committees (CRCs), the project contributed to peacefully resolving 65 community disputes during the reporting period, including over land and water, which are key conflict drivers in Jebel Moon. The CRCs were trained on conflict mediation, and are using customary land administration, or *hakura*, to resolve land issues. Monitoring missions demonstrated that CRCs could be more inclusive of Arab nomads, which is crucial for the committees to effectively resolve disputes and contribute to the sustainable return of IDPs and refugee returnees. Inclusion of nomads has therefore been brought up with the CRC members, and progress on their inclusion was made in Manjura and Jiljilak villages. However, in other locations, this remains a challenge. At the same time, CRC members in Seleah were involved in negotiations between the Misseriya Jebel and Arab communities, and initially contributed to de-escalating tensions in June/July 2021. In order to address criminal cases, community-based conflict resolution structures need to be complemented by improved civilian law enforcement, which are currently lacking in Jebel Moon. For this reason, the project also supported the rehabilitation of one police post in Jiljilak village, an area of refugee return.

The project contributed to the organisation of two land consultations in Jiljilak and Arafa villages, during which participants (24 women; 56 men) drafted regulations for land reform. The consultations were inclusive and included members of the nomad community (i.e., Arafa being a nomad-majority settlement). A key recommendation was that the registration of land should be carried out in accordance with customary land rights. While the regulations will not be implemented during the project duration, due to the absence of local legislative councils, they can guide future land reform efforts in Jebel Moon. In addition, UN-Habitat supported a workshop for 30 staff (7 women; 23 men) from the State Ministry of Infrastructure and Urban Planning on land management, to whom they also handed over land survey equipment. Meanwhile, natural resource management committees at the village level planted more than 20,000 seedlings in Arafa and Hijilija villages, covering approximately 20 acres of community forest. Eighty percent of the seedlings were gum arabic, which is a major export product for Sudan and an important commodity contributing to local livelihoods.

Data collection on durable solutions was carried out across 13 villages in Jebel Moon from late December 2020 to February 2021, with a total of 1,438 household surveys conducted. On the basis of this data, from 20 to 22 September, 94 participants from Jebel Moon (24 women; 70 men) attended a planning workshop for the development of a locality-level durable solutions action plan. The inclusive event provided an opportunity for dialogue between Misseriya Jebel and Arab community leaders. Moreover, during a five-day, mobile registration campaign in March and April, 2,675 individuals (499 women; 223 men; 1,132 girls; 821 boys) were identified and registered for the process of obtaining civil documentation in Seleah, Manjura, Aroshero, Jiljilak, and Bardy villages. This will enable them to access public services, claim and/or register land, and thereby achieve durable solutions for IDPs and refugee returnees. Their applications for civil documents are under processing by the West Darfur Civil Registry based in El Geneina.

**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 data collection exercises ensured representation of both women and men, including during community validation sessions. Out of the total enumerators recruited for data collection, 30 percent were women. Unfortunately, more female enumerators could not be recruited, likely due to gender sensitivities around travel between communities/villages and insecurity in Jebel Moon at the time of data collection. The analysis of the data, which was published in August 2021, is age and gender-disaggregated, and highlights key findings in relation to women and youth in the locality.

Though Age, Gender, and Diversity Mainstreaming trainings were provided to CRCs, there remains a gap in understanding on the need for women and youth inclusion in conflict resolution. While both are nominally included, during focus group discussions, community members shared that women and youth, particularly young women, tend not to play decision-making roles in the community-based structures. PBF partners are continuing to advocate with local authorities and community leaders on the importance of incorporating women and young people in the CRCs.

**Outcome 2: Good governance is instituted at locality level and confidence of people built: armed groups are disarmed, demobilised, and reintegrated into society; 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):**

The absence of security forces and formal judicial authorities is a significant challenge in Jebel Moon. To promote responsive security institutions, 18 staff (4 women; 14 men) from the Sudanese Police Forces (SPF) were trained on how to conduct community patrols, intelligence-led policing, and early warning/response. In addition, 10 SPF officers (2 women; 8 men) were provided tactical intervention and first responder training. The trained staff are part of the rotation-based police deployment in West Darfur, including Jebel Moon, which is aimed at enhancing physical security and contributing to community satisfaction with the formal rule of law mechanisms through increased police presence, capacity, and culture of service orientation.

In terms of basic services, the project contributed to the rehabilitation of five schools in Seleah, Mastrriha, Manjura, Maborka, and Matar villages, thus increasing equal access to quality education services. Provision of teaching and learning materials complemented the rehabilitations, reaching 2,711 children from different communities (921 girls; 1,790 boys). The project also contributed to strengthening the capacities of 80 teachers and Parent Teacher Association (PTA) members (20 women; 60 men) on school management and peacebuilding. The PTAs, which meet regularly to discuss issues affecting education – including local conflict – have diverse representation from different communities due to outreach through the education interventions.

In an effort to improve child safety in Jebel Moon, the project strengthened one Family and Child Protection Unit (FCPU) and eight Community-Based Child Protection Networks (CBCPNS). While the FCPU investigates and handles cases related to violence, sexual assault, and child abuse, the CBCPNs conduct community awareness and mobilization, case identification, and referral to service providers. For example, during the reporting period, the FCPU identified four boys affected by the recent conflict, facilitated psychosocial services for the children and their families, and referred them to El Geneina hospital for medical services. Meanwhile, the CBCPNs reunified three abducted boys with their families.

To advance equal access to basic services and reduce tensions over water, 12 handpumps were rehabilitated, benefiting 6,120 people (3,122 women; 2,998 men), including nomads, IDPs, and host communities. The project trained 12 water management committees to operate and maintain the handpumps to ensure local ownership and sustainability. The committees are composed of 180 members (81 women; 79 men; 10 young women; 10 young men), representing all communities in the area. The training also included conflict resolution to resolve disputes around water sources. The combined water point rehabilitation and capacity building has contributed to reducing tensions in target areas and strengthened social cohesion between the various communities.

**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):**

While 16 percent of participants in the SPF capacity building were women, patrols in Jebel Moon commenced during the reporting period with limited involvement of women. It appears that female police in the SPF are often delegated to office duties due to security considerations. At the same time, the aim is that, through their training, women SPF who are deployed will create an environment in which female community members are able to report sensitive cases, such as SGBV, to the police.

Efforts were made to ensure inclusion and active participation of women and young people in the established CBCPN, PTAs, and water management committees. Women in the CBCPN are now able to identify child protection issues and send referrals to FCPU for service provision. For example, four boys were injured due to the shooting between conflicting parties in July 2021, and female CBCPN members referred the boys to the FCPU for further investigation and medical assistance. However, due to the restrictive social norms, the target for women in the established committee has not been achieved (currently less than 50 percent). Awareness raising for women’s groups in selected villages of Jebel Moon locality is ongoing to ensure gender balance in the established committees.

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

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

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

In addition to community reconciliation committees (See Outcome 1), the project contributed to the establishment and/or reinforcement of further community-based structures to strengthen conflict management. This includes the establishment and operationalisation of 12 community-based reconciliation mechanisms (CBRMs) in the four Administrative Units of Jebel Moon (Seleah, Manjura, Gozminno, and Aburemail). The CBRMs comprise 180 members (33 women, 51 youth, and 43 nomads); the inclusion of nomads is particularly relevant due to the prominence of farmer-nomad disputes in the target locations and narratives of socio-economic marginalisation among nomadic communities. The CBRMs are linked to the locality-level Peace Committee and formal police structures, thus enabling communities to collaborate with local authorities in responding to conflict.

Moreover, in addition to the child protection networks (Outcome 2), six community-based protection networks (CBPNs) were established in Jebel Moon locality, focused on general protection issues. Committee members were trained on protection principles (e.g., do no harm, accountability to affected populations, non-discrimination). The CBPNs serve as a platform through which to identify persons with specific needs and refer them to available protection and assistance programs, while also serving as a means of community empowerment and rights promotion. During the reporting period, for example, 28 CBPN members (6 women; 11 men; 5 girls; 6 boys) participated in the development of community action plans to identify and address key protection issues, such as the impact of child marriage on girls. In addition, the CBPNs alerted partners on security incidents in Jebel Moon, especially those involving intercommunal violence, therefore playing an early warning function. This information was, in turn, captured in Protection of Civilian Advocacy Briefs published by the UNHCR-led Protection Sector.

Through referral to the CBPNs, the project supported 764 persons (351 women; 255 men; 103 girls; 55 boys), with paralegal assistance, thus enabling community members to exercise their rights. Most cases were related to family disputes and issues over child custody. In addition, since January 2021, the CBPNs have referred 782 cases (302 women; 280 men; 130 girls; 70 boys) to relevant service providers, including to hospitals and for provision of Non-Food Items (NFIs). The effectiveness of both paralegal support and referral pathways is hindered by the limited availability of basic services in Jebel Moon, especially in terms of health, education, and courts.

As part of its efforts to improve community engagement in conflict resolution and peacebuilding, the project supported the rehabilitation of three youth centres in Seleah, Manjura, and Gozminno villages, as well as the provision of furniture and restrooms. The centres function as meeting points where young men and women from different communities can participate in recreational activities and receive services, including psychosocial support. Through these centres, the capacities of 90 youth (60 young women; 30 young men) in life skills, coping strategies, peaceful coexistence, and conflict resolution have been strengthened. Young people who received this training used their new skills to implement six peer-to-peer peacebuilding initiatives, including organisation of a football tournament to promote peaceful coexistence.

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

All CBPNs are comprised of men, women, and youth who work together, in community leadership roles, to advance protection and solutions, including for women and girls. Persons with specific needs – of all ages and genders – were referred to specialized social service providers. In terms of medical referrals, cases of sexual- and gender-based violence (SGBV) are prioritised but, due to lack of clinical management of such cases in Jebel Moon, SGBV survivors are provided with individual protection assistance, such as cash, so they are able to cover transportation and other fees to access services in El Geneina. Age, Gender, and Diversity Mainstreaming is intended to ensure that all persons of concern fully participate in decisions and enjoy equal access to services. However, as with the CRCs, involvement of both women and youth in the CBPNs needs to be strengthened and is being advocated for by the project team, including through committee restructuring.

**PART III: CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES**

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| --- | --- |
| **Monitoring:** Please list monitoring activities undertaken in the reporting period (1000-character limit):-Joint monitoring missions carried out in June and August 2021-Regular monitoring being carried out by project implementing partners | Do outcome indicators have baselines? Yes, the baselines for most project indicators were established through data collection carried out from December 2020 to January 2021.Has the project launched perception surveys or other community-based data collection?Under Output 1.2, the project carried out a comprehensive intentions and perceptions survey among IDPs in Jebel Moon as a part of the baseline survey data collection exercise conducted from December 2020 to January 2021.Yes, |
| **Evaluation:** Has an evaluation been conducted during the reporting period?No | Evaluation budget (response required): Through the NCE request, US$ 90,000 has been budgeted for the independent final evaluation.If project will end in next six months, describe the evaluation preparations (1500-character limit):Upon approval of the NCE request, the project is preparing for a final evaluation to be conducted in June 2022 (within the new project timeframe), and for an impact evaluation to be conducted towards the end of 2022. A training on the impact evaluation was conducted for project staff in October 2021, with a focus on methodology and research design. |
| **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:n/a |
| **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): | Ongoing capacity building and discussions on M&E is required for the recipient organisations, especially in regard to setting targets for and measuring the outcome indicators.  |

**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:

$0

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

None

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 adjustments done

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

**PART V: INDICATOR BASED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT**

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

|  | **Performance Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Indicator Milestone** | **Current indicator progress** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay****(if any)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Outcome 1****Durable solutions for the return of IDPs and refugees and the residents are made possible by peaceful resolution of land disputes, and sustainable land and natural resource management facilitates enhanced agricultural productivity, processing and value-chains to create jobs and improve livelihoods.** | Indicator 1.aPercentage of community members reporting improved socio-economic conditions (social cohesion and economic opportunities) in their locality. Disaggregated by sex and age.  | a) Employment rate: 79% b) Access to education: 36% | TBC | n/a | To be reported at endline. | n/a |
| Indicator 1.bIncrease 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 | a) Host Communities (non-displaced) that Support Returnees: 96% b) Host Communities (non-displaced) that Support IDPS: 75% | TBC | n/a | To be reported at endline. | n/a |
| Indicator 1.cPercentage of community members across all groups in the target areas reporting improved access to legal documentation and livelihood opportunities. Disaggregated by sex and age. | a) No legal documentation: 25% b) Employment rate: 79% | TBC | n/a | To be reported at endline. | n/a |
| Output 1.1Government capacities built for resolution of land issues, including gender issues, at Locality level, and Locality Action Plans produced | Indicator 1.1.1Percentage of land institutions with improved arbitration, registration & sketch mapping capacities to deliver on their mandates | 15% | 60% | 60% | In October 2021, UN-Habitat supported a workshop on land management for 30 employees (7 women, 23 men) from the State Ministry of Infrastructure and Urban Planning, to whom they also handed over land survey equipment | Insecurity in El Geneina delayed the rollout of some land-related activities as a way of minimising potential exacerbation of tensions in Jebel Moon.Sketch mapping of Jiljilak, Hijilija, Aburemail, Arafa villages in Jebel Moon has been postponed due to ongoing political instability and insecurity. |
| Indicator 1.1.4Number of inclusive stakeholder consultations on land reforms for drafting land legislation | 2 | 6 | 6 | Two inclusive land consultations were conducted in Jiljilak and Arafa villages involving 80 participants (24 women; 56 men), and draft legislation on land reform was elaborated. The consultations included community members from Arafa village, which is a nomadic settlement. | Insecurity in El Geneina delayed the rollout of some land-related activities as a way of minimising potential exacerbation of tensions in Jebel Moon.In the absence of legislative councils at the locality and state levels, legal reform on land is unlikely to occur within the project duration. In addition, without land reform at the national level, there would be no overarching legal instrument to bind local land-related initiatives. |
| Output 1.2Planning for durable solutions informs Locality Action Plans | Indicator 1.2.1# of inclusive locality Action Plan for durable solutions developed based on disaggregated data in target locations  | 0 | 1 | 1 | Data collection for the durable solutions analysis is complete, and the durable solutions report has been finalised and published. Community validation of the findings has been completed, including through a conduct of a durable solutions action planning workshop held in El Geneina from 20 to 22 September 2021. The development of a durable solutions locality action plan for Jebel Moon is underway and will be finalised in November. | Data collection was delayed due to the Covid-19 pandemic which, in turn, delayed the action planning process. Due to insecurity in Jebel Moon, the action planning workshop was held in El Geneina instead of in the target locality. |
| Indicator 1.2.2# of community support projects identified, implemented and utilized by the community | 0 | 8 | 8 | 5 out of 8 community support projects have been implemented, including construction of 3 classrooms in Jiljilak, Fajola, and Aroshero and rehabilitation of 2 classrooms in Fajola and Aroshero; rehabilitation of a police post in Jiljilak (handover and joint visit by police conducted); provision of equipment and furniture to the Family and Child Protection Unit in Seleah; and rehabilitation of 1 water yard and 2 handpumps in Aroshero (already being utilized). Construction of a latrine at the school in Aroshero, rehabilitation of 1 water yard in Seleah, and provision of school seats for students are expected to be completed by December 2021. These ‘hard components’ are complemented by procurement and distribution of teaching/ learning materials, community awareness campaigns to ensure school enrollment and teacher training. Also, 2 water user committees were established in Aroshero to support the manager of the water yard and handpumps, and to ensure community ownership and sustainability. | Covid-19 related restrictions delayed the initiation of the community support projects. Insecurity in El Geneina in January and April 2021 further delayed the transportation of construction materials to Jebel Moon. Completion and handover of all 8 projects will be completed by December 2021. |
| Indicator 1.2.3# of IDP and returnee individuals, identified by the project in target areas and disaggregated by age and gender, obtained civil documentation | a) No legal documentation: 25% | 15% of IDP and returnee individuals identified by the project in the target areas | 15% | A 5-day registration campaign was held in March to April 2021, in cooperation with the governmental Civil Registration Mobile Team. 2,675 IDPs and returnees (499 women; 223 men; 1,132 girls; 821 boys) without personal, property, and land documentation were registered to obtain a National Identification Card.  | Covid-19 related restrictions caused the initial delay to this activity. However, in 2021, there have been challenges in coordination with the West Darfur Civil Registry, based in El Geneina. Both UNHCR and its implementing partner, World Relief, are following up to improve coordination and to ensure that the civil documentation is issued by the end of the project in December 2021. |
| Indicator 1.2.4# of community reconciliation committees, with women and youth representation, established and provided with trainings and technical support to carry out intercommunal dialogue, mediation, and dispute resolution | 0 | 6 | 6 | 6 community reconciliation committees established in Seleah, Fajola, Manjura, Bardy, Jiljilak, and Gozminno/Aroshero, with a total of 90 members (33 women; 32 men; 6 young women; 19 young men). Committee members have received two trainings on Age, Gender, and Diversity Mainstreaming, as well as on mediation and conflict resolution through dialogue. Since the start of the project, the CRCs have been involved in resolving 75 disputes (65 during reporting period). A monitoring template developed jointly by UNHCR, UNDP, UNICEF, and the PBF Secretariat has been rolled out and is reportedly being utilized by the CRCs. Further details on the disputes resolved, including their typology, will be available by the end of November 2021. | While originally seven CRCs were established and reported on, the conflict-induced displacement of the population of Jiljil village to Seleah resulted in the merger of the Jiljil CRC with the committee in Seleah. In general, committee membership tends to fluctuate due to movement of people as a result of conflict, season migration by nomads, as well as other reasons. |
| Output 1.3Locality-level Land and Natural Resource Management Plans prepared on an inclusive and participatory basis | Indicator 1.3.1Number of IDPs, returnees, host communities and nomads participating within community-based resolution mechanisms. Disaggregated by sex and age. | 10 | 60 (20% women; 15% youth)  | 180 committee members (18% women; 28% youth; 24% nomads) | There are currently 180 committee members (33 women; 51 youth; 43 nomads) in 12 CBRMs established in the following villages: Seleah, Khomi, Deleba, Manjura, Manjortat, Abulijam, Aburemail, Gomaza, Hashaba, Gozminno, Amar Jadid, and Umsiala. CBRM membership is currently at18% women and 28% youth. | n/a |
| Indicator 1.3.2Number of community initiatives jointly planned by nomads and farmers, used and managed including livestock migratory routes, water resources and veterinary services | 0 | 3 community initiatives | 3 community initiatives (water resources; community forests; and community farm fencing) | 2 water resources for nomads were established (1 sub-surface dam in Jiljilak village was constructed, and 1 hafir in Aburemail village was rehabilitated). In August 2021, about 20,000 seedlings were planted on 20 acres of land in Arafa and Hijilija villages. About 80% of the seedlings planted were gum arabic. Other seedlings were distributed to schools, clinics, mosques. 10 community farms were fenced using gum arabic trees. | n/a |
| **Outcome 2****Good governance is instituted at locality level and confidence of people built: armed groups are disarmed, demobilized, and reintegrated into society; 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 favor; quality basic services are accessible to all, and all feel a stakeholder to their provision.** | Indicator 2.aPercentage 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. | Community members who:Reported feeling safe to walk in the neighbourhood at night: 78% \*Female-headed households: 81% \*Male-headed households: 77% ii. Reported feeling safe to walk in the neighbourhood during the day: 91% \*Female-headed households: 97% \*Male-headed households: 92% iii. Often/very often encountering safety and security incident during the 12 months prior to data collection: 21% \*Female-headed households: 21% \*Male-headed households: 21% | n/a | n/a | To be reported at endline. | n/a |
| Indicator 2.bPercentage of community members reporting increased satisfaction with informal and formal rule of law mechanisms/ initiatives. Disaggregated by sex and age. | a) HHs having reported incident to police: 32% b) HHs having reported incident to village committee: 19% c) HHs reporting to police who say issue was fairly resolved: 11%d) HHs reporting to village committee who say issue was fairly resolved: 29% | 40% | n/a | To be reported at endline. | n/a |
| Indicator 2.cPercentage of community members reporting satisfaction with equitable access to quality basic social services. Disaggregated by sex and age | Satisfied with sanitation: 31% Satisfied with health: 50%Satisfied with administration services: 76% | 40% | 60% | To be reported at endline. | n/a |
| Output 2.1Governance system reinforced at the local level | Indicator 2.1.1Percentage of functional local governance forums advocating for policy change, social accountability and inclusion of women and youth in leadership positions. | 10% | 45% | 45% | Government institutions have been consulted for the establishment of functional governance forums. Governance consultants under recruitment and planned to start working with government and community governance structures in November 2021. | Covid-19 related restrictions delayed the initiation of activities. The capacity and composition of these forums will be strengthened and reformulated respectively in the next reporting period. |
| Indicator 2.1.2Percentage of authorities adopting the developed guidelines for effective mandate delivery | 0% | 10% | 10% | Local government authorities were engaged. Consultant under recruitment to work with authorities in developing guidelines for effective mandate delivery. | Covid-19 related restrictions delayed the initiation of activities. A consultant will be contracted to work with the local Government at state and locality levels to develop the guidelines for effective mandate delivery. |
| Output 2.2Responsive security and justice institutions promoted through increasing their presence, capacities, and service-oriented culture | Indicator 2.2.1Number of functional police posts established to increase SPF presence in target communities | 9 | 10 | n/a | Police post under construction in Aburemial village is at 50% completion. District court and prosecution office in Seleah are at 90% completion. | Current conflict in Jebel Moon has stalled the construction of these rule of law assets. |
| Indicator 2.2.2Number of trained police personnel with improved skills and ability to perform their duties (disaggregated by gender and status i.e. newly recruited/been there for last 12 months).  | 0 | 40 (20% women) | 75 (16% women) police personnel with improved skills and ability to perform their duties | 75 (16% women): 43 participants (6 women) from the SPF trained on land law reform; 18 SPF staff (4 women) trained to conduct community patrols, intelligence-led policing, and early warning and early response; 10 SPF Officers (2 women) received tactical intervention and first responder training; 4 SPF Officers (all males) trained on how to run the Digital Control Room. | n/a |
| Output 2.3Increased access to equitable quality basic services  | Indicator 2.3.1Number of out of school schoolgirls, boys and adolescents across diverse target groups accessing formal and informal education with direct support from the project | a) Access to education: 36% b) Access to informal education: 23% | 1,140 (720 girls; 720 boys) | 1,140 (720 girls; 720 boys) | So far 2,711 school children (921 girls; 1,790 boys) have been reached through rehabilitation of 5 schools (in Seleah, Mastrriha, Manjura, Maborka, and Matar villages), followed by distribution of teaching and learning materials. | Initial delays were due to school closures as a result of Covid-19 restrictions. Subsequent delays were the result of violence in El Geneina in January and April 2021. |
| Indicator 2.3.2Number of girls, boys, women, and men from diverse community groups having access to safe drinking water and sanitation | 0 | 10,000 (3,876 women; 3,724 men; 1,225 girls; 1,176 boys) | 10,000 (3,876 women; 3,724 men; 1,225 girls; 1,176 boys) | Through this project, 6,120 people (3,122 women; 2,998 men) have been provided with access to basic water supply through the rehabilitation of 12 handpumps in Seleah, Gozminno, Hijilija, Nasnakal, Bada, Dabanga, Jililak, Alona, Dar Mara, Wadareeb, and Normola. Two of the handpumps are in Seleah (one in Seleah school). | The construction of two mini-water yards will increase the number of people reached. |
| Indicator 2.3.3Number of boys and girls who benefited from Family and Child Protection Units (FCPU) services including GBV | 0 | 60 (35 girls; 25 boys) | 60 (35 girls; 25 boys) | In collaboration with the implementing partner, Child Development Foundation, the Family and Child Protection Units in Seleah identified 4 boys affected by conflict (3 were injured and one killed). With proper verification, psychosocial services were provided to the affected children and their families, and they were referred to El Geneina hospital to receive medical services. | Initially delayed due to government restrictions related to Covid-19 pandemic, and subsequently due to violence in El Geneina (January and April 2021). |
| Output 2.4Capacities of services providers and communities are enhanced to manage and deliver basic services in a responsive, and inclusive way | Indicator 2.4.1Number of Education officials and PTA members reporting a greater understanding of the theory and practice of conflict sensitivity and peacebuilding  | 0 | 210 (50 education officials, 160 PTA members, at least 40% female) | 210 (50 education officials, 160 PTA members, at least 40% female) | 80 education officials and PTA members (20 women; 60 men) in Seleah and Gozminno villages have so far been trained on peacebuilding. | Initial delays were due to school closures as a result of Covid-19 restrictions. Subsequent delays were the result of violence in El Geneina in January and April 2021.Additional training on peace education for 220 teachers expected to be provided by end of October 2021. |
| Indicator 2.4.2Percentage of community members (men and women) who perceive the water committees as an effective mechanism in resolving tensions and disputes about water | 31% (29% of male headed households and 35% of female headed households) | 75% (for both male and female headed households) | 75% (for both male and female headed households) | 12 water management committees in Seleah, Gozminno, Hijilija, Nasnakal, Bada, Dabanga, Jililak, Alona, Dar Mara, Wadareeb, and Normola have been established, which includes 180 members (81 women; 79 men; 20 youth). Members were trained on operation and maintenance of facilitations and on conflict management.So far, the water management committees have contributed to resolving disputes around water sources by 10%. | Initially delayed due to government restrictions related to Covid-19 pandemic, and subsequently due to violence in El Geneina (January and April 2021).In the NCE request, the following ‘sub-indicators’ were also added under this Output, to which the “Current Indicator Progress” speaks:Output Indicator 2.4.2bNumber of WASH committees established and trained in conflict resolution and peacebuildingBaseline: 0Target: 16 (40% women members)Output Indicator 2.4.2c% of disputes resolved by WASH committeesBaseline: 0Target: 60% |
| Indicator 2.4.3Number of girls and boys who benefitted from children protection network services  | 0 | 80 (40 girls; 40 boys) | 80 (40 girls; 40 boys) | During the reporting period, 3 abducted boys were recovered by the CBCPNs and reunified with their families.  | This progress only reflects the number of children who met the case management criteria and benefited directly through the CBCPNs.In the NCE request, the Indicator Target is the following: 5,000 (2,500 girls; 2,500 boys) |
| **Outcome 3****A culture of peace and rights is nurtured and sustained in Darfur by a vibrant civil society with the commitment and capacity to represent the interests of all stakeholders in the resolution of disputes, and in holding Government to account for maintenance of the social contract.** | Indicator 3.a% 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) Agricultural land issues reported to community village: 30% b) Satisfied with the outcome of reporting (issue resolved and satisfied about the outcome): 0% c) Community members (men and women) who perceive the water committees as an effective mechanism in resolving tensions and disputes about water: 31% | TBC | n/a | To be reported at endline. | n/a |
| Indicator 3.bNumbers of key stakeholders – women, children and youth, returnees – with peacebuilding competencies and engaged in initiatives to effect meaningful change at the community level. | TBC | TBC | n/a | To be reported at endline. | n/a |
| Indicator 3.cIncrease 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 | TBC | TBC | n/a | To be reported at endline. | n/a |
| Output 3.1Community-based reconciliation mechanisms (CBRMs) functioning, networked across Darfur, and linked to State and National-level peace architecture | Indicator 3.1.1Number of functional community-based resolution mechanisms (CBRM) in place  | 1 (90% male; 10% youth) | 10 (30% female; and 30% male youth) | 10 (of which 30% female and 30% male youth) | There are currently 180 committee members (33 women; 51 youth; 43 nomads) in 12 CBRMs established in the following villages: Seleah, Khomi, Deleba, Manjura, Manjortat, Abulijam, Aburemail, Gomaza, Hashaba, Gozminno, Amar Jadid, and Umsiala. A joint monitoring template developed by UNDP, UNHCR, UNICEF, and the PBF Secretariat to keep track of numbers/typology of disputes has been rolled out.Out of these 12 CBRMs, 43 members (14 women; 29 men; 5 youth) have been involved in establishing a CBRM ‘network’, which links the 12 CBRMs together, as well as with local police forces. Such a setup ensures a joint approach to handling intercommunal conflict in Jebel Moon.One workshop on coordination and information sharing was conducted in Seleah with CBRM members. 17 participants attended this event (5 women; 12 men; 7 youth). Participants were provided with laptops, tablets, mobile phones, and solar systems, and received basic computer training. | n/a |
| Indicator 3.1.2Number of community members actively participating in different peace initiatives (dialogue & conference). Disaggregated by sex and age. | Host community (non-displaced): 65% Return IDPs: 65% IDPs: 65% Nomads: 59% Total community households who indicated participating in a public meeting in which local reconciliation initiatives or peace processes were discussed, at least once in the past six months: 36% | 200 (15% women; 20% youth) | 200 (15% women; 20% youth) | 6 peace dialogue forums were conducted during the reporting period in 12 return areas of Jebel Moon locality (Seleah, Khomi, Deleba, Manjura, Manjortat, Abulijam, Aburemail, Gomaza, Hashaba, Gozminno, Amar Jadid, and Umsiala). The dialogues involved 400 participants (170 women; 220 youth; 80 nomads).In addition, 2 peace conferences were conducted during the reporting period in Jiljilak and Aburemail villages, involving the participation of 237 community members (165 women; 130 youth; 47 nomads). Further details on difference peace initiatives and dialogues will be provided in the next reporting period. | Insecurity in both El Geneina town and Jebel Moon locality has affected the conduct of the state-level peace conference. UNDP/UNHCR discussed the conduct of this conference with the Sultan of the Masalit (Head of the West Darfur Native Administration) in El Geneina town; consultations are still ongoing. Aburemail and Jiljilak villages, as well as El Geneina town, were selected for peace conferences to take place from 7 to 11 April. However, the violence caused the events to be postponed until 31 May to 01 June. |
| Output 3.2Civil society mechanisms for protection of women and girls strengthened, and women empowered to claim rights and redress and participate equally in public affairs and community peacebuilding | Indicator 3.2.1Number of community members sensitized on women's rights. Disaggregated by sex & age. | 0 | 200 (65 women; 40% youth) | 209 community members (69% women; 38% youth) sensitized on women’s rights. | A community-based organization, the Darfur IDP Women's Protection Network, was engaged to conduct an awareness-raising campaign on leadership skills, legal reform, and women's rights, including international and regional treaties (Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women - CEDAW; African Protocol for Women). A campaign was held in Seleah, Manjura, Gozminno, and Falco villages for 209 participants (153 women; 70 youth). | n/a |
| Indicator 3.2.2Number of targeted women in functional community microfinance schemes disaggregated by age and gender | 20 | 200 (60% women; 50% youth) | 200 | 10 women’s microfinance associations initiated in Seleah, Falco, Manjura, Maniortat, Abulijam, Aburemail, Gomaza, Hashaba, Gozminno, and Umsiala villages with 200 members. The women were trained on bookkeeping and constitution development (i.e., on guidelines and framework of the schemes). Members of the associations have also been provided with seed grants, saving boxes, and other items. The associations are now operational, and efforts to link them with the financial and micro-finance institutions for further support and loans ongoing. | n/a |
| Indicator 3.2.3Number of functional women centres established to enhance leadership skills and discuss women rights and regional treaties | 0 | 4 | 4 | Construction of 4 women centres in Seleah, Manjura, Aburemail, and Gozminno are now at 90% completion stage. | n/a |
| Output 3.3Vulnerable children and youth have enhanced capacity to advocate for and engage in peacebuilding initiatives | Indicator 3.3.1Number of children and youth who benefitted from the youth center services | 0 | 100 (50 girls; 50 boys) | 100 (50 girls; 50 boys) | UNICEF’s implementing partner, Child Development Foundation, completed the rehabilitation of 3 youth centres in Seleah, Manjura, and Gozminno, and equipped them with shelter materials, furniture, and restrooms. The centres are now operational and providing recreational activities to youth from different communities. The centres are also serving as a space in which to provide youth with different services and trainings, including essential life skills, positive coping strategies, and peace education. Three training workshops, reaching 90 adolescents and youth (30 young girls; 60 young boys) have so far been conducted. | Initially delayed due to government restrictions related to Covid-19 pandemic, and subsequently delayed by violence in El Geneina in January and April 2021.In the NCE request, the indicator target is the following: 5,000 (50% girls and young women) |
| Indicator 3.3.2Number of inclusive youth initiatives designed, and implementation plans developed that incorporate peacebuilding and conflict sensitivity approaches | 0 | 6 youth-led peacebuilding plans are developed (2 led by young women) | 6 | UNICEF’s implementing partner, Child Development Foundation, has initiated discussions with youth on designing and implementing inclusive peacebuilding initiatives. As a result, youth developed one implementation plan to organise football competitions to bring together diverse communities. | Initially delayed due to government restrictions related to Covid-19 pandemic, and subsequently delayed by violence in El Geneina in January and April 2021. Discussions on youth initiatives in the target communities are ongoing. |
| Indicator 3.3.3Percentage of population in target areas reporting a positive experience from youth-led peacebuilding and advocacy activities. Disaggregated by age and sex. | 0 | 40% | 40% | n/a | In the NCE request, the indicator has been changed to “Number of community members participated in youth-led peacebuilding and advocacy activities.” Progress for the new indicator will be reported on during the next reporting period. |
| Output 3.4IDP and returnee communities in Darfur enhance their capacities and mechanisms to secure their rights, strengthen their protection and engage in sustained peacebuilding | Indicator 3.4.1# of functional community-based protection networks, including women networks, applying AGDM and human rights approaches | 0 | 6 | 6 | 6 community-based protection networks have been established in Seleah, Fajola, Manjura, Bardy, Jiljilak, and Gozminno/Aroshero of Jebel Moon locality, with a total of 90 members (28 women; 32 men; 4 young women; 26 young men). Committee members trained on Age, Gender, Diversity Mainstreaming. Activities conducted during the reporting period include community identification of protection concerns and development of a community action plan to address these concerns, including child marriage. In addition, the CBPNs participated in two awareness raising sessions on promotion of land-related rights and rule of law. | During the reporting period. committees were restructured from 24 to 6. In general, committee membership tends to fluctuate due to movement of people as a result of conflict, seasonal migration by nomads, as well as other reasons. |
| Indicator 3.4.2% of individuals, identified by the project in the target areas and disaggregated by age and gender, that received paralegal assistance and referral mechanisms support | 0 | 5% of individuals identified by the project in the target areas | 5% | Since January 2021, 764 individuals (351 women, 255 men, 103 girls, and 55 boys) received paralegal assistance from legal experts hired by implementing partner, World Relief, in Seleah, Manjura, Aroshero, Jiljilak, Bardy, and Fajola villages. Most cases were in relation to civil documentation, child custody, and family disputes, though some included criminal cases. In addition, 782 referrals (302 women; 280 men; 130 girls; 70 boys) to other service providers have been made, including for medical treatment and NFI distribution. Due to lack of basic services in Jebel Moon, some of the referrals were made to El Geneina. | Initial delays were due to inability of World Relief to hire and mobilize legal experts from El Geneina to Jebel Moon as a result of intercommunal violence in El Geneina.The indicator progress is being reported as a number due to the lack of baseline population data against which to calculate a percentage. |