

THIS TEMPLATE PROVIDES AN OVERVIEW OF QUESTIONS IN THE ONLINE REPORTING FORM: IT IS INTENDED TO GUIDE YOU THROUGH THE REPORTING QUESTIONS



United Nations
Peacebuilding

PBF PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT

Updated November 2023

COUNTRY: SOUTH SUDAN

TYPE OF REPORT: ANNUAL

YEAR OF REPORT: 2022-2023

PROJECT OVERVIEW

Project Title: Community Action for Peaceful Resolution of Housing, Land, and Property (HLP) Disputes and Conflicts

Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway: 00129661

If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund:

- Country Trust Fund
 Regional Trust Fund

Type and name of recipient organizations:

International Organization for Migration (IOM)
(Convening Agency)
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

Name of Recipient Fund:

Date of first transfer: 14 Dec 2021

Project end date: 14 June 2024

Has this project received a cost or no cost extension? No

Will this project be requesting a cost or no-cost extension? No

Is the current project end date within 6 months? No

Check if the project falls under one or more PBF priority windows:

- Gender promotion initiative
 Youth promotion initiative
 Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions
 Cross-border or regional project

Total PBF approved project budget (by recipient organization):

- Please enter the total amounts in US dollars allocated to each recipient organization
- Please enter the original budget amount, amount transferred to date and estimated expenditure by recipient.
- For cross-border projects, group the amounts by agency, even where transfers are made to different country offices. You can provide the detail in the attached budget.

Recipient organisation	Budget Allocated (\$)	Amount Transferred to date (\$)	Amount spent / committed to date (\$)
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	\$2,480,000	\$1,736,000	\$901,622.62
Food And Agriculture Organization (FAO)	\$1,220,000	\$854,000	\$786,617.00
TOTAL	\$3,700,000	\$ 2,590,000	\$1,688,239.62

Approximate implementation rate as percentage of total project budget: 49%

ATTACH PROJECT EXCEL BUDGET SHOWING CURRENT APPROXIMATE EXPENDITURE*

The budget templates are available [here](#)

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Implementing partners

To how many implementing partners has the project transferred money to date? Not Applicable in the meantime

Please list all of the project's implementing partners and the amounts (in USD) transferred to each to date

<i>Name of Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Type of Organisation (ex. Govt, civil society, etc.)</i>	<i>What is the total amount (in USD) disbursed to the implementing partner to date</i>	<i>Briefly describe the main activities carried out by the Implementing Partner (175 mots)</i>
World Concern Development Organization (WCDO)	Civil Society Organization	\$ 139,931	Support inclusive community awareness and inter-communal dialogues on housing, land, and property rights.
Humanitarian Aid for Development (HAD)	Civil Society Organization	\$ 157,000	Support inclusive community awareness and inter-communal dialogues on housing, land, and property rights.

Gender-responsive Budgeting:

Indicate what percentage (%) of the budget contributes gender equality or women's empowerment (GEWE)? **48.39%**

Indicate dollar amount from the project document to contribute to gender equality or women's empowerment: **USD 1,755,668.37**

Amount expended to date on efforts contributing to gender equality or women's empowerment: **USD 816,952**

Project Gender Marker: GM2

Project Risk Marker: 2

Project PBF focus area: 1.4 Political Dialogue

Steering Committee and Government engagement

Does the project have an active steering committee?

No

If yes, please indicate how many times the Project Steering Committee has met over the last 6 months?

The project has a technical working group rather than a steering committee that meets monthly.

Please provide a brief description of any engagement that the project has had with the government over the last 6 months. Please indicate what level of government the project has been engaging with? (275 words max.)

7 meetings were held with state and national representatives from the Ministry of Peacebuilding and the Ministry of Housing, Land, Property and Public Utilities (MoHLPU). The focus of these meetings was to update the ministry officials on the project's progress and consult with them on the way forward. The meetings were held in coordination with commissioners in the three target areas, customary leaders, and government officials assigned as focal points for project follow-up. In February 2023 IOM, FAO, and UNMISS Rule of Law (Roll) conducted a joint visit to Rubkona County where the project teams met with the Director General of the MoHLPU state ministry, minister for peacebuilding in addition to the block chiefs and customary law officials. Another 2 visits were conducted with the undersecretary of the national ministry of Peacebuilding, and 3 meetings with the focal point assigned by the national ministry of peacebuilding. A series of five meetings were conducted with government officials in April and May 2023 as part of the conflict analysis assessment.

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Report preparation:

Project report prepared by: Aia Khadem (IOM)

Project report approved by: Consuelo Tangara (IOM)

Did PBF Secretariat or RCO (Resident Coordinator s Office) focal point review the report: please select

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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.
- In the results table, please be concise, you will have 3000 characters, including blank spaces to provide your responses

PART 1: OVERALL PROJECT PROGRESS

Please rate the implementation status of the following preliminary/preparatory activities (Not Started, Initiated, partially Completed, Completed, Not Applicable):

Contracting of Partners	Not Applicable
Staff Recruitment Completed	Completed
Collection of baselines Initiated	Completed
Identification of Beneficiaries Completed	Completed

Provide any additional descriptive information relating to the status of the project, including whether preliminary/preparatory activities have been completed (i.e., contracting of partners, staff recruitment, etc.) (250-word limit):

The implementation of the project is ongoing with all activities being implemented in consultation with the Technical Working Group (TWG) and key stakeholders, including line ministries at both the national and state levels, stakeholders from local government at the county, Payam, and community levels in the targeted areas.

The assessments to identify key conflict issues linked to housing, land, and property (HLP) in the targeted areas have been completed. The identification of infrastructure sites is completed, and the infrastructure/rehabilitation process is ongoing as the technical assessment was completed and the project is currently at the procurement process. Research to examine existing mechanisms for conflict management/resolution of common dispute infrastructure linked to HLP, including quantitative analysis disaggregated by age and gender has been completed and an event to launch the findings and consult with relevant stakeholders was planned in the first quarter of 2023. Data collection involving suitable consultation mechanisms with relevant stakeholders such as key local community leaders, people affected by disputes, and government officials overseeing related disputes has been concluded. The development of a toolkit for alternative dispute resolution mechanisms for HLP is complete. In addition, a training module has been prepared and capacity-building process will be conducted for identified members of government in charge of overseeing HLP disputes in the target areas, alongside awareness raising sessions with the chiefs and block leaders. The community assessment, review and validation of customary laws is complete in all target areas, and the training for traditional authorities on housing, land and, property and the registration process is finalised in Juba and Rubkona. Furthermore, the village needs assessment in the target areas has been concluded.

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 or a list of

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individual outputs or activities, but a description of progress made toward the main purpose of the project where evidence¹ of contribution to outcomes is available if requested. (550-word limit): Not Applicable

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/have 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 work plan.*
- *“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.*

How many outcomes does the project have? 3

Outcome 1: Strengthened land governance mechanisms.

Rate the status of the outcome progress: On track

Progress summary: (350-word limit)

A comprehensive HLP assessment including quantitative and qualitative research was completed on gender and age disaggregated HLP disputes, local stability, and contributing factors in target areas. In March and April 2023, IOM conducted key informant interviews (KIIs) and focus group discussions (FGDs) in Juba, Rubkona, and Wau Counties.

The assessment also analyses quantitative data from surveys that the South Sudan Law Society (SSLS), Danish Refugee Council (DRC), and Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) conducted in 2019-2022. The surveys all employed a multi-stage approach to sampling designed to collect rigorous and reproducible data in a complex conflict-affected environment, please refer to Annex 2 for further information.

Members of the traditional authorities were trained on international best practices, humanitarian law, and gender-inclusive alternative dispute resolution skills and approaches. Following this training, 12 HLP rights awareness sessions were conducted in Wau and Rubkona counties.

In June 2023 IOM developed a comprehensive Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) toolkit, jointly funded by RSRTF and PBF, the project funded the HLP section, based on that training modules to be delivered to the government officials are being developed, the training sessions is planned next year.

Within this reporting period, several activities were conducted such as: the operationalization of the mobile legal aid clinic, awareness sessions among the community about their HLP rights and how it can be used to resolve disputes and protect the rights of all individuals and all community members and, the establishment of operational information village administrative centers.

¹ Evidence can include evidentiary support for results, including but not limited to: Surveys and other data collection initiatives, field mission reports, community-based monitoring or other monitoring reports, third party monitoring, pre- and post-surveys, photographs, policy and other documents, meeting minutes, evaluations, communication materials etc. PBF may request these documents if needed.

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Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and the UN mission in South Sudan (UNMISS), under the leadership of the MoHLP, developed a National Land Policy (NLP). A multi-stakeholder task force on national land policy formed among 13 ministries including HLP Areas of Responsibilities (AoR) members and Civil Society Organizations (CSO) to facilitate dialogue and coordination among government ministries and agencies. HLP land rights issues are addressed in the NLP (policy statement 3), and Chapter 5 addresses the establishment of a land reform unit. The adoption of the NLP aims to build government capacity. On October 27th, 2023, The Council of Ministers revised and passed the National Land Policy.

Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome: (350-word limit)

The HLP-related training and awareness sessions ensured the participation and inclusion of women and youth. In South Sudan, one of the main issues was women and youth’s participation and inclusion due to social stereotypes and gender norms. Following community leaders’ engagement on gender equality, and women and youth empowerment, one of the objectives is to change men’s attitudes gradually and strategically towards women in a positive manner. From the month post-activity feedback meeting held between 31 May and 16 June 2023 and attended by 45 participants, women have been appointed as community head chiefs and their active involvement in HLP rights has contributed to a progressive shift towards equality and inclusivity, this can be attributed to the HLP training and awareness sessions conducted.

Gender and youth inclusion has been ensured right from the start, during the identification of beneficiary’s community members were mobilized and sensitized on the importance of an inclusive beneficiary process and ensuring the inclusion of women, youth, people with disabilities, returnees/IDPs, and community leaders. In Wau, in the awareness raising sessions for the communities, out of 116 targeted males, IOM ensured the inclusion of ten youth leaders. Similarly, out of 184 targeted females, ten women groups’ leaders were included. This process ensured that women and youth were actively involved especially to be trained on the management of natural resources including safeguarding the ownership documents of land and property. During the awareness raising sessions, there was a specific section on HLP rights for women to ensure their civic participation in HLP.

While working on building the capacity of government officials in South Sudan, with most males being included in decision making positions more than females, during the implementation of the project IOM was advocating and working jointly with the government to ensure the increase of involvement of females and building their capacity and technical knowledge for the training sessions conducted in the targeted areas for the traditional authorities, one of the main challenges was the underrepresentation of females in the traditional authorities, as indicated in the reports and training sessions.

Using the Project Results Framework as per the approved project document or any amendments- provide an update on the achievement of key outcome indicators for Outcome 1 in the table below

- If the outcome has more than 3 indicators, select the 3 most relevant ones with the 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. (3000 characters max per entry)

Outcome Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator progress to Date	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (If any)
Indicator 1.1: Number of land governance mechanisms reporting	0	At least 9 by the end of 2023	0	IOM couldn’t start the capacity building process

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Outcome Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator progress to Date	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (If any)
improved HLP dispute resolution capacity.				without a comprehensive ADR toolkit that will be the base for enhancing dispute resolution mechanisms.
Indicator 1.2: Increase in the proportion of women and youth components of the personnel of land governance mechanisms reporting improved HLP dispute resolution capacity.	0	At least 30% of women, 40% of youth (20% young women, 20% young men) reporting improved HLP dispute resolution capacity by the end of 2023	0	IOM couldn't start the capacity-building process without a comprehensive ADR toolkit that will be the base for enhancing dispute resolution mechanisms.
Indicator 1.3: Percent reduction in the reported occurrence of land-related conflict or dispute by the end of 2022	0	At least 20% by the end of 2022	0	After the training sessions that were conducted for the traditional authorities and based on the ADR toolkit training modules that are being developed, the capacity building plan will reflect the reduction of reported occurrence, as the structures to monitor the occurrence of cases is in progress.

How many Outputs does Outcome 1 have? 5

Please list up to 5 of most relevant outputs for outcome 1 and for each output, and using the project results framework, provide an update on the progress made against 3 most relevant output indicators

Output 1.1: Capacity of community structures for functional alternative dispute resolution mechanisms built.

Output Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator progress for reporting period	Indicator progress to Date	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (If any)
Indicator 1.1.1 Completed delivery of training curriculum, responsive to gender-power dynamics and inequality related to vulnerability status, aimed at bridging gaps in the capacity of community structures for land registration and the role of the traditional authorities in resolving these issues.	0	A finalized and adapted training curriculum by the end of the second quarter of the year 2022	0	0	3 training sessions were provided on HLP targeting the traditional authorities in the targeted areas, focusing on land registration processes and HLP basic knowledge and

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Output Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator progress for reporting period	Indicator progress to Date	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (If any)
					international principles. Annex 13 and 14.
Indicator 1.1.2: Number of HLP related ADRs successfully conducted by community structures.	To be determined baseline assessment	At least 25% increase in the number of ADR efforts conducted by community structures by the end of 2023	0	0	This is a work in progress and until now, it has impactfully contributed to building peace between the host community and returnees, leading to the peaceful handover of five homes by secondary occupants to their rightful owners (returnees). This activity has also encouraged spontaneous and frank dialogue between the host community and returnees.
Indicator 1.1.3: Increase in the proportion of women and youth involved in community structures conducting ADR (in accordance with applicable national laws, humanitarian/human rights laws, and international best practices following guidelines/SOPs).	0	At least 30% women, 40% youth (20% young women, 20% young men), and 40% men by the end 2023	0	0	The development of the ADR toolkit involved consultation meetings with members of the community and supported the communities in the structures.

Output 1.2: Customary Authorities trained on management of housing, land, and property rights according to customary law.

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Output Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator progress for reporting period	Indicator progress to Date	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (If any)
Indicator 1.2.1: Percentage of traditional authority institutions managing land rights according to customary laws that uphold gender equality and human rights of marginalized groups according to national HLP laws, and international norms/standards.	0	At least 50% by the end of the year 2023	0	0	Traditional authorities have been trained on HLP, land registration, international standards in the targeted areas, IOM is following up with the traditional authorities and the government to ensure the clarity of division of roles and responsibilities and to enhance the cooperation on land registration.
Indicator 1.2.2 : Increase in proportion of women, and youth judges, land administration/management officials, and customary authority personnel applying harmonized land rights management practices in target areas within mechanisms governing relationships between them.	To be determined by baseline survey	At least an increase of 20% women, 40% youth (20% young women, 20% young men), by the end of the year 2023.	To be determined by baseline survey	To be determined by baseline survey	Training sessions targeting the traditional chiefs on issues related to the traditional justice systems was organized in Juba and Rubkona County , the capacity building process is still ongoing

Output 1.3: Capacities and skills of County or sub-county Land Authorities in target areas are strengthened.

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Output Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator progress for reporting period	Indicator progress to Date	Reasons for Variance / Delay (If any)
Indicator 1.3.1: Number of county or sub-county land authorities in target areas that report improved capacity for land administration due to the training.	0	At least 75% county or sub-county land authorities in target areas report improved capacity for land administration due to the training, by the end of the year 2023	0	0	It's an ongoing processes
Indicator 1.3.2: Proportion of target County Land Authorities, Boma / Payam Council Land Committees, and or community Justice Centres resolving HLP disputes in accordance with national laws, international norms, and best practices with improved skills in case management and referral protocols.	0	at least 80% by the end of the year 2023.	0	0	It's an ongoing processes Based on the training sessions conducted with the land authorities, and committees and councils, a follow up is continued to ensure the encouragement of best practices and a continued and comprehensive

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Output Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator progress for reporting period	Indicator progress to Date	Reasons for Variance / Delay (If any)
					nsive process

Output 1.4: Support inclusive community awareness and inter-communal dialogues on housing, land, and property rights

Output Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator progress for reporting period	Indicator progress to Date	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (If any)
Indicator 1.4.1: Number of female, and youth community members using HLP rights knowledge to defend those entitlements	0	At least 15 by the end of 2022.	12	12	7 awareness raising sessions were conducted in Rubkona county, and 5 were conducted in Wau, planned sessions to be conducted in Juba during the upcoming months.
Indicator 1.4.2: Increased proportion of women and youth journalists displaying an improved capacity for covering HLP and land-related disputes and conflicts.	0	At least 90% (30% women; 60% youth (30% young women and 30% young men), reporting improved capacity for covering HLP by the end of the year 2023	0	0	A training module tailored for journalists is in-progress. Once the training module is finalized, the training sessions will take place in the beginning of 2024

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Output Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator progress for reporting period	Indicator progress to Date	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (If any)
<p>Indicator 1.4.3: Proportion of female, and child-headed households (in targeted counties), holding tenancy documents issued by appropriate authorities.</p>	<p>To be determined by baseline assessment</p>	<p>At least 80% by the end of the year 2023</p>	<p>45.8%</p>	<p>306 cases to be determined by the land department -MHL PU 67 cases referred to the area chiefs for settlement of the cases. 8 unverified (each case to be assessed and verified) 80 facilitated and obtained complete land documentation 42 formal land documentations, being processed- Land department -MHL</p>	<p>The legal assistance component was focused on Wau and in process of conducting the same approach with the lessons learned in other targeted areas, the instability and lack of trust between the community and the state ministry of HLPU in Rubkona county caused challenges, through community dialogues and close coordination and capacity building efforts the challenge is strategically and gradually being resolved</p>

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Output 1.5: Material, operational and technical support to existing land dispute resolution mechanisms provided.

Output Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator progress for reporting period	Indicator progress to Date	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (If any)
<p>Indicator 1.5.1 Proportion of the existing land dispute resolution mechanisms including customary and local courts that skilfully use supplied material/equipment in resolving HLP contentions.</p>	0	At least 80% by the end of the year 2022	0	0	The HLP assessment has been completed and the material has been prepared and they are in the procurement process in Rubkona and Juba and to be handed over by the beginning of next year through capacity building of already identified staff.

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Output Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator progress for reporting period	Indicator progress to Date	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (If any)
Indicator 1.5.2 Proportion of relevant staff/community members who are women; and those who are youth (young women and young men) who display skilful use of the new equipment.	0	At least 30% women; 40% youth (20% young women and 20% young men) by the end of 2022	0	0	Once the materials procurement process is completed, the identified staff will be trained on how to use them
Indicator 1.5.3 Percentage of trained women and youth (young women and young men) personnel of land dispute resolution institutes receiving incentives.	0	At least 30% women, 40% youth (20% young women and 20% young men) by the end of 2022	0	0	A Comprehensive training for government officials including ADR toolkit is planned in the beginning of next year.

Outcome 2: Consensus on institutional approach to housing, land and property dispute resolution built.

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

Progress summary: (350-word limit)

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From March to June 2023, a series of consultations with 89 individuals (45 male and 44 female) in the targeted areas was completed, focusing on understanding what are the main HLP needs, common and complex disputes, main challenges, how these disputes are usually resolved, if they are, and what can be done it fed a comprehensive quantitative and qualitative research that was finalized on HLP disputes, local stability, and contributing factors in the target areas, that is gender and age disaggregated annex 2. In addition to 3 conflict analysis assessments that were conducted to feed the operationalization and contribute to tailoring the implementation of the activities and to ensure conflict sensitivity programming refer to annex 4,5 and 6. The process of developing the research included consultation with the communities, and other key stakeholders, In addition to the ongoing mapping of key HLP and peacebuilding actors, and continuously updating the key stakeholders in the 3 targeted areas.

In April IOM coordinated collaboration efforts to support returnees and host communities, IOM initiated Due Diligence Process (DDP) to verify the status of allocated lands within the communities of Wau. This process is crucial for hosting IDPs who are willing to be locally integrated into Hai Masna Khor Malang. By conducting this process, we ensure that the land is suitable and secure for the resettlement of 1,502 IDPs (1,096 in Naivasha IDP Camp and 406 in Hai Masna IDP camp), fostering inter-communal engagements and dialogues between returnees and host communities.

The project team identified 10 locations (5 in Wau, 5 in Rubkona) within which Natural Resources Management Committees (NRMC) will organize HLP resilience interventions. NRMC committees, local, and state authorities will contribute to tools development and implementation at the community level, encouraging peacebuilding.

These NRMC includes 150 members (96 male, 54 female) in Rubkona county and 150 members (53 male, 97 female) in Wau county. The NRMC, local, and state authorities will contribute to tools development and implementation at the community level, which encourages peacebuilding through improved natural resource management contributing to the mitigation of climate change risks.

Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome: (350-word limit)

During the reporting period, many of the core activities under Outcome 2 addressed the inclusion of women and youth. For example, during the qualitative and qualitative research conducted regarding the proportion of land dispute resolution efforts/interventions, which was compiled between 2019 and 2022, results were disaggregated by gender and age to ensure that all types of beneficiaries were included. The findings will be used to inform a gender-focused approach to addressing land disputes in Wau, Rubkona, and Juba.

Among 30 members of NRMC, women and youth were considered resulting in at least half of the NRMC being women. They actively participated in decision-making during communities' dialogues, dispute resolution, and natural resources management at community level.

Using the Project Results Framework as per the approved project document or any amendments- provide an update on the achievement of key outcome indicators for Outcome 2 in the table below.

- If the outcome has more than 3 indicators, select the 3 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. (3000 characters max per entry)

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Outcome Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator progress to Date	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (If any)
Indicator 2.1 Proportion of women; and youth (young women and young men) who perceive that consensus on institutional approach to HLP dispute resolution has been attained.	0	At least 40% women, 40% youth (20% young women, 20% young men) by the end of 2022	60%	A referral mechanism guideline is under development, upon the finalization of guidelines in coordination with the relevant authorities, this guideline will be used to develop pamphlets on HLP disputes and who to approach to resolve them, and who to report to if there are any challenges.

How many Outputs does Outcome 2 have? 3

Please list up to 5 of most relevant outputs for outcome 2 and for each output, and using the project results framework, provide an update on the progress made against 3 most relevant output indicators.

Output 2.1: Mapping of areas of contestation and contributing factors.

Output Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator progress for reporting period	Indicator progress to Date	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (If any)
Indicator 2.1.1 Proportion of land dispute resolution efforts/interventions informed by the mapping of hotspots of the target areas.	0	100%	100%	100%	
Indicator 2.1.2: Percentage of women and of youth (young women and young men) targeted and engaged	0	Percentage At least 30%	100%	100%	

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Output Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator progress for reporting period	Indicator or progress to Date	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (If any)
in mapping areas of contestation and contributing factors in Juba, Rubkona and Wau Counties.		women, 40% youth (20% young women and 20% young men) by the end of the year 2022.			

Output 2.2: Area-specific diagnosis of HLP disputes and development of tools for their resolution

Output Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator progress for reporting period	Indicator or progress to Date	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (If any)
Indicator 2.2.1 Percentage of diagnosed area specific HLP disputes resolved as per the corresponding tools developed for negotiated options and referral processes.	0	80% by the end of the year 2022	0	0	Based on the conducted assessments and the data collected, a referral mechanism pathway is being developed and training modules will follow.

Output 2.3: Returnee and host inter-communal engagements and dialogues supported.

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Output Indicators	Indicator or Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator or progress for reporting period	Indicator progress to Date	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (If any)
<p>Indicator 2.3 Increase in the proportion of women, and youth returnee and host communities (in HLP hotspot locations) using intercommunal engagement and dialogues for peaceful, fair, inclusive, sustainable processes, and approaches to address HLP issues.</p>	To be determined by baseline assessment	At least 30% women; 40% youth (20% young women; 20% young men)	46.6%	46.6%	This process is ongoing. There are planned dialogue sessions to take place in the next quarter, and the identification of beneficiaries is already completed, by ensuring the inclusion of women and youth.
<p>Indicator 2.3.2 The number of returnee-host communities; and grassroots groups engaged in inter-communal dialogues and social cohesion promotion activities.</p>	To be determined by baseline assessment	At least 50% increase in the numbers by 2023	To be determined by baseline assessment	To be determined by baseline assessment	This process is ongoing. There are planned dialogue sessions to take place in the next quarter, and the identification of beneficiaries

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Output Indicators	Indicator or Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator progress for reporting period	Indicator progress to Date	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (If any)
					is already completed, by ensuring the inclusion of women and youth.
Indicator 2.3.3 Proportion of women and youth comprising persons involved in the returnee-host community; and grassroots groups engaged in inter-communal dialogues and social cohesion promotion activities.	To be determined by baseline assessment	At least 30%, women; 40% youth (20% young women; 20% young men)	To be determined by baseline assessment	To be determined by baseline assessment	There are planned dialogue sessions to take place in the next quarter, and the identification of beneficiaries is already completed, by ensuring the inclusion of women and youth.

Outcome 3: Reduced risk of conflict and violence from HLP disputes because of competition over scarce resources.

Rate the status of the outcome progress: on track.

Progress summary: (350-word limit)

In October 2023, IOM conducted a village assessment survey (VAS) data collection in the targeted areas, the analysis of this data will help prevent elite capture of planned investment, ensuring that interventions are targeted to the specific socio-economic context of each community, building resilience, and addressing existing gaps while being sensitive to geographical and inter-group distributional dynamics. HLP issues were included in the survey to provide a standardized baseline of service and infrastructure gaps, livelihood practices, resource management institutions, and internal/external shocks and security threats Annex 9,10 and 11. In October 2023, IOM conducted a HLP Baseline Survey in the targeted areas, annex 8.

IOM is rehabilitating the land registry offices within the national HLPU ministry and the 2 state registry offices in Wau and Rubkona, the rehabilitation was completed in Wau and is ongoing in Rubkona and Juba, this will ensure an equipped office for the land registry to provide services for the communities

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and guarantee an HLP help desk to support in building the capacity of the staff within the ministry of case management and referral mechanism pathways.

FAO is working with 2 implementing partners World Concern Development Organization (WCDO) and Humanitarian Aid for Development (HAD) since 30th June 2023 that will support in implementation of the resilience component, targeting a total of 600 households (116 male-headed households and 184 female-headed households in Rubkona County and 116 male-headed households and 184 female-headed households in Wau County). This implementation will support natural resources management and peacebuilding.

Biometric identification of 300 beneficiaries (116 male, 184 female) of livelihood kits (vegetable seeds, fishing gears, and tools) was concluded on 14 August 2023. The distribution of these kits was completed on 2 October 2023. Distribution of inputs and seeds was done in Wau County for 30 households (including 20 females, and 10 males).

FAO conflict analysis preliminary key findings, and key drivers of HLP-related conflict have been updated as follows: a scarcity of arable land, grazing lands, water points, destruction of crops by livestock, reduced farmland area, and crop productivity due to flooding. The assessment also identified common typologies of conflict in two-project locations.

Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome: (350-word limit)

The conflict analysis assessments and reports highlighted that women and young people face many challenges, among them; a) loss of lands and property due to land grabbing, forceful occupation and/or lack of documentation, b) delays experienced by legal land owners to access to their land in contested areas where different communities claim ownership of the same or adjoining lands and c) need for continuous capacity building of the local leaders in Bentiu and Rubkona, where women and persons with disabilities are still facing challenges to access land allocation. These challenges will be used to formulate topics for discussion during the awareness sessions, and training modules, to ensure women empowerment and gender equality.

A conflict mapping with geospatial data² to monitor the impact of the conflicts on agriculture and livelihoods is ongoing. It analysed the long-term dynamics of conflict’ locations to measure the impact on agriculture and regional disparities by analysing correlation with other elements including population, agriculture, and livestock, as well as locations of people of concerns (PoC) settlements. Some of main take away of this story map are: (1) there is a clear connection between UNHCR (United Nations High Commission for Refugees) PoC locations, which are located all around the country, with conflicts, and correlation with populated areas; (2) the conflict locations coincide with cropland areas, so the impact of the conflict on agriculture is likely to be strong. This also presents an issue for the livestock sector. This analysis will be part of the ongoing conflict analysis to be validated in November 2023.

Using the Project Results Framework as per the approved project document or any amendments- provide an update on the achievement of key outcome indicators for Outcome 3 in the table below.

- If the outcome has more than 3 indicators, select the 3 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. (3000 characters max per entry)

² [Mapping and analysing conflicts in South Sudan \(arcgis.com\)](https://arcgis.com)

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Outcome Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator progress for reporting period	Indicator progress to Date	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (If any)
Indicator 3.1 Percentage reduction in the areas where risk of conflict and violence are high, due to HLP disputes particularly competition over scarce resources.	To be determined by baseline assessment	At least 75% reduction in risk of violence and conflict in target areas by the end of the year 2023	28%	28%	Through the capacity building and awareness-raising sessions on HLP rights and the planned sessions on alternative dispute resolution mechanisms, it will contribute to the reduction of the use of violence in resolving HLP-related disputes including scarce resources.
Indicator 3.2 Proportion of women, and youth comprising persons who perceive reduced risk of conflict and violence due to HLP disputes based on competition over scarce resources.	0	At least 30% women, 40% youth (20% young women; 20% young men	0	0	The capacity-building and awareness-raising sessions on HLP rights and the planned sessions on ADR mechanisms will contribute to the reduction of the use of violence in resolving HLP-related disputes including scarce resources.

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					This will be achieved by tailoring the awareness-raising and training sessions to youth and females, who are usually not exposed to these disputes and alternative dispute-resolution mechanisms.
Indicator 3.3 Proportion of other vulnerable persons who report reduced risk of conflict and violence due to HLP disputes because of competition over scarce resources.	To be determined by baseline assessment	At least 50% (25% female, 25% male) by the end of the year 2023	20.7%	20.7%	The capacity-building and awareness-raising sessions on HLP rights and the planned sessions on ADR mechanisms will contribute to the reduction of the use of violence in resolving HLP-related disputes including scarce resources. This will be achieved by specially tailoring the awareness-raising and training sessions to youth and females, who are usually not exposed to these

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					disputes and alternative dispute resolution mechanisms
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How many Outputs does Outcome 3 have? 2

Please list up to 5 of most relevant outputs for outcome 2 and for each output, and using the project results framework, provide an update on the progress made against 3 most relevant output indicators.

Output 3.1: Community-driven prioritization of recovery, resilience and self-sustenance interventions for peace and stabilization, based on sustainable business models developed.

Output Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator progress for reporting period	Indicator progress to Date	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (If any)
Indicator 3.1.1: Proportion of community prioritized recovery, resilience and self-sustenance interventions using sustainable business models.	0	at least 80% by the end of the year 2023	0	0	The work is in progress through the implementing partners.
Indicator 3.1.2: Percentage of women and youth comprising persons consulted on key issues to be addressed through increasing access to scarce resources.	0	At least 30% women; 40% youth (20% young women and 20 young men)	0	0	Consultation meetings with women, and youth have taken place, reports are annexed.

Output 3.2: Community prioritized assets, infrastructure, and services provided.

Output Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator progress for reporting period	Indicator progress to Date	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (If any)
Indicator 3.2.1: Percentage of women; and of youth comprising persons benefitting from community prioritized recovery, resilience and self-	0	30% women; 50% youth (25 % young women)	0	0	The work is progress in Juba and Rubkona.

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sustenance interventions using sustainable business models.		and 25% young men), by the end of the year 2022			
Indicator 3.2.2: Facilitate the development of sustainable business models for maintenance and operation.	0	At least 30% women; 50% youth (25 % young women, and 25% young men), by the end of the year 2023	0	0	The work is progress in Juba and Rubkona.

PART III: CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

Is the project planning any significant events in the next 6 months (e.g., national dialogues, youth congresses, film screenings etc.)

If yes, please state how many, and for each, provide the approximate date of the event and a brief description, including its key objectives, target audience and location (if known)

<i>Event Description</i>	<i>Tentative Date</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Target Audience</i>	<i>Event Objectives (150-word limit)</i>
Event to launch the assessment, gender, and age disaggregated research on HLP issues. (IOM)	January/February 2024	Juba	Key HLP stakeholders, including the national and state government, donors, and humanitarian actors	To discuss the outcomes and recommendations and operationalize the way forward.
Validation and dissemination of conflict analysis report (FAO)	November 2023	Juba	Ministry of Peacebuilding and MoHLPU	Dissemination and validation of key messages on HLP, food security and recommendations
Dialogue between state government and	January and February 2024	Wau and Rubkona	Key stakeholders on HLP, including the national and state government, and	To discuss outcomes, recommendations and operationalize the way forward.

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communities on HLP			humanitarian actors	
Validation of ToT on land mediation and other tools developed (FAO)	November 2023/ February 2024	Wau, and Rubkona and Juba.	Key stakeholders on HLP	To disseminate and operationalize tools developed
A workshop on Journalist participation in reporting of HLP issues	February 2024	Juba	Journalists and media professionals, University of Juba and other key stakeholders	To tailor the training and capacity building on HLP disputes
Handover of rehabilitated HLP offices in Rubkona County	April/ May 2024	Juba and Rubkona	MoHLP state representatives in Rubkona	To handover the rehabilitated offices.

Human Impact

This section is about the human impact of the project. Please state the number of key stakeholders (including but not limited to: Civil Society Organizations, Beneficiaries etc) of the project, and for each, please briefly describe:

- i. The challenges/problem they faced prior to the project implementation.
- ii. The impact of the project on their lives
- iii. Provide, where possible, a quote or testimonial from a representative of each stakeholder group

Key stakeholder	What were the challenges/problem they faced prior to the project implementation? (350 words max)	What has been the impact of the project on their lives (350 words max)	Provide, where possible, a quote or testimonial from a representative of each stakeholder group (350 words max)
The national and state government	Housing, land, and property is a sensitive topic in South Sudan as is at the root of many of conflicts. While consulting with the government on planned activities, IOM ensured the full inclusion of women, youth, people with disabilities, and elders' representatives, in addition to the inclusion of the host community, returnees, internally displaced people, and all tribes. Payams that needed to be included in the targeted areas were included without favouring any community over	Through the project, there has been a rise in technical capacities in resolving housing, land, and property disputes, and the identification of housing, land, and property dispute, and prioritization criteria. The project has provided technical capacity to the government and has contributed to change of attitude through	The undersecretary of the peacebuilding national ministry stated: <i>“These activities are key to support the government in paving the way for peacebuilding.”</i>

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	<p>the other and without compromise.</p> <p>Delay for approval of National Land Policy (NLP).</p>	<p>coordination mechanisms (task force on NLP established). Despite the delay of its approval, NLP became a priority for government of South Sudan.</p>	
Local Authorities	<p>Through the process of revising the customary law in the targeted areas, all related topics were covered with a delicate and tailored approach to encourage participants to discuss all relevant matters regardless of sensitivity and ensure the inclusion of all the members of local authorities and representatives of the community, including representatives of women, youth, elders, and people with disability.</p> <p>In Wau, there is a duplication of allocation by the MoHLPU and Ministry of Agriculture, Environment and Forestry in Wau County. This duplication is fuelled by collection of different taxes by the two entities. Also, there is no trust between local government and the community on land use and management due to the land grabbing.</p>	<p>Providing a suitable environment with technical guidance on the main topics will lead to a mutual agreement between the community members in the county and the local authorities who are overseeing these disputes and how to resolve them, with ensuring the inclusion of key practices contributing to peacebuilding and resolving disputes in a peaceful manner through alternative dispute resolution mechanisms.</p> <p>The project has initiated dialogues among the ministries and communities.</p>	<p><i>“This is the first time in Rubkona County, this kind of activity takes place in an effort to support unifying the community.”</i>- Payam Chiefs in Rubkona County-Unity State, South Sudan.</p>
Women who received awareness raising on housing, land, and property	<p>Ensuring the inclusion of women in awareness raising and legal aid on housing, land, and property was challenging, due to the lack of trust that is based on the lack of knowledge of some women in their HLP rights, in addition to lack of exposure on rights, obligations and their entitlements.</p>	<p>The awareness-raising sessions led to the identification of HLP disputes and legal challenges, which were reached based on the information that was provided.</p>	<p>Asunta, local Chief in Nazareth, Wau County, Western Bahr Al Ghazal, South Sudan understands her assignment and is advocating for the inclusion of women to be at the centre of HLP Rights.</p>

In addition to the stakeholder-specific impact described above, please use this space to describe any additional human impact that the project has had. (650-word limit):

This project focuses on HLP rights as part of peacebuilding efforts; therefore, IOM, FAO and UNMISS are working with the following stakeholders: 1) The National and State Governments 2) Traditional

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authorities 3) HLP and Peacebuilding key actors in South Sudan (UN agencies, INGOs, NGOs, CSOs, academia's, unions, and committees) 4) Returnees, IDPs and Host Communities.

Through working jointly with all key stakeholders, we ensure to lead inclusive community-led activities when it's possible to ensure the empowerment of women and reaching to gender equality, through; 1) assessments that will give the space to stakeholders to provide inputs, consult them and seek their feedback on planned and conducted activities, ensuring the participation of women, youth, elders and people with disabilities.

This has led to increased human impact relevant to building the capacity and enhancing the knowledge of these stakeholders on HLP disputes and alternative dispute resolutions and provided the needed environment and platform to provide their inputs, feedback, and expectations from this project, through all communication, IOM ensured to detailed discussions were had on the expectations and the prioritization of needs that were reflected.

You can also upload up to 3 files in various formats (picture files, PowerPoint, pdf, video, etc..) to illustrate the human impact of the project and 3 links to online resources (OPTIONAL)

- Details are in the Annex 3: Visibility report and Annex 18: Success Story
- Video on the project: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gbXjBwNUEbE>

Please tick the applicable change based on above narrative.

How We Worked: (please select up to 3)

- Enhanced digitization: Not applicable
- Innovative ways of working³ [please explain]
- Mobilized additional resources [please explain]
- Improved or initiated policy frameworks the project is leading the way for the adoption of the Land Policy Act with the government.
- Strengthened capacities:** capacity building sessions were conducted with the traditional authority in Juba and Bentiu on housing, land, and property and the importance of using alternative dispute resolution mechanisms due to the importance of their role in overseeing HLP issues.
- Partnered with local civil society organizations:** A mapping of local CSO was conducted and the project is in the process of conducting agreements with a women-led civil society organization that will support on raising awareness on HLP rights.
- Expanding coalitions & galvanizing political will:** The project supported the facilitation of the HLP roundtable in collaboration with the HLP AoR and the protection cluster to join forces on HLP in South Sudan with government officials, humanitarian actors, and community representatives.
- Strengthened partnerships with IFIs [please explain]
- Strengthened partnerships within UN Agencies:** During the implementation, the project works closely with UN agencies, including UNMISS and UNDP and now we are in the process of joining forces with UNESCO for the relevant activities, to ensure the one UN approach. The project also ensures close coordination with UNHCR and OCHA in the targeted areas for coordination of activities and to avoid duplication of efforts.

Who are we working with (in addition to the Implementing Partners):

³ Where innovation is defined as a **product, service, or strategy that's both novel and useful**. Innovations don't have to be major breakthroughs in technology or digital solutions but includes here a new and/or creative approach to solving development challenges.

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- Strengthened partnerships with IFIs [please explain]
- Strengthened partnerships within UN Agencies UNHRCR, OCHA, and UNDP and we are planning to work with UNESCO.
- Partnered with local civil society organizations, in the process, the mapping was completed.
- Partnered with local academia, in the process of partnering with the law faculty in Juba University.
- Partnered with sub-national entities:** the project coordinates directly with state technical working groups on HLP in Rubkona and Wau counties, in addition to close coordination and collaboration with the state authorities such as the governor, commissioner, minister of housing, land and public utilities, and the minister of peacebuilding.
- Partnered with national entities:** the project facilitates directly with the national HLP AoR, Protection Cluster, CCCM Cluster, and Shelter/NFI cluster, in addition to close coordination and collaboration with the state authorities such as the governor, commissioner, minister of housing, land and public utilities, and the minister of peacebuilding.
- Partnered with local volunteers:** for several project activities that needed mobilization and support in facilitation, we hired local volunteers to build their capacity in humanitarian work and HLP rights.

LNOB – Leaving No one Behind: Select all beneficiaries targeted with the PBF resources as evidenced by the narrative?

[mandatory]

- Unemployed persons**
- Minorities (e.g., race, ethnicity, linguistic, religion, etc.).**
- Indigenous communities.
- Persons with Disabilities.**
- Persons affected by violence (e.g., GBV)**
- Women**
- Youth**
- Minorities related to sexual orientation and/or gender identity and expression**
- People living in and around border areas**
- Persons affected by natural disasters**
- Persons affected by armed conflicts**
- Internally displaced persons, refugees, or migrants**

PART IV: MONITORING, EVALUATION AND COMPLIANCE

<p>Monitoring: Please list monitoring activities undertaken in the reporting period (350-word limit)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of baseline questionnaire. • Conduction of perceptions survey and needs assessment. 	<p>Do outcome indicators have baselines? Yes If yes, please provide a brief description.</p> <p>The baseline questionnaire is finalized in consultation with all key stakeholders. The identification of targeted groups is concluded, and the baseline questionnaire design is</p>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project activity and output monitoring dashboard was developed to monitor whether the activities implemented according to the plans and how the activities are being used to produce outputs. • Post distribution monitoring (PDM) for the livelihood kits was conducted to determine the extent to which distribution was conducted according to targeting, timing, arrangements, and deliverables. The PDM also assessed how beneficiaries have received and utilized the inputs. Data analysis is currently ongoing, and the findings will be ready by the next reporting period. 	<p>simple and straight to the point, and easy to navigate with tailored questions to capture all the outcomes of the project.</p> <p>IOM recruited a consultant to finalize the baseline survey tool. A KII tool was also developed to complement the information and to triangulate the data for validation purposes. After the finalization of the tools, the sampling approach was finalized and agreed on with clustered random probability sampling with a total sample size of 1200 household surveys distributed on the project locations to ensure fair representation of the targeted communities. After the sampling, the consultant conducted face-to-face training on interviewing techniques and ethical approaches for data collection with all the enumerators to ensure the quality of the collected data. Later, the enumerators were given a practical role play and translation and interpretation of the survey tool.</p> <p>The data collection is finalized in the three primary counties targeted by the project (Juba, Robkuna, and Wau). The baseline report indicates the measurements of the outcome level indicators stated in the results framework. Plus, its findings will contribute to any modifications or corrective measures that need to be taken to enhance the project's implementation to meet the beneficiaries' needs better.</p> <p>Elaborate on what sources of evidence have been used to report on indicators (and are available upon request): Reports, case studies, observational techniques, meetings, workshops, and assessments. The project is also adopting pre and post-tests in the training of government officials and journalists.</p> <p>Has the project launched outcome-level data collection initiatives e.g., perception surveys? Yes</p> <p>Perceptions survey and needs assessments were conducted in addition to conflict analysis reports.</p> <p>Has the project used or established community feedback mechanisms? Yes</p> <p>If yes, please provide a brief description (350-word limit) The community feedback mechanism now is documented in the reports through a questionnaire for participants during focus group discussions, workshops, and training sessions. The project is in the process of navigating novel approaches such as establish complaint desks and suggestion boxes.</p>
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<p>Evaluation: Is the project on track to conduct its evaluation? Yes.</p>	<p>Evaluation budget (response required): Yes</p> <p>If project will end in next six months, and the overall project budget is above 1.5 million, is your upcoming evaluation on track: preparations (<i>350-word limit</i>): Not applicable.</p> <p>Please mention the focal person accountable for sharing the final evaluation report with the PBF: <i>Aia Khadem</i> akhadem@iom.int</p>
<p>Catalytic effects (financial): Indicate name of funding agent and amount of additional non-PBF funding support that has been leveraged by the project since it started.</p>	<p>This PBF project has informed EU programming and has a direct monetary catalytic effect. PBF project support has co-financed 1.5 million USD in activities which have leveraged 23.5 million USD from the EU (20 million) and 3.5 million from WFP and UNICEF co-financing.</p> <p>Name of funder: Amount:</p>
<p>Catalytic Effect (non-financial): Has the project enabled or created a larger or longer-term peacebuilding change to occur? <i>Please select.</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No catalytic effect <input type="checkbox"/> Some catalytic effect <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Significant catalytic effect Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Very Significant catalytic effect <input type="checkbox"/> Do not Know. <input type="checkbox"/> Too early to tell.</p>	<p>If relevant, please describe how the project has had a (non-financial) catalytic effect i.e., ways in which the project has supported the expansion or creation of programs and policies supporting peace, both within and outside the UN system (<i>Please limit your response to 350 words</i>)</p> <p>Activities are being massively scaled up in Western Bahr Al Ghazal-Wau County, Rubkona, and Juba and will further strengthen peacebuilding efforts first championed by the PBF. The peacebuilding project that addresses social cohesion through housing, land, and property disputes, has confirmed funding for Wau County in terms of customary law review. A joint project between UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund), WFP (World Food Programme), and IOM funded by the EUD (EU Delegation), will finance customary law review for the 2 remaining counties (and the neighbouring state Warrap) so that the customary laws can be officially adopted in the state legislature and the customary courts formally recognized as per the local government act: this will greatly support dispute resolution across the states and between the ethnic groups. An estimated 12, 000 cases will be heard each year. In South Sudan, peacebuilding and social cohesion are the primary outcomes and would strengthen the gains made under the PBF project.</p> <p>Expanded efforts on dispute resolution will be made following the PBF-funded HLP project. With the improved legislation and establishment of dispute resolution mechanisms under the PBF project, more cases are expected. The EU project supports dialogues, follow-up,</p>

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	capacity building, and operational and material support to communities.
<p>Sustainability: Does the project have an explicit exit strategy? Please describe any steps that have been taken to ensure the sustainability of peacebuilding gains beyond the duration of the project (350-word limit)</p> <p>The project is establishing innovative approaches to tackle HLP-related disputes, improving identification modalities, referral mechanisms and governance structures, developing and mainstreaming alternative dispute resolution mechanisms for resolving disputes in the targeted areas in a peaceful manner and contributing to peacebuilding efforts.</p> <p>Through building the capacity of government officials and traditional authorities on identification, referral, and dispute resolution mechanisms. IOM, jointly with relevant stakeholders, is creating a pool of experts who can resolve these disputes in a peaceful manner, in addition to rehabilitation of structures that will be handed over to the government to support them in receiving and resolving these disputes.</p>	
<p>Other: Are there any other issues concerning project implementation that you want to share, including any capacity needs of the recipient organizations? (350-word limit)</p> <p>The main challenges are related to access due to floods and security concerns, lack of technical capacities of local civil society organizations on HLP, in humanitarian service provision as well as social norms including the exclusion of females from decision making. All these issues are being addressed and they are navigated and resolved with a strategic approach.</p>	

Monitoring and Oversight Activities⁴ (Select only as relevant)

Key Monitoring and Oversight Event	Findings and Summary
Baseline Survey	<p>The report summarizes the Housing, Land, and Property (HLP) situation in Juba, Wau, and Robkuna counties in South Sudan. The report outlines the HLP's significant challenges. It helps guide the way forward for the program to support a more evidence-based approach to better address the targeted communities' needs most efficiently.</p> <p>Land disputes, land grabbing, corruption, and depriving marginalized groups of their rights to own land are among the major HLP challenges in the targeted areas. The survey measures the overall level of the severity of these challenges in these locations.</p> <p>The Key Findings:</p> <p>Sixty percent of the respondents believe that they don't have enough availability of suitable housing, land, and other natural resources.</p> <p>Thirty percent of respondents don't have tenancy documents issued by authorities. And the main reason why they don't have those documents is a lack of knowledge about the importance of having the proper documentation.</p> <p>Local leadership (chief or block leader) is the main person to issue the documentation in case needed, according to 70 percent of the respondents. This was followed by 14 percent who named</p>

⁴ These include Steering Committee meetings, Monitoring visits, Third party monitoring, Community based monitoring, any data collection, Perception or other survey findings, evaluation reports, audit or investigations.

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	<p>the Ministry of Housing, Land, and Public Utilities as the destination to get documentation.</p> <p>The majority (90 percent) of respondents stated that the responsible authorities have good coordination with each other. Almost a quarter of the surveyed population had been involved in a conflict or a dispute over HLP.</p> <p>Only 23 percent of those who got involved were not satisfied with the way those disputes were handled, mainly due to financial reasons or long processes plus corruption.</p> <p>Only 25 percent of the women stated that being a woman was the reason why the dispute was not resolved satisfactorily.</p>
Focused group discussions	<p>These FGDs were tailored to understand further the needed assistance and main challenges and capacity-building needs. The outcomes are covered in the report.</p>
Key Informant interviews	<p>The main objective of the key information interviews is to understand further the needed assistance and main challenges and capacity building needs. The outcomes are covered in report.</p>

Annexes

- Annex 1: The National Policy
- Annex 2: HLP Assessment
- Annex 3: Visibility Report
- Annex 4: HLP Analysis Report-Juba County
- Annex 5: HLP Analysis Report- Rubkona County
- Annex 6: HLP Analysis Report- Wau County
- Annex 7: ADR Toolkit
- Annex 8: Baseline Survey Report.
- Annex 9: VAS Rubkona County Preliminary Findings
- Annex 10: VAS Juba County Preliminary Findings
- Annex 11: VAS Wau County Preliminary Findings
- Annex 12: Signed Understanding between Dinka RAA and Sudanese pastoralists communities
- Annex 13: Juba County Customary Law Validation Workshop Report
- Annex 14: Juba County Customary Law Review Workshop Report
- Annex 15: Rubkona County Customary Law Review Workshop Report
- Annex 16: Rubkona County Customary Law Validation Workshop Report
- Annex 17: Juba, Bari and other tribes County Customary Law Booklet.
- Annex 18: Success Story