PBF June 2024 Project Progress Report

PROJECT OVERVIEW

Thank you for taking the time to complete the PBF Progress report. For projects with more than one recipient, please consult among co-recipients prior to filling out the form to ensure collaboration on the responses. You can generate a print out of the blank form by clicking on the *print* icon on the top right corner of the page. If you have any questions or require technical assistance in filling out the form, please send an email to gabriel.velasteguimoya@un.org

Click Next below to start

» Report Submission

Type of report   *
- ( ) Semi-annual
- ( ) Annual
- (●) Final
- ( ) Other

Date of submission of report   *

2024-06-11

2024-06-11

Name and Title of Person submitting the report   *

Pankaj Singh Senior Operations Officer, UNHCR (project lead); Ismail Ahmed, PBF Coordinator, UNDP

Name and Title of Person who approved the report   *

MPTF-PBF Secretariat, Sudan

Have all fund recipients for this project contributed to the report?   *

(●) Yes

( ) No

Did PBF Secretariat or RCO focal point review the report?   *

If there is no PBF secretariat in country, please select "Not applicable". If there is a PBF secretariat, you should normally ensure that they have an opportunity to review.

(●) Yes

( ) No

( ) Not Applicable

» Project Information and Geographical Scope

Is this a cross-border project?   *

( ) Yes   (●) No

Please select the geographical region in which the project is implemented

○ Asia and the Pacific   ○ Central & Southern Africa   ● East Africa

○ Europe and Central Asia   ○ Global   ○ Latin America and the Caribean

○ Middle East and North Africa   ○ West Africa

Country of project implementation *

○ Ethiopia   ○ Kenya   ○ Madagascar

○ Somalia   ○ South Sudan   ● Sudan

○ Other, Specify

Other, please specify *

Project Title *

○ 00119468: Building Sustainable Peace and Social Cohesion in Tawilla Locality, North Darfur

○ 00130002: Building the MHPSS-Gender-Peacebuilding nexus: fostering wellbeing, non-violent, gender equitable masculinity and social restoration with young people in West Darfur, Sudan.

● 00130052: Darfuri Youth Empowerment in Civic Spaces to Advance Peacebuilding

○ 00119467: Durable Solutions for forced displacement in West Darfur

○ 00119469: East Darfur: Assalaya-Sheiria-Yassin Triangle of Peace and Coexistence

○ 00121172: PBF secretariat and peacebuilding project Sudan

○ 00130005: Refugee and IDP Profiling Towards Sustainable Peace and Durable Solutions in Darfur

○ 00125917: Strengthening the Political and Peacebuilding Role of Women in Sudan's Transition

○ 00130705: Sudan Youth Citizen Observer Network: Strengthening Youth's Role as Peacebuilders and Promoters of Civic Space in Sudan's Transition

○ 00125403: Support to the Sudanese Peace Process

○ 00128019: Supporting Sustainable Peace in Blue Nile State through Gender-Responsive Natural Resource Governance, Inclusive Conflict Resolution Mechanisms and Climate-Resilient Livelihoods

○ 00119470: Transition to Sustainable Peace in Central Darfur

○ 00119471: Transition to Sustainable Peace in South Darfur

○ 00131661: Peacebuilding and Human Rights in Support of Durable Solutions for IDPs and Affected Communities: The Right to Adequate Housing in West Darfur

○ 00133949: Strengthening Capacities for Peace and Social Cohesion in Kassala and Red Sea States Sudan

○ 00133950: Strengthening the Security - Climate Nexus in Gedaref Sudan

○ 00140081: Empowering Women Civil Society Leaders as Peacebuilders

○ 00140082: Empowerment of youth for peace and effective political participation Red Sea State Sudan.

○ Other, Specify

Write the 8 digit MPTFO number and Project Title exactly as it appears in the Project Document *

EXAMPLE: 00118938: Community-based prevention of violence and social cohesion using innovation for young people in displaced and host communities

Please select the geographical region(s) in which the project is implemented *

If the project you are looking for does not appear in the following question, please make sure that you have selected the correct regions. A limited number of cross border projects span multiple geographic regions. For example, a cross border project between Niger and Chad spans both West Africa and Central & Southern Africa

☐ Asia and the Pacific   ☐ Central & Southern Africa   ☐ East Africa

☐ Europe and Central Asia   ☐ Global   ☐ Latin America and the Caribean

☐ Middle East and North Africa ☐ West Africa

Please select the title of the project for which you are submitting the report *

Write the 8 digit MPTFO numbers and Project Title exactly as it appears in the Project Document *

EXAMPLE: 00129699/700: Supporting Cross-Border Cooperation for Increased Community Resilience and Social Cohesion in The Gambia and Senegal

Please select the countries where this project is being implemented *

Other, Please specify *

Project Start Date (Date of first transfer) *

2022-01-10

2022-01-10

Project End Date *

2024-04-09

2024-04-09

Has this project received an extension? *

○ YES, Cost Extension

◉ YES, No Cost Extension

○ YES, Both Cost and No Cost Extensions

○ NO, No Extensions

Will this project be requesting an extension? *

○ YES, Cost Extension

○ YES, No Cost Extension

○ YES, Both Cost and No Cost Extensions

◉ NO, No Extensions

Is the current project end date within 6 months? *

- ( ) Yes
- (●) No

Is funding disbursed either into a national or regional trust fund? *

- ( ) Yes
- (●) No

If yes, please select which *

- ( ) National Trust Fund
- ( ) Regional Trust Fund

Recipients

Is the convening agency a UN agency or a non UN entity? *

- (●) UN entity
- ( ) Non-UN Entity

Please select the convening agency recipient *

- ( ) UNDP: United Nations Development Programme   ( ) IOM: International Organization for Migration
- ( ) UNICEF: United Nations Children's Fund
- ( ) OHCHR: Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
- ( ) UNWOMEN: United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
- (●) UNHCR: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees   ( ) UNFPA: United Nations Population Fund
- ( ) FAO: Food and Agriculture Organization   ( ) WFP: World Food Programme
- ( ) UNHABITAT: United Nations Human Settlements Programme
- ( ) UNESCO: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
- ( ) UNEP: United Nations Environment Programme   ( ) ILO: International Labour Organization
- ( ) WHO: World Health Organization   ( ) PAHO/WHO
- ( ) UNCDF: United Nations Capital Development Fund   ( ) UNODC: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
- ( ) UNOPS: United Nations Office for Project Services
- ( ) UNIDO: United Nations Industrial Development Organization   ( ) ITC: International Trade Centre
- ( ) UNDPO   ( ) Other, Specify

Other, Please specify *

Are there other recipients for this project? *

- ◯ No other recipients
- ⦿ Yes, other UN recipients only
- ◯ Yes, other non-UN recipients only
- ◯ Yes, both UN and non-UN recipients

Please select other UN recipients *

Select all that apply

- ☑ UNDP: United Nations Development Programme   ☐ IOM: International Organization for Migration
- ☐ UNICEF: United Nations Children's Fund
- ☐ OHCHR: Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
- ☐ UNWOMEN: United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
- ☐ UNHCR: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees   ☐ UNFPA: United Nations Population Fund
- ☐ FAO: Food and Agriculture Organization   ☐ WFP: World Food Programme
- ☐ UNHABITAT: United Nations Human Settlements Programme
- ☐ UNESCO: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
- ☐ UNEP: United Nations Environment Programme   ☐ ILO: International Labour Organization
- ☐ WHO: World Health Organization   ☐ PAHO/WHO
- ☐ UNCDF: United Nations Capital Development Fund   ☐ UNODC: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
- ☐ UNOPS: United Nations Office for Project Services
- ☐ UNIDO: United Nations Industrial Development Organization   ☐ ITC: International Trade Centre
- ☐ UN Department of Peace Operations   ☐ Other, Specify

Other, Please specify *

Please select other non-UN recipients *

☐ ACTED   ☐ Action Aid   ☐ AEDE

☐ African Centre for the Constructive Resolution of Disputes (ACCORD)

☐ Agence de Coopération et de Recherche pour le Développement (ACORD)

☐ American Friends Service Committee (AFSC)   ☐ Avocats Sans Frontières

☐ Avocats Sans Frontières Belgium   ☐ Avocats sans frontières Canada   ☐ CARE International UK

☐ Centre d'étude et de coopération internationale (CECI) - BF   ☐ Christian Aid Ireland

☐ COIPRODEN   ☐ Concern Worldwide   ☐ Conexion Guatemala

☐ COOPI - Cooperazione Internazionale   ☐ CORD Burundi   ☐ CORDAID

☐ Corporacion Sisma Mujer   ☐ CRS - Catholic Relief Services   ☐ DanChurchAid

☐ Fund for Congolese Women   ☐ Fundacion Estudios Superior (FESU)   ☐ Fundación Mi Sangre (FMS)

☐ Fundación Nacional para el Desarrollo de Honduras (FUNADEH)   ☐ Fundación para la Libertad de Prensa (FLIP)

☐ HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation   ☐ Humanity & Inclusion (HI)

☐ ICTJ (International Center for Transitional Justice)   ☐ Instituto Holandes para Democracia Multipartidaria (NIMD)

☐ Integrity Watch   ☐ International Alert   ☐ International Rescue Committee

☐ Interpeace   ☐ Kvinna till Kvinna Foundation   ☐ Life and Peace Institute (LPI)

☐ MDG-EISA - Institut Electoral pour une Démocratie Durable en Afrique (EISA), bureau de Madagascar

☐ Mercy Corps   ☐ MLAL - ProgettoMondo   ☐ MSIS-TATAO

☐ NIMD (Netherlands Institute for Multiparty Democracy)   ☐ Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)

☐ ONG Adkoul - ONG Adkoul   ☐ ONG AZHAR   ☐ OXFAM

☐ Peace Direct   ☐ Plan International   ☐ PNG UN Country Fund

☐ Red de Instituciones por los Derechos de la Niñez   ☐ ROI - Roza Otunbayeva Initiati

☐ Saferworld   ☐ Sampan'Asa Momba ny Fampandrosoana (SAF/FJKM)

☐ Save the Children   ☐ Search for Common Ground (SFCG)   ☐ SismaMujer

☐ SOS Sahel Sudan   ☐ Stichting Impunity Watch   ☐ Tearfund

☐ The Carter Center, Inc.   ☐ Trocaire   ☐ War Child

☐ World Vision International   ☐ World Vision Myanmar   ☐ ZOA

☐ blank_placeholder   ☐ Other, Please specify

Other, Please specify *

Implementing Partners

To how many implementing partners has the project transferred money to date?

3

1

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

Please select the type of organisation which best describes the type of implementing partner *

○ National youth CSO

○ National women's CSO

○ Other National CSO

○ Subnational youth CSO

○ Subnational women's CSO

○ Other subnational CSO

○ Regional CSO

○ Regional Organisation

● International NGO

○ Governmental entity

○ Other

Other, Please specify

What is the name of the Implementing Partner *

Triangle Generation Humaintaire

What is the total amount (in USD) disbursed to the implementing partner to date during this reporting period *

406672.94

Briefly describe the main activities carried out by the Implementing Partner *

Please limit your response to 1500 characters

TGH carried out UNHCR activities in West Darfur including youth capacity building, youth-led dialogue, microprojects, advocacy and internships

2

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

Please select the type of organisation which best describes the type of implementing partner *

○ National youth CSO

○ National women's CSO

◉ Other National CSO

○ Subnational youth CSO

○ Subnational women's CSO

○ Other subnational CSO

○ Regional CSO

○ Regional Organisation

○ International NGO

○ Governmental entity

○ Other

Other, Please specify
National NGO

What is the name of the Implementing Partner *
Sahari Organization

What is the total amount (in USD) disbursed to the implementing partner to date during this reporting period *

54000

Briefly describe the main activities carried out by the Implementing Partner *
Please limit your response to 1500 characters
Sahari carried out the UNDP reprogrammed remaining funds to support the winter agricultural activities in North Darfur Sate

3

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

Please select the type of organisation which best describes the type of implementing partner ***

- ( ) National youth CSO
- ( ) National women's CSO
- (●) Other National CSO
- ( ) Subnational youth CSO
- ( ) Subnational women's CSO
- ( ) Other subnational CSO
- ( ) Regional CSO
- ( ) Regional Organisation
- ( ) International NGO
- ( ) Governmental entity
- ( ) Other

Other, Please specify

National NGO

What is the name of the Implementing Partner ***

Hope for Peace and Development Organization

What is the total amount (in USD) disbursed to the implementing partner to date during this reporting period ***

1490140.46

Briefly describe the main activities carried out by the Implementing Partner ***
Please limit your response to 1500 characters
HOPE carried out UNHCR activities in Central Darfur including youth capacity building, youth-led dialogues, microprojects, and internships.

Financial Reporting

» Delivery by Recipient

Please enter the total amounts in full US dollars allocated to each recipient organization

Please enter the original budget amount, amount transferred to date and estimated expenditure by recipient.

*Please make sure you enter the correct amount. All values should be entered in **US Dollars***

For cross-border projects, group the amounts by agency, even if different country offices are involved. You will have the opportunity to share a more detailed budget in the next section.

Recipients	Total Project Budget (in full US $) *Please enter the total budget as is in the project document in US Dollars*	Transfers to date (in full US $) *Please enter the total amount transferred to each recipient to date in US Dollars*	Expenditure to date (in full US $) *Please enter the approximate amount spent to date in US dollars*	Implementation rate as a percentage of total budget *(calculated automatically)*
UNHCR: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	* 750005.80	* 750005.80	* 716300.80	95.51%
	*	*	*	%
UNDP: United Nations Development Programme	* 749995.10	* 749995.10	* 749995.10	100%
	*	*	*	%

	*	*	*	%
	*	*	*	%
	*	*	*	%
	*	*	*	%
	*	*	*	%
	*	*	*	%
	*	*	*	%
	*	*	*	%
	*	*	*	%
	*	*	*	%
	*	*	*	%
	*	*	*	%
TOTAL	**1500000.9**	**1500000.9**	**1466295.9**	**97.75%**

The approximate implementation rate as percentage of total project budget based on the values entered in the above matrix is **97.75%**. Can you confirm that this is correct? *

(●) Correct   ( ) Incorrect

If it is incorrect, please enter the approximate implementation rate as a % *

» Gender-responsive Budgeting

Indicate what **percentage (%)** of the budget contributes to gender equality or women's empowerment (GEWE) as per the project document? *

39.1

The dollar amount of the budget contributing to Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE) based on percentage entered above and total project budget is **US $ 586500.35**. Can you confirm that this is correct? *

( ) Correct   (●) Incorrect

If it is incorrect, please enter the *budget amount* allocated to GEWE in US Dollars *

586495.89

Amount expended to date on efforts contributiong to gender equality or women's empowerment is **US $ 573321.7**. Is this correct? *

( ) Correct   (●) Incorrect

If it is incorrect, please enter the *expenditure to date* on GEWE in US dollars *

598597.28

ATTACH PROJECT EXCEL BUDGET SHOWING CURRENT APPROXIMATE EXPENDITURE. *
The templates for the budget are available <u>here</u>

YPI Final Financial Report_UNHCR-UNDP_May 2024 FIN 9th June-8_57_41.xlsx

Project Markers

Please select the Gender Marker Associated with this project *

- ◯ Score 1 for projects that contribute in some way to gender equality, but not significantly (less than 30% of the total budget for GEWE)
- ◉ Score 2 for projects that have gender equality as a significant objective and allocate between 30 and 79% of the total project budget to GEWE
- ◯ Score 3 for projects that have gender equality as a principal objective and allocate at least 80% of the total project budget to Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE)

Please select the Risk Marker Associated with this project *

- ◉ Risk marker 0 = low risk to achieving outcomes
- ◯ Risk marker 1 = medium risk to achieving outcomes
- ◯ Risk marker 2 = high risk to achieving outcomes

Please select the PBF Focus Area associated with this project *

- ◯ (1.1) Security Sector Reform
- ◯ (1.2) Rule of Law
- ◯ (1.3) Demobilisation, Disarmament and Reintegration
- ◯ (1.4) Political Dialogue
- ◯ (2.1) National reconciliation
- ◯ (2.2) Democratic Governance
- ◉ (2.3) Conflict prevention/management
- ◯ (3.1) Employment
- ◯ (3.2) Equitable access to social services
- ◯ (4.1) Strengthening of essential national state capacity
- ◯ (4.2) Extension of state authority/Local Administration
- ◯ (4.3) Governance of peacebuilding resources (including PBF Secretariats)

Is the project part of one or more PBF priority windows? *
Select all that apply

- ☐ Gender promotion initiative
- ☑ Youth promotion initiative
- ☐ Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions
- ☐ Cross-border or regional project
- ☐ None

Steering Committee and Government engagement

Does the project have an active steering committee/ project board?   *

- ⦿ Yes
- ◯ No

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

Please limit your response to 3000 characters

UNDP has held three telecommunication meetings for representatives from the committee to discuss the reprogramming of the remaining activities and their implementation in the North Darfur state.
An additional meeting involving UNHCR and UNDP focused on the critical finalization process of reprogramming activities in North Darfur State.

                                                                                                 *
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.

Please limit your response to 3000 characters

UNHCR and UNDP put all activities on hold when the conflict broke out in April 2023 as access to West and Central Darfur was not possible. UNDP held two consultations in September 2023 with the Ministry of Agriculture and the Agricultural Research Station in El Fasher, North Darfur to discuss the challenges and opportunities to reprogramme the remaining project activities away from West and Central Darfur into North Darfur. This led to focus on supporting the winter season agricultural production by distributing various vegetable seeds to male and female youth. It was felt that such a distribution would reduce the likelihood for renewed conflict over scarce resources and livelihoods, and strengthen of social cohesion between farmers and pastoralists in the area. The project period was extended to allow for these activities, already committed to be completed. In lieu of a final evaluation, which was no longer possible, UNHCR & & UNDP organised a lesson's learned workshop on the complete activities. Recommendations are in Monitoring and Eval section.

The UNDP actively involved government relevant stakeholders in the project in North Darfur State by holding a series of strategic telecommunication meetings that included the Director General of the Ministry of Agriculture in North Darfur and the Director of the El Fasher Agricultural Research Station, in addition to the Director of the Sahara Organization. The meetings focused on developing a plan to implement the reprogrammed project activities in North Darfur through the distribution of Certified agricultural seeds and improving agricultural practices for young farmers in North Darfur state.

PART I: OVERALL PROJECT PROGRESS

NOTES FOR COMPLETING THE REPORT:

- Avoid acronyms and UN jargon, use general /common language.
- Report on what has been achieved in the reporting period, not what the project aims to do.
- Be as concrete as possible. Avoid theoretical, vague or conceptual discourse.
- Ensure the analysis and project progress assessment is gender and age sensitive.

Please rate the implementation status of the following preliminary/preparatory activities

Contracting of partners   *

◯ Not Started   ◯ Initiated   ◯ Partially Completed

◉ Completed   ◯ Not Applicable

Staff Recruitment   *

◯ Not Started   ◯ Initiated   ◯ Partially Completed

◉ Completed   ◯ Not Applicable

Collection of baselines   *

◯ Not Started   ◯ Initiated   ◉ Partially Completed

◯ Completed   ◯ Not Applicable

Identification of beneficiaries   *

◯ Not Started   ◯ Initiated   ◯ Partially Completed

◉ Completed   ◯ Not Applicable

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.) *

Please limit your response to 3000 characters

The project ended on 9 April 2024 with a nine-month no-cost extension. Project activities in the original locations of West and Central Darfur were suspended since April 2023 due to the conflict in Sudan. The agencies agreed the operational environment in which the original project was drafted became untenable. UNHCR had completed all substantive activities and UNDP re-programmed the remaining funds to support the winter agricultural season by distributing seeds to young male and female farmers in North Darfur State. By this, the project team aimed to mitigate the negative impacts of the previous summer agricultural season, provide young men and women with critical livelihood support, and ease inter-communal tensions arising from the food insecurity crisis.

Prior to the re-programming, UNDP trained youth peace ambassadors on peacebuilding and digital content creation in Q3 of 2022, improving their skills and knowledge, allowing them to support the design and distribution of Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) materials on peace and conflict and social cohesion in early 2023. The youth also commenced the cascading of peacebuilding trainings to other youth at their respective community levels. UNHCR supported youth across West and Central Darfur to lead their own community dialogues and implement micro-projects, while also developing and implementing a women's leadership curriculum and training course. Both agencies supported youth interns and advocated with government counterparts for the inclusion of youth in civic structures and public policy.

The baseline report was significantly delayed due to numerous and significant shortcomings in the performance and data collection of the national consulting company contracted to conduct the baseline survey. As a result their contract was terminated prior to the completion of their terms of reference, and the delivery of the baseline report was significantly delayed. The report was completed in 23/10/2022, authored by UNHCR based on data collected by the consultant.

While the baseline targets for the outcome indicators were set from the baseline perception survey, the outbreak of conflict made many of the findings and content of the baseline report redundant or in need of further verification. The conflict also complicated the possibility of conducting a similar endline survey as it skewed perceptions, changed locations and population of data collection, and undermined the conflict-sensitivity of asking similar questions.

As an end-line evaluation was no longer possible to undertake due to the conflict, UNHCR and UNDP organised a Lessons Learned Workshop in December 2023 to evaluate the impact of the project and make recommendations for future projects. The findings of this workshop were summarised in a lessons learned report that was submitted to PBF in place of the final independent evaluation.

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

Is the project on track for the timely completion of outputs as indicated in the workplan? *

◉ Yes

◯ No

If no, please provide an explanation *

Please limit your response to 6000 characters

Project progress summary

Please limit your response to 6000 characters

The project made initial progress to support youth access civic spaces and promote their inclusion in peacebuilding processes at all levels through strategic communications, digital engagement, and experiential learning. The conflict significantly complicated impact measurements and undermined results, therefore UNHCR and UNDP agreed the original operational environment had become untenable, in line with UN programme criticality guidance. The implementation was put on hold in West and Central Darfur States and reprogrammed to complete certain activities in North Darfur after a successful application for no-cost extension until 9 April 2024. UNDP reprogrammed its remaining funds to support the agricultural season in North Darfur to address the challenges posed by the conflict that would impact the output of summer agricultural season. Implementation under the three outcomes was interrupted with some activities not started.

Under outcome 1, the project selected 180 youth peace ambassadors (90 females, 90 males), to receive training in peacebuilding and digital content creation. They actively contributed to enhancing social cohesion and peacebuilding in their communities and cascaded trainings on peacebuilding and conflict resolution. In El Geneina and Zalingei, 640 youths (340 females, 300 males) from IDP, host, and nomadic communities received training. Additionally, 1,500 individuals (900 males, 600 females) were reached through the dissemination of Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) materials, like leaflets and signboards promoting peacebuilding. These signboards, featuring messages from the Holy Quran advocating unity, peace, social cohesion, and solidarity, were placed at water points, markets, and public areas. Furthermore, religious leaders incorporated the leaflet messages during Gumma prayers and market days.

The peace ambassadors disseminated peacebuilding and social cohesion messages via WhatsApp and Facebook. In 2023, 76 messages (out of 126 total) were identified by ambassadors who moderate the conversations as strong peacebuilding messages.

In January 2023, armed conflict broke out in Zalingei's Alhamedia IDP camp between IDPs and nomads. The youth ambassadors organized a 2-day peacebuilding event in February 2023 in Zalingei town. The event featured traditional songs and sports matches between various groups,. Around 2,000 individuals, including an estimated 1,200 females from IDPs, nomads, and host communities, gathered in Wadi Aribo yard for the two-day celebration. Throughout the event, key peacebuilding messages were conveyed by the government representatives, UNDP, Youth Ambassadors, and Zalingei's Head of native administration.

Under outcome 2, UNHCR and its partners expanded engagement with youth and civil society. Youth Peace Ambassadors and existing youth civil society organisations and associations were supported to host 18 youth-led community dialogues addressing conflict drivers such as displacement, gender, access to justice, education, employment and crime. The male and female youth organisers invited key community members, native administration, government officials, religious scholars and other youth. These dialogues also served as a consultative forum to conceive micro-project concepts by youth and youth-led CSOs for UNHCR to support. 18 youth organisations, associations and groups participated in the implementation of 23 out of the targeted 28 microprojects like football tournaments; marathon; film screenings; IEC campaigns on trauma, hate speech, gender-based violence and social cohesion; musical and cultural events; interactive theatre sessions; workshops and trainings. These microprojects, while having a slightly higher implementation and partner costs than planned, contributed greatly to the overall visibility of youth as key changemakers in their communities. It is estimated that approximately 48,000 people (25,000 F and 23,000 M) were reached through the microprojects in West Darfur.

UNHCR, its implementing partners and a consultant, developed a women's leadership curriculum based on consultations with multiple female youth peace ambassadors on the challenges they face to access meaningful participation in civil society and decision-making structures, and their preferences to include topics in the training. Two complete sessions of the 2-day training were held in Zalingei, El Geneina, with the final planned one in Kerenik, which did not take place due to the conflict.

There was limited progress under outcome 3, largely due to the start of the conflict. UNHCR and UNDP sought to engage government stakeholders to support youth inclusion into decision-making structures and had some limited success. Joint meetings were held with the Supreme Council for Peace in West Darfur to discuss government support for youth inclusion into public policy. The Council committed to include five Youth Peace Ambassadors into its steering committee and in a project approval committee. They were happy with the programme outcome and with the Humanitarian Aid Commission highlighted that they were developing a government strategy to support youth at state level modelled on key aspects of the YPI project. Similarly in Central Darfur, engagement with the Nomad

Commissioner resulted in commitments to include 4 youth (2 male and 2 female) in activities to support better and more representative decision-making. Due to the outbreak of the conflict, these commitments could not be followed through.

28 interns were placed in UN, (I)NGO and CSOs to support peacebuilding related projects and build their skills. The internships commenced in 2022 for 6 months, while those in 2023 were in place at least 3 months until the outbreak of the conflict. All other activities were put on hold and underperformed due to the inability of UNHCR, UNDP, and implementing partners to engage with government and power holding interlocutors.

Due to the 15 April 2023 conflict in Sudan, which severely affected the accessibility in West and Central Darfur, UNDP reprogrammed the remaining funds to support the agricultural season in North Darfur State.

Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured by the project to date *

Please limit your response to 3000 characters

The project team collaborated closely with the Supreme Council of Youth and Sport and youth-led CSOs at the outset of the project to arrange informative peacebuilding sessions for community leaders and local government authorities. This initiative resulted in the inclusion of 50% young women among the core 180 peace ambassadors cohort. Moreover, out of the 1,500 household members who received the IEC materials, 600 were women, accounting for 40% of the recipients. Additionally, 340 women (out of 640 total) at the community level were reached through the dissemination of peacebuilding trainings conducted by the peace ambassadors. Notably, these training sessions were facilitated by pairs of peace ambassadors, one male and one female, ensuring equal representation. The project team closely collaborated with the Sahari Organization, Elfashir Agriculture Research Station, and Ministry of Agriculture to develop a plan to implement the reprogramming of remaining activities in Northern Darfur to enhance agricultural practices and support young farmers, as a result, 520 young farmers were selected, 312 of whom young women (60%), and they received training in agricultural extension. Certified vegetable seeds were distributed to them, including tomato, onion, watermelon and okra seeds. At the end of the season, 384 (82%) of them were able to harvest their crops.

Is the project 1+ year in implementation? *

◉ Yes

◯ No

FOR PROJECTS 1+ YEAR IN IMPLEMENTATION ONLY:

Is the project demonstrating outcome-level peacebuilding results? *

Outcome-level peacebuilding results entail results achieved at the societal or structural level, including changed attitudes, behaviours or institutions.

◉ Yes

◯ No

If yes, please provide concrete examples of such peacebuilding results *

Please limit your response to 6000 characters

The outbreak of conflict in Sudan in April 2023 reversed many of the peacebuilding results achieved since then. Yet, UNDP-trained Youth Peace Ambassadors in Central Darfur took the initiative to maintain communication and coordination with their peers and communities amidst the violence. A civilian committee was formed and included members of the Native Administration and community leaders. This was a pivotal response to improved communication within the community to deescalate the potential the parties to the conflict in Zalingei. Among the committee members was Seif Alden Abdalla, a UNDP-trained peace ambassador chosen by the internally displaced persons at Hamidiya camp to represent their interests. His expertise in conflict transformation and peacebuilding proved instrumental in facilitating negotiations between the conflicting parties. The committee's efforts led to significant achievements: preventing civilian engagement in the conflict and brokering a local ceasefire agreement that emphasized civilian safety and access to humanitarian aid. This agreement, which included measures to de-escalate tensions and maintain a safe distance from civilian zones, represented a commitment to peace and stability, albeit temporary, in a region beset by turmoil.

Prior to re-programming, during advocacy engagements under outcome 3 of the project, UNHCR and UNDP established good relations with the office of the West Darfur Wali and the newly established Supreme Council for Peace. This allowed for pointed advocacy on behalf of youth civil society for their inclusion into ongoing peace efforts and decision-making structures. This led a commitment to include 5 youth peace ambassadors into a peacebuilding steering committee, and an indication from the Council and the Humanitarian Aid Commission that a youth engagement strategy modelled on elements of the project would be developed. This demonstrates the attention the project garnered in the community and government. It also demonstrates that progress was made toward an institutional shift to consider youth engagement in peacebuilding, in civic spaces and decision-making.

Another indication of the initial success of the programme before the conflict was the activeness of youth civil society groups. The project worked with 18 different youth groups from NNGO's, civil society organisations, youth groups and associations to theatre troupes. The variety of organisations across both states demonstrated the project was well targeted to support an active and expanding civil society. Attempts were made to link youth CSOs to other humanitarian, development and peacebuilding structures when the conflict started. Positive signals of some CSOs' resilience was seen when at least six approached UNHCR and UNDP to request funds to implementing projects supporting the humanitarian response in West and Central Darfur and Chad. Requests were made to support psychosocial support programming, financing for female micro-businesses, and the distribution of humanitarian supplies. This could have represented a slight societal shift in the way that some youth perceived their ability and role in supporting their communities. Unfortunately, it is unlikely that with the conflict in its second year, forcible displacement at its height and the efforts by parties to the conflict to seek allegiances with various communities, that these peace dividends could have been upheld.

If yes, please provide sources or references (including links) as evidence of peacebuilding results, or submit them as additional attachments.

Evidence may be quantitative or qualitative but needs to demonstrate progress against outcome indicators in the project results framework. Sources may include project surveys (such as perception surveys), monitoring reports, government documents, or other knowledge products that have been developed by the project.

File attachment

Click here to upload file. (< 10MB)

PART II: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

How many OUTCOMES does this project have   *

1   2   3   4   5   more than 5.

Please write out the project outcomes as they are in the project results framework found in the project document

Outcome 1:   *

Youth access to civic spaces in West and Central Darfur expanded by enhancing their capacity to develop and disseminate digital content and Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) materials on issues related to peace and conflict and support to the winter agricultural season 2023-24 in North Darfur provided (emergency response)

Outcome 2:   *

Positive social and civic engagement by youth in their communities enhanced by youth-driven dialogues, micro-projects, and leadership skills building that contribute to peaceful coexistence

Outcome 3:   *

Youth engagement in public policy spaces augmented through improved access to state, locality, and community-level powerholders

Outcome 4:   *

Outcome 5:   *

Outcome 6:   *

Outcome 7:   *

Outcome 8:   *

Additional Outcomes   *

If the project has more than 8 outcomes, please enumerate the remaining outcomes here

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 **outcome** and **output** indicators in the table below.

- If the outcome has more than 3 indicators, select the 3 most relevant ones with most relevant progress to highlight.
- If the outcome has more than 5 outputs, please select 5 of the most relevant outputs per outcome, and provide an update on the progress made against 3 most relevant output indicators.
- Where it has not been possible to collect data on indicators, state this and provide any explanation. Provide gender and age disaggregated data. (500 characters max per entry)

» Outcome 1: Youth access to civic spaces in West and Central Darfur expanded by enhancing their capacity to develop and disseminate digital content and Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) materials on issues related to peace and conflict and support to the winter agricultural season 2023-24 in North Darfur provided (emergency response)

Outcome 1	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of Project Indicator Target	Current Indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
1.1	**% of youth (disaggregated by community & sex) in target areas reporting improved access to civic spaces for peacebuilding**	**20.1**	**30.1**	**20.1**	**Baseline target is based on the submitted NCE request, not the original ProDoc, however an endline is no longer feasible.**
1.2	**% of youth (disaggregated by community and sex) in target areas reporting increased capacity to produce & disseminate digital and low literacy level peacebuilding content**	**23.8**	**33.8**	**23.8**	**Baseline target is based on the submitted NCE request, not the original ProDoc, however an endline is no longer feasible.**
1.3	**% of youth (disaggregated by community & sex) in target areas reporting improved peaceful coexistence**	**30.7**	**40.7**	**30.7**	**Baseline target is based on the submitted NCE request, not the original ProDoc, however an endline is no longer feasible.**

How many outputs does outcome 1 have?

1   2   3   [4]   5   more than 5.

Please list up to 5 of most relevant outputs for outcome 1

Output 1.1

Peacebuilding capacities of selected young men and women in West and Central Darfur strengthened. (UNDP)

Output 1.2

Capacity of youth to create digital content, including peacebuilding messaging, and to share their stories via social media and online platforms, developed. (UNDP)

Output 1.3

Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) materials, for youth with lower levels of literacy, developed and disseminated. (UNDP)

Output 1.4

Seeds are distributed to young farmers in North Darfur and their agricultural practices improved to promote peaceful coexistence.

Output 1.5

Other Outputs

If Outcome 1 has more than 5 outputs, please enumerate the remaining outputs here

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

Output 1.1: Peacebuilding capacities of selected young men and women in West and Central Darfur strengthened. (UNDP)	Performance Indicators *Describe the indicator*	Indicator Baseline *State the baseline value of the indicator*	End of Project Indicator Target *State the target value of the indicator at the end of the project*	Indicator progress for reporting period *State the current value of the indicator for the reporting period*	Indicator progress to date *State the current cummulative value of the indicator since the start of the project*	Reasons for Variance / Delay (if any) *Explain why the indicator is off track or has changed, where relevant*
1.1.1	**# of active youth networks established**	0	6	**6 (3 established in West Darfur and 3 in Central Darfur. 10 youth per network. 31 male, 29 Female.)**	**6 (3 established in West Darfur and 3 in Central Darfur. 10 youth per network. 31 male, 29 Female.)**	
1.1.2	**% Of trained youth (disaggregated by sex) with improved capacity in peacebuilding and conflict resolution/prevention**	0	75	**73.5**	**73.5**	**Refers to 73.5% of 180 trained**

| 1.1.3 | # of youth from diverse backgrounds (disaggregated by community & sex) to whom peacebuilding trainings were cascaded by youth ambassadors and youth-led CSOs | 0 | 1120 | 640 (300 M, 340 F) | 640 (300 M, 340 F) | The progress on this indicator was interrupted due to the outbreak of conflict on April 15. |

» Output 1.2

Output 1.2: Capacity of youth to create digital content, including peacebuilding messaging, and to share their stories via social media and online platforms, developed. (UNDP)	Performance Indicators *Describe the indicator*	Indicator Baseline *State the baseline value of the indicator*	End of Project Indicator Target *State the target value of the indicator at the end of the project*	Indicator progress for reporting period *State the current value of the indicator for the reporting period*	Indicator progress to date *State the current cummulative value of the indicator since the start of the project*	Reasons for Variance / Delay (if any) *Explain why the indicator is off track or has changed, where relevant*
1.2.1	**% of trained youth (disaggregated by community and sex) with improved capacity in digital content creation**	0	75	77	77	
1.2.2	**# of trained youth (disaggregated by community & sex) who have created and shared at least ten peace-related messages through social media**	0	120	76 (49 male, 27 female)	76 (49 male, 27 female)	**The progress on this indicator was interrupted due to the outbreak of conflict on April 15.**

1.2.3						
....	....	....	....	....	....	....

....

» Output 1.3

Output 1.3: Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) materials, for youth with lower levels of literacy, developed and disseminated. (UNDP)	Performance Indicators *Describe the indicator*	Indicator Baseline *State the baseline value of the indicator*	End of Project Indicator Target *State the target value of the indicator at the end of the project*	Indicator progress for reporting period *State the current value of the indicator for the reporting period*	Indicator progress to date *State the current cummulative value of the indicator since the start of the project*	Reasons for Variance / Delay (if any) *Explain why the indicator is off track or has changed, where relevant*
1.3.1	# Of youth (disaggregated by community & sex) who received IEC materials	0	3,000 (1,800 Male; 1,200 Female)	1,500 (900 male, 600 female)	1,500 (900 male, 600 female)	The progress on this indicator was interrupted due to the outbreak of conflict on April 15. Activity was incomplete and thus the % here is not final.

| 1.3.2 | % of young women (disaggregated by community) who received IEC materials expressing satisfaction with peacebuilding messaging through said materials | 0 | 65 | 35 | 35 | The progress on this indicator was interrupted due to the outbreak of conflict on April 15. Activity was incomplete and thus the % here is not final. |
| 1.3.3 | | | | | | |

» Output 1.4

Output 1.4: Seeds are distributed to young farmers in North Darfur and their agricultural practices improved to promote peaceful coexistence.	Performance Indicators *Describe the indicator*	Indicator Baseline *State the baseline value of the indicator*	End of Project Indicator Target *State the target value of the indicator at the end of the project*	Indicator progress for reporting period *State the current value of the indicator for the reporting period*	Indicator progress to date *State the current cummulative value of the indicator since the start of the project*	Reasons for Variance / Delay (if any) *Explain why the indicator is off track or has changed, where relevant*
1.4.1	**# Of youth received vegetable seed disaggregated by sex**	**0**	**630 (60% female, 40% male both groups between the age of 18-35)**	**520 (Female 312, Male 208)**	**520 (Female 312, Male 208)**	**The progress on this indicator was interrupted due to the outbreak of conflict on April 15. Activity was incomplete and thus the % here is not final.**
1.4.2	**# of youth received agricultural extension session disaggregated by sex and gender**	**0**	**630 (60% female, 40% male)**	**520 (Female 312, Male 208)**	**520 (Female 312, Male 208)**	**The progress on this indicator was interrupted due to the outbreak of conflict on April 15. Activity was incomplete and thus the % here is not final.**

| 1.4.3 | % Of youth managed to harvest their cultivation disaggregated by sex and gender | 0 | 90%

(468)
280 female
187 male | 82%
384

230 Female
154 male | 82%
384

230 Female
154 male | The progress on this indicator was interrupted due to the outbreak of conflict on April 15. Activity was incomplete and thus the % here is not final. |

» Output 1.5

Output 1.5:	Performance Indicators *Describe the indicator*	Indicator Baseline *State the baseline value of the indicator*	End of Project Indicator Target *State the target value of the indicator at the end of the project*	Indicator progress for reporting period *State the current value of the indicator for the reporting period*	Indicator progress to date *State the current cummulative value of the indicator since the start of the project*	Reasons for Variance / Delay (if any) *Explain why the indicator is off track or has changed, where relevant*
1.5.1						
1.5.2						
1.5.3						

» Outcome 2: Positive social and civic engagement by youth in their communities enhanced by youth-driven dialogues, micro-projects, and leadership skills building that contribute to peaceful coexistence

Outcome 2	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of Project Indicator Target	Current Indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
2.1	**% of community members (disaggregated by sex) in target areas who state that youth contribute positively to their communities**	**36.4**	**46.4**	**36.4**	**Baseline target is based on the submitted NCE request, not the original ProDoc, however an endline is no longer feasible.**
2.2	**% of youth (disaggregated by sex) in target areas who believe they have improved relationships with youth from disputing communities**	**78.8**	**88.8**	**78.8**	**Baseline target is based on the submitted NCE request, not the original ProDoc, however an endline is no longer feasible.**
2.3					

How many outputs does outcome 2 have?

1   2   3   4   5   more than 5.

Please list up to 5 of most relevant outputs for outcome 2

Output 2.1

Youth empowered to lead community-level dialogues, utilizing existing community structures, on peacebuilding themes. (UNHCR)

Output 2.2

Youth supported through youth-led community micro-projects focused on arts, culture, and sports. (UNHCR)

Output 2.3

Young women empowered through initiatives focused on leadership skills. (UNHCR)

Output 2.4

Output 2.5

Other Outputs

If Outcome 2 has more than 5 outputs, please enumerate the remaining outputs here

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

Output 2.1: Youth empowered to lead community-level dialogues, utilizing existing community structures, on peacebuilding themes. (UNHCR)	Performance Indicators *Describe the indicator*	Indicator Baseline *State the baseline value of the indicator*	End of Project Indicator Target *State the target value of the indicator at the end of the project*	Indicator progress for reporting period *State the current value of the indicator for the reporting period*	Indicator progress to date *State the current cummulative value of the indicator since the start of the project*	Reasons for Variance / Delay (if any) *Explain why the indicator is off track or has changed, where relevant*
2.1.1	**# of youth facilitators (disaggregated by community and sex) who report improved capacity & confidence in leading community dialogues**	0	32	0	0	**Focus Group Discussions did not take place prior to the conflict.**
2.1.2	**# of youth-led dialogues held with target communities**	0	18		18	
2.1.3						

» Output 2.2

Output 2.2: Youth supported through youth-led community micro-projects focused on arts, culture, and sports. (UNHCR)	Performance Indicators *Describe the indicator*	Indicator Baseline *State the baseline value of the indicator*	End of Project Indicator Target *State the target value of the indicator at the end of the project*	Indicator progress for reporting period *State the current value of the indicator for the reporting period*	Indicator progress to date *State the current cummulative value of the indicator since the start of the project*	Reasons for Variance / Delay (if any) *Explain why the indicator is off track or has changed, where relevant*
2.2.1	# of youth-led community micro-projects implemented	0	28		23 Microprojects
Cost of micro-projects plus partner implementation costs was higher than expected following the long hold of activities due to the conflict, which led to an underperformance						
2.2.2						
2.2.3						

» Output 2.3

Output 2.3: Young women empowered through initiatives focused on leadership skills. (UNHCR)	Performance Indicators *Describe the indicator*	Indicator Baseline *State the baseline value of the indicator*	End of Project Indicator Target *State the target value of the indicator at the end of the project*	Indicator progress for reporting period *State the current value of the indicator for the reporting period*	Indicator progress to date *State the current cummulative value of the indicator since the start of the project*	Reasons for Variance / Delay (if any) *Explain why the indicator is off track or has changed, where relevant*
2.3.1	**# of curriculums on leadership skills building for young women**	0	1		1	
2.3.2	**# of capacity building sessions with young women on leadership skills building**	0	**24 sessions**		**18 sessions**	**The final sessions targeting women from Kerenik area was interrupted in its final day due to the outbreak of the conflict. This represents the 6 session underperformance.**

2.3.3	% of young women (disaggregated by community) participating in the capacity building sessions who report improved leadership skills	0	75		0	Data had not been collected at the time of conflict outbreak.

» Output 2.4

Output 2.4:	Performance Indicators *Describe the indicator*	Indicator Baseline *State the baseline value of the indicator*	End of Project Indicator Target *State the target value of the indicator at the end of the project*	Indicator progress for reporting period *State the current value of the indicator for the reporting period*	Indicator progress to date *State the current cummulative value of the indicator since the start of the project*	Reasons for Variance / Delay (if any) *Explain why the indicator is off track or has changed, where relevant*
2.4.1						
2.4.2						
2.4.3						

» Output 2.5

Output 2.5:	Performance Indicators *Describe the indicator*	Indicator Baseline *State the baseline value of the indicator*	End of Project Indicator Target *State the target value of the indicator at the end of the project*	Indicator progress for reporting period *State the current value of the indicator for the reporting period*	Indicator progress to date *State the current cummulative value of the indicator since the start of the project*	Reasons for Variance / Delay (if any) *Explain why the indicator is off track or has changed, where relevant*
2.5.1						
2.5.2						
2.5.3						

» Outcome 3: Youth engagement in public policy spaces augmented through improved access to state, locality, and community-level powerholders

Outcome 3	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of Project Indicator Target	Current Indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
3.1	**% of youth (disaggregated by sex) in target locations reporting increased access to state, locality, and community level powerholders**	**NA**	**25**	**0**	**Baseline target is based on the submitted NCE request, not the original ProDoc, however an endline is no longer feasible.**
3.2	**% of youth (disaggregated by sex) in target locations who report increased engagement in public policy spaces**	**24.6**	**34.6**	**0**	**Baseline target is based on the submitted NCE request, not the original ProDoc, however an endline is no longer feasible.**
3.3					

How many outputs does outcome 3 have?

    1   **2**   3   4   5   more than 5.

Please list up to 5 of most relevant outputs for outcome 3

Output 3.1

Youth involvement in policy making enhanced through identification of powerholders and participation in existing decision-making fora. (UNHCR)

Output 3.2

Opportunities for employment of young men and women enhanced through continued advocacy and youth internship initiative. (UNDP/UNHCR)

Output 3.3

Output 3.4

Output 3.5

Other Outputs

If Outcome 3 has more than 5 outputs, please enumerate the remaining outputs here

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

Output 3.1: Youth involvement in policy making enhanced through identification of powerholders and participation in existing decision-making fora. (UNHCR)	Performance Indicators *Describe the indicator*	Indicator Baseline *State the baseline value of the indicator*	End of Project Indicator Target *State the target value of the indicator at the end of the project*	Indicator progress for reporting period *State the current value of the indicator for the reporting period*	Indicator progress to date *State the current cummulative value of the indicator since the start of the project*	Reasons for Variance / Delay (if any) *Explain why the indicator is off track or has changed, where relevant*
3.1.1	**# of state and locality-level profiles detailing key powerholders and relevant decision-making fora for youth participation**	0	5	0	0	**Work on the key powerholder profiles had commenced and had been workshopped in both West and Central Darfur. The final products were not completed and will have changed significantly due to the outbreak of the conflict and shifting power dynamics.**

| 3.1.2 | # of decision-making platforms (at community, locality, and state levels) in which youth have participated | 0 | TBD | | 0 | This activity was to be conducted following the key powerholder mapping, since this was not concluded before the outbreak of the conflict there are no results |
| 3.1.3 | # of youth (disaggregated by sex) participating in decision-making platforms at community, locality, and state levels | 0 | TBD | | 4 (2 male, 2 female) | This activity was to be conducted following the key powerholder mapping, since this was not concluded before the outbreak of the conflict there are no results |

» Output 3.2

Output 3.2: Opportunities for employment of young men and women enhanced through continued advocacy and youth internship initiative. (UNDP/UNHCR)	Performance Indicators *Describe the indicator*	Indicator Baseline *State the baseline value of the indicator*	End of Project Indicator Target *State the target value of the indicator at the end of the project*	Indicator progress for reporting period *State the current value of the indicator for the reporting period*	Indicator progress to date *State the current cummulative value of the indicator since the start of the project*	Reasons for Variance / Delay (if any) *Explain why the indicator is off track or has changed, where relevant*
3.2.1	# of UN Agencies, CSO's, and (I)NGOs sensitized on facilitating employment opportunities for youth from diverse backgrounds, including nomads and young women	0	20		20	

| 3.2.2 | # of advocacy engagements with authorities to offer youth opportunities in public sector jobs or future internships in West and Central Darfur | 0 | 4 | | 2 | The progress on this indicator was interrupted due to the outbreak of conflict on April 15. Activity was incomplete and thus the % here is not final. |
| 3.2.3 | # of youth (disaggregated by community & gender) placed in internship program in (I)NGO's and/or civil society organizations | 0 | 32 (16 young women; 10 nomads) | | 28 (14 M, 14 F) | The progress on this indicator was interrupted due to the outbreak of conflict on April 15. Activity was incomplete and thus the % here is not final. |

» Output 3.3

Output 3.3:	Performance Indicators *Describe the indicator*	Indicator Baseline *State the baseline value of the indicator*	End of Project Indicator Target *State the target value of the indicator at the end of the project*	Indicator progress for reporting period *State the current value of the indicator for the reporting period*	Indicator progress to date *State the current cummulative value of the indicator since the start of the project*	Reasons for Variance / Delay (if any) *Explain why the indicator is off track or has changed, where relevant*
3.3.1						
3.3.2						
3.3.3						

» Output 3.4

Output 3.4:	Perform ance Indicator s *Describe the indicator*	Indicator Baseline *State the baseline value of the indicator*	End of Project Indicator Target *State the target value of the indicator at the end of the project*	Indicator progress for reportin g period *State the current value of the indicator for the reporting period*	Indicator progress to date *State the current cummulative value of the indicator since the start of the project*	Reasons for Variance / Delay (if any) *Explain why the indicator is off track or has changed, where relevant*
3.4.1						
3.4.2						
3.4.3						

» Output 3.5

Output 3.5:	Perform ance Indicator s *Describe the indicator*	Indicator Baseline *State the baseline value of the indicator*	End of Project Indicator Target *State the target value of the indicator at the end of the project*	Indicator progress for reportin g period *State the current value of the indicator for the reporting period*	Indicator progress to date *State the current cummulative value of the indicator since the start of the project*	Reasons for Variance / Delay (if any) *Explain why the indicator is off track or has changed, where relevant*
3.5.1						
3.5.2						
3.5.3						

» Outcome 4:

Outcome 4	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of Project Indicator Target	Current Indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
4.1					
4.2					
4.3					

How many outputs does outcome 4 have?
1   2   3   4   5   more than 5.

Please list up to 5 of most relevant outputs for outcome 4

Output 4.1

Output 4.2

Output 4.3

Output 4.4

Output 4.5

Other Outputs

If Outcome 4 has more than 5 outputs, please enumerate the remaining outputs here

For each output, and using the, project results framework, provide an update on the progress made against 3 most relevant output indicators

» Output 4.1

Output 4.1:	Performance Indicators *Describe the indicator*	Indicator Baseline *State the baseline value of the indicator*	End of Project Indicator Target *State the target value of the indicator at the end of the project*	Indicator progress for reporting period *State the current value of the indicator for the reporting period*	Indicator progress to date *State the current cummulative value of the indicator since the start of the project*	Reasons for Variance / Delay (if any) *Explain why the indicator is off track or has changed, where relevant*
4.1.1						
4.1.2						
4.1.3						

» Output 4.2

Output 4.2:	Performance Indicators *Describe the indicator*	Indicator Baseline *State the baseline value of the indicator*	End of Project Indicator Target *State the target value of the indicator at the end of the project*	Indicator progress for reporting period *State the current value of the indicator for the reporting period*	Indicator progress to date *State the current cummulative value of the indicator since the start of the project*	Reasons for Variance / Delay (if any) *Explain why the indicator is off track or has changed, where relevant*
4.2.1						
4.2.2						
4.2.3						

» Output 4.3

Output 4.3:	Performance Indicators *Describe the indicator*	Indicator Baseline *State the baseline value of the indicator*	End of Project Indicator Target *State the target value of the indicator at the end of the project*	Indicator progress for reporting period *State the current value of the indicator for the reporting period*	Indicator progress to date *State the current cummulative value of the indicator since the start of the project*	Reasons for Variance / Delay (if any) *Explain why the indicator is off track or has changed, where relevant*
4.3.1						
4.3.2						
4.3.3						

» Output 4.4

Output 4.4:	Performance Indicators *Describe the indicator*	Indicator Baseline *State the baseline value of the indicator*	End of Project Indicator Target *State the target value of the indicator at the end of the project*	Indicator progress for reporting period *State the current value of the indicator for the reporting period*	Indicator progress to date *State the current cummulative value of the indicator since the start of the project*	Reasons for Variance / Delay (if any) *Explain why the indicator is off track or has changed, where relevant*
4.4.1						
4.4.2						
4.4.3						

» Output 4.5

Output 4.5:	Performance Indicators *Describe the indicator*	Indicator Baseline *State the baseline value of the indicator*	End of Project Indicator Target *State the target value of the indicator at the end of the project*	Indicator progress for reporting period *State the current value of the indicator for the reporting period*	Indicator progress to date *State the current cummulative value of the indicator since the start of the project*	Reasons for Variance / Delay (if any) *Explain why the indicator is off track or has changed, where relevant*
4.5.1						
4.5.2						
4.5.3						

If the project has more than 4 outcomes, use this space to describe progress on progress on indicators for the remaining outcomes *

PART III: Cross-Cutting Issues

Is the project planning any significant events in the next six months? (eg. 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)	Event Description	Tentative Date	Location	Target Audience	Event Objectives (900 characters)
Event 1					
Event 2					
Event 3					
Event 4					

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 Organziations, Beneficiaries, etc.) of the project, and for each, please briefly describe:

i. The challenges/problem they faced prior to the project implemantation
ii. The impact of the project in their lives
iii. Provide, where possible, a quote or testimonial from a representative of each stakeholder group
This is an optional question. You may leave it unanswered if not relevant

Human Impact	Type of stakeholder	What has been the impact of the project on their lives?	Provide, where possible, a quote or testimonial from the stakeholder
....	....	....	....

| 1 | Youth civil society organisations | Different aspects of the project have allowed for different outcomes on the lives of youth and youth civil society organisations. Trainings have developed the skills and knowledge of participating youth to better understand root causes of conflict in their communities, as well as equipped them with tools to help to address it. Dialogues have allowed them a platform to discuss with the wider community in a formalised setting the challenges and problems facing their communities, and particularly to express their own perspectives as youth. This has allowed them to build greater trust between youth and community leaders in particular. Microprojects, the cascading of trainings and organisation of events and IEC materials have given youth participants the opportunity for experiential learning and to develop a positive perception amongst their communities of youth, establishing them as key changemakers. Youth CSO's have developed a greater ability to coordinate and act as credible organisations amongst their communities. There is an increased appetite and willingness for them to seek funds for activities, and they are taking a volunteer role in humanitarian response during the current conflict, both in West and Central Darfur, but also in areas of displacement such as Chad. At least 6 different youth organisations have approached UNHCR's implementing partner TGH in Chad, asking for funds to implement Psychosocial | "After watching the documentary on apology that was screened by Sustainable Dialogue Centre, I was challenged to go back to my community and speak with actions rather than rhetoric. I will organize open discussions on the role of youths in peacebuilding which I believe is what we need to be able to bring about true reconciliation in my community." – Participant in microproject implemented by the youth CSO. Part of the microproject was a screening of a documentary film called, 'An African Answer'. |

support programs, microgrant support for female small business startups, and funds to support the distribution of humanitarian supplies. Some youth have voluntarily distributed low-cost mosquito netting to families residing in open air settings immediately after displacement.

| 2 | Youth project beneficiaries | Different aspects of the project have allowed for different outcomes on the lives of youth and youth civil society organisations. Trainings have developed the skills and knowledge of participating youth to better understand root causes of conflict in their communities, as well as equipped them with tools to help to address it. Dialogues have allowed them a platform to discuss with the wider community in a formalised setting the challenges and problems facing their communities, and particularly to express their own perspectives as youth. This has allowed them to build greater trust between youth and community leaders. Microprojects, the cascading of trainings and organisation of events and IEC materials have given youth participants the opportunity for experiential learning and to develop a positive perception amongst their communities of youth, establishing them as key changemakers. | "I have learnt to see and enjoy peace ambassadors from nomadic as close friends, not different from me, I come from Geneina community and often feel we do not do as well as we are potentially capable of doing simply because we do not know how to appreciate our differences and working with each other's. Now, I have no doubt I will be more comfortable and confidence in working with people from others tribes and communities." – Participating member of the Youth Peace Ambassador cohort established by UNDP and UNHCR. - "From day one to day three training it has really helped me a lot whereby I learnt about conflict analysis and with the knowledge I got in this training I believe if I put into consideration it will change me and my group as well." - Youth participant in an Alternatives to Violence program run by TGH, UNHCRs implementing partner to develop youth capacities in conducting dialogues. - "With what I learnt from the training, especially from day one, it has really changed my lifestyle because I used to boast and could not even listen to anyone's views in the group because I thought am better than any other person in the group. Now with the knowledge I got, it has reformed me." – Youth participant in an Alternatives to Violence program run by TGH, UNHCRs implementing partner to develop youth capacities in conducting dialogues. - "For me, what I have got from the training |

was about sharing ideas because in our group we are not used to sharing ideas. Everyone does things his/ her own way and that's the major factor causing conflicts in our group. But with the help of the training, we shall start to share idea in our groups and make a better group." – Youth participant in an Alternatives to Violence program run by TGH, UNHCRs implementing partner to develop youth capacities in conducting dialogues. - "I learnt about power struggle since this is one of the major factors causing conflicts in our groups, so with the knowledge I so far got from the training we shall improve on that, we shall make sure that we don't struggle for power but rather struggle for a better living and peace co-existence among our community." - Youth participant in an Alternatives to Violence program run by TGH, UNHCRs implementing partner to develop youth capacities in conducting dialogues. "I am excited because all the speakers reminded us of the potential we have as youth to do a lot. We should not wait for the government to act for us because they might not. We should believe in change within us. I will share this good news with other youths and the community at large." – Youth participant at a youth-led community dialogue

| 3 | Female youth project beneficiaries | In general, youth across West and Central Darfur have been consistently marginalised. A considerable lack of employment opportunities, vocational training, low participation in decision making structures, and a relatively restricted civic space for them to participate in. Female youth in particular are culturally, structurally and institutionally side-lined. Communities across the two states held the perception that male youth are perpetrators of violence and crime, while female youth are victims. These perceptions have lead to a general feeling of hopelessness from youth and a severe distrust of additional and institutional structures, including both state level governments and native administration. | Amongst a range of different activities implemented by the project, considerations were consistently given to gender equality and women's empowerment. Specific activities were also targeted toward women, including the development and implementation of a Darfur specific women's leadership curriculum. This was done with the intent to further empower female youth as agents of change within their communities by giving them a greater range of skills, and a boost of confidence to take up emerging civic spaces, allowing them to further their own agendas. |

| 4 | Government representative stakeholders | Through sustained engagement by participating UN agencies, NGO implementing partners and by youth themselves, there appears to be a significant shift in the importance placed on youth related issues by the government. This was inextricably tied to their increased focus on peacebuilding and the search for durable solutions across the two states. Youth populations in Darfur make them hard to ignore as a constituency, and there is increasing pressure on political representatives through emerging technologies such as social media. Through sustained aligned rhetoric on the importance of grassroots and widespread inclusion in peacebuilding processes, the government structures and institutions began to reflect and be more open to youth inclusion and their related issues. | |

In addition to the stakeholder specific impact described above, please use this space to describe any additional human impact that the project has had.

Please limit your response to 4000 characters.

After the incident of armed conflict took place in Alhamedia IDPs camp between Alhamedia IDPs and some Arab groups resulted in the killing of 9 people from the IDPs and the burning of the camp market (Murain market), UNDP and Youth Peace Ambassadors Network and Sport and Youth Directorate brainstormed and discussed on what can be done to bring the tension of the conflicted communities to calmness and positively contribute to the social cohesion and reconciliation. As a result, UNDP and theYouth peace ambassadors netwrok organized a two-day peacebuilding event in Zalingei which included around 2000 people from the IDPs, nomads, and host communities. The event contained traditional songs calling for peacebuilding by the youth peace ambassadors from the nomads and IDP camps. The event also held a volleyball match between the females from IDP camps and female Youth Peace Ambassadors, and a football match for the female youth from the IDP camps and nomads against the youth peace ambassadors. The event managed to restore the social cohesion between the two parties and achieved the reconciliation as has been reported by the head of the native administration and the commissioner of the nomads in Central Darfur.

You can also upload upto 3 files in various formats (picture files, powerpoint, pdf, video, etc.) to illustrate the human impact of the project
OPTIONAL

File 1
OPTIONAL

Click here to upload file. (< 10MB)

File 2
OPTIONAL

Click here to upload file. (< 10MB)

File 3
OPTIONAL

Click here to upload file. (< 10MB)

You can also add upto 3 links to online resources which illustrate the human impact of the project
OPTIONAL

Link 1
OPTIONAL

Link 2
OPTIONAL

Link 3
OPTIONAL

Please tick the applicable change based on above narrative.

How we worked: *
Please select up to 3.

- [ ] Enhanced digitization
- [ ] Innovative ways of working
- [ ] Mobilized additional resources
- [ ] Improved or initiated policy frameworks
- [x] Strengthened capacities
- [x] Partnered with with local/grassroots Civil Society Organizations
- [ ] Expanding coalitions & galvanizing political will
- [ ] Strengthened partnerships with IFIs
- [ ] Strengthened partnerships with UN Agencies

Please explain

Please limit your response to 3000 characters.

Through the assignment of 12 members (6 males and 6 females)of the 6 Youth led Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and subjecting them to training workshops on the basics of accounting, computer and file management as well as their inclusion in the training workshops conducted for the youth selected for the project in the field of peacebuilding, negotiation, digital content creation, and project management

Please explain

Please limit your response to 3000 characters.

6 Youth-led Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) were selected to supervise the implementation of the project activities in West and Central Darfur, and each organization nominated 2 of its members, a male and a female, to be assigned to the project as liaison persons.

Please explain

Please limit your response to 3000 characters.

Who are we working with (in addition to the implementing partners) *

- ☐ Strengthened partnerships with IFIs
- ☐ Strengthened partnerships within UN Agencies
- ☑ Partnered with local civil society organizations
- ☐ Partnered with local academia
- ☐ Partnered with sub-national entities
- ☐ Partnered with national entities
- ☐ Partnered with local volunteers

Please explain

Please limit your response to 3000 characters

Leave 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

☐ Children

☐ 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

» Monitoring

Please list key monitoring activities undertaken in the reporting period *
Please limit your response to 3000 characters.

Onsite project implementation monitoring – Was consistently conducted by both UNHCR and UNDP on a majority of activities including peacebuilding event in Zalingei, a range of microprojects and dialogues, as well as numerous training sessions (peacebuilding, digital content and social media, alternatives to violence and women's leadership).

Baseline Survey – was conducted by a contracted national consulting company. Due to numerous and significant shortcomings in their performance and data collection, the contract was terminated prior to the completion of their terms of reference. This created a significant delay in the delivery of the baseline report which was completed in October 2022
Best practice and lesson learned workshop held on 7th December 2024, the workshop brought together the UNCHR, UNDP, and the implementing partners, and the project stakeholders to review selected project cycle steps, The workshop identified areas of best practice – particularly in design and implementation, lessons learned, and elucidate potential areas for expansion or continuation in future programming.

Do outcome indicators have baselines? *
If only some of the outcome indicators have baselines, select 'yes'

◉ Yes

○ No

If yes, please provide a brief description. If not, explain why not and when they will be available.

Please limit your response to 3000 characters.

The baseline targets for the outcome indicators were set from the baseline perception survey. Since the outbreak of the conflict, however, many of the findings and content of the baseline report became redundant or in need of further verification. The conflict also complicated the possibility of conducting a similar endline perception survey to measure results for the outcome indicators. This is because it skewed perceptions, changed locations and population of data collection, created conflict sensitivity considerations that prevented the asking of similar questions. The workshop recommendations provide somewhat of a baseline for us to compare the progress made over the years 1.Project Design • Project design should be more inclusive by consulting all stakeholders, especially community representatives, at different stages of the process (e.g. conflict analysis, theory of change, results framework) and verify the final product with them before submission. • Conflict analysis should not be led by external consultants, but by the teams in the field, with dedicated support from Khartoum colleagues. More efforts should also be made to conduct analysis at the locality and community level to capture important nuances. • Projects should be more realistic when it comes to scale, thematic areas, timelines, and budgets. Projects should not try to address too many issues and include too many UN agencies; the focus should be on quality over quantity. • The project design team should have a national gender expert or advisor to ensure that gender is included into all parts of the project design in a meaningful way, including the analysis, Theory of Change, risk mitigation strategy, project approach, results framework, and budget. 2.Project sensitivity End "business as usual" attitude when it comes to Peacebuilding implementation. Build synergies beyond the silos by improving coordination, establishing a shared understanding and clearer division of labor and responsibilities. Adapt theory of conflict sensitivity into practice through all stages of project / programme design (consultations, selection of localities, villages, activities), implementation and daily operations. 3.Implementation • Partnering up with local implementing partners with strong presence and networks at locality level to ensure maximum access • Bringing participants of activities to "safe" or "neutral" areas to be able to continue implementation. • Ensuring diversity when recruiting implementing partner staff to reflect the communities and ensure access and networks. • Conducting capacity building of all stakeholders at the beginning of project implementation on conflict sensitivity, peacebuilding, gender, youth, monitoring and reporting • Ensuring that each UN agency recruits dedicated staff for the PBF project, especially for project management and coordination, peacebuilding, and gender

Elaborate on what sources of evidence have been used to report on indicators (and are available upon request)

Please limit your response to 3000 characters.

Implementing partner activity reports, attendance sheets, photos, videos, project documentation etc.

Has the project launched outcome level data collection initiatives? e.g. perception surveys

⦿ Yes

◯ No

Please provide a brief description

Please limit your response to 3000 characters.

A perception survey was conducted for the baseline data collection and formed the main content of the baseline report.

Has the project used or established community feedback mechanisms? *

○ Yes
○ No

Please provide a brief description *

Please limit your response to 3000 characters.

The project has continually engaged and communicated directly with the youth peace ambassador cohort through regular meetings and focus group discussions. This allows for continual feedback on project progress, activities and approaches. Similarly, coordination meetings were set up in West Darfur with youth civil society organisations to receive feedback on project progress and performance, as well as to ensure two-way communication and transfer of knowledge. Primary feedback was most often requested for information on processes and next steps of activities, for example, how to submit proposals for micro-projects. Additionally, youth and youth-CSOs often complained about the availability of further funding for the continued implementation of activities. There appears to be a large appetite for the continuation of microprojects in particular. In each case, complaints and feedback were dealt with by implementing partners, while some more serious complaints such as favouritism of organisations were escalated for resolution by UNHCR and UNDP and involved the reiteration of written and approved selection criteria

» Evaluation

Is the project on track to conduct its evaluation? *

○ Yes
○ No
● Not Applicable

Evaluation budget (in USD) included in the project budget: *

Response required

0

If project will end in next six months, and the overall project budget is above USD 1.5 million, is your upcoming evaluation on track?

● Yes
○ No
○ Not Applicable

Please describe the preparations

Please limit your response to 3000 characters.

As a result of the conflict, the originally planned monitoring and evaluation approach for the project was no longer feasible. A baseline and perception survey were conducted for the project; however, the data collected, and the targets set, were no longer relevant. The reduced relevance of this data, the challenging security environment in Darfur and ongoing access constraints, and the impact of the conflict on the implementation of project activities have rendered the original plans for a formal endline assessment and final project evaluation both difficult to operationalize and unlikely to provide value for money. As a result, UNHCR and UNDP decided, with PBF approval, to remove the formal endline and final project evaluation. To replace the endline and final project evaluation, UNHCR and UNDP conducted an informal evaluation by organizing an online internal lessons-learnt workshop involving key project staff and implementing partners. The workshop explored areas in design, analysis, planning, implementation, and monitoring, that were proven effective and were worth expanding or consolidating in future programming. It also identified areas for improvement. These insights could be utilized by UNHCR, UNDP and other PBF partners for future implementation in Sudan. The final best practices and lessons learnt workshop report has been shared with the PBF

Contact information	Name	Organization	Job title	Email
Please mention the focal person responsible for sharing the final evaluation report with the PBF:	**Pankaj Kumar Singh**	**UNHCR**	**Senior Operations Officer**	**singhpa@unhcr.org**

» Catalytic Effect

Catalytic Effect (financial): Has the project mobilized additional non-PBF financial resources to date? *

○ Yes

◉ No

How many funders has the project received additional non-PBF funding from? *

Catalytic Effect (non-financial): Has the project enabled or created a larger or longer-term peacebuilding change to occur, in addition to the direct project changes? *

◉ Yes

○ No

If yes, please select the relevant option below: *

◉ Some catalytic effect

○ Significant catalytic effect

If relevant, please describe how the project has had a (non-financial) catalytic effect, i.e. removed barriers to unblock stalled political, institutional or other peacebuilding processes at different levels in a country, and/or created the conditions to establish new processes to do so *

Please limit your response to 3000 characters.

While initial catalytic effects appeared to be materialising amongst both youth civil society and some government interlocutors prior to the outbreak of the conflict, the project cannot claim any concrete impacts due to the current security and conflict environment in both West and Central Darfur. Much of the work to promote the inclusion of youth into decision making and public policy structures, and to promote youth access to civic spaces, has been undone.

Sustainability

Does the project have an explicit exit strategy?

Please describe any steps that have been taken to ensure the sustainability of peacebuilding gains, including any mechanisms, platforms, networks and socio-economic initiatives supported, beyond the duration of the project *

Please limit your response to 3000 characters.

The project had originally planned to support youth and youth civil society to achieve greater access to public policy and decision-making structures, and to position them with government interlocuters as key players in peacebuilding processes. Many of the gains that had been achieved prior to the conflict have been undone in the year of conflict. Furthermore, it is highly likely that civic space will continue to shrink in the coming months and years, as it has been doing so since the conflict began.

The project also aimed to develop and capacitate the participating youth in peacebuilding, digital content creation, inter-community dialogue, and leadership, which they will then be able to utilize in other fora or contexts following the end of the project. While the skills and knowledge developed by the youth will not be lost and with likely be sustained beyond the life of the project, personal experience of conflict and displacement may be determinant of their willingness to continue to engage in peacebuilding related activities. While many youth peace ambassadors and youth-led CSOs continue to express their willingness to participate in the program and to contribute to humanitarian actions both in Sudan and Chad, their opportunities to do so are very limited.

Finally, the project was intended to support a proof of concept. Unfortunately, since it was not completed in its full manner, and that UNHCR and UNDP have lost the ability to appropriately monitor and evaluate, the final results of the project are unclear. There have certainly been positive indications for positive change and contributions toward local and state-level peacebuilding efforts, and feedback from participants has been encouraging. However, the conclusions that can be drawn remain limited.

Are there any other issues concerning project implementation that you want to share, including any capacity needs of the recipient organizations?

Please limit your response to 3000 characters.

Monitoring and Oversight Activities

Please describe any key event related to monitoring and oversight. Please click next if no activities have yet taken place.
Events 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.

Monitoring and oversight activities	Name of the Event	Summary	Key Findings

Event 1			· The youth-led aspect of the project activities was a critical and successful innovation of the project, along with the creation of formal youth networks. The youth-led element creates a sense of belonging and ownership amongst youth and presents an opportunity to integrate, expand, or iterate into future youth-related programming. · Additional time needs to be included in project design for overall project activities. This is particularly needed to allocate additional time to community engagement, and to allow the intended behaviour change to take root. It was also noted however that there was a big delay on UN agency side in initiating partnerships agreements and planning implementation. Future projects, and/or the PBF should consider mandating a 3-month inception period with key deliverables such as staff recruitment and onboarding, partnership agreements, workplans and M&E plans to ensure that time is not wasted in allocated implementation times. This should free up implementation time. · Start-up/project launch workshops should be held at the outset of each project to align all of the project stakeholders around a common understanding of the project, required roles, and concrete steps to be taken. · While still recognizing the importance of the technical expertise and role of other soft activity implementation, recipient Agencies or the PBF themselves should consider alternative

funding mechanisms that cut out expensive links in the chain for activities like micro-projects or grants to community-based or civil society organizations. A trickle-down effect is occurring that results in the bulk of funds being utilized by UN agencies, followed by IPs, with only small amounts being passed on to the communities. Opening PBF submissions more widely to (I)NGO's may be a simple solution. · The adaptive management of the project was hindered by PC1 and PC2 UN system-wide security restrictions, resulting in missed opportunities to further the project goals even amidst a significantly changed environment. PBF and senior UN agency management need to be better informed of the potential adaptations and demonstrate a greater buy-in to the project to more proactively advocate for the continuation of activities, if there is a possibility.

| Event 2 | | | · Project coordinators and key immediate managers involved should be wary of using the 'peacebuilding' framing of activities when talking with Senior Managers as it can be reductive and does not account for its intersectoral nature. In the case of UNHCR where peacebuilding is a subject of contest in discussions on organizational mandate, key language such as 'community-based' and 'localization' framings achieved a much greater reception. · Consideration should be given to joint coordination mechanisms including UN Agencies, IPs, CSOs and government counterparts. This needs to be weighed up against the practical needs and added benefit, as well as the sensitivities or perceived partiality of including authorities in project implementation decisions. · The continuation of structured, regular coordination meetings between UN Agencies and IPs should be continued, as they encourage proactive problem solving as well as ensuring a shared understanding of the project objectives. Ad-hoc coordination meetings can be considered and extended to civil society groups involved in the project as well. In case that difficulty is observed in achieving this, project teams should consider an output indicator to measure the frequency of coordination meetings that could be included into an M&E framework to ensure accountability. · Greater attention to other ongoing or planned projects need to be ensured in future project implementation to |

generate better area-level synergies. An updated mapping of projects should be done at the start of the project and periodically throughout. This should be supported by the PBF who may have a broader understanding through their engagement at capital level and can be bolstered by establishing an area coordination mechanism, or utilizing existing ones. · Outcome 3, which focused on working directly with authorities and advocating on behalf of youth to ensure project objectives and the consolidations of outcomes 1 and 2 is a useful initiative of the project and generated fledgling success. Depending on the expressed theory of change of future projects, this should be considered as a soft supporting component to more tangible activities. Doing so generates a broader impact, while also establishing good relationships with key government stakeholders that facilitates project implementation. · The 'youth-led' modality of the project was received well by the youth themselves, the community, and by UN Agencies and IPs. Furthermore, it firmly situated youth as key changemakers and as both beneficiaries and implementers of the project. Recipient organizations should continue to explore avenues and funding for supporting youth-civil society organizations and allowing them to implement activities, this can be done through the lens of localizing humanitarian assistance in the changed conflict

the changed conflict environment. · Special provisions for each project activity need to be better considered in order to accommodate the triple burden of women. While each activity will warrant a unique strategy, some considerations include the rural/urban setting, as well any cultural nuance across groups. Strategies to mitigate the marginalization of women could include additional sensitization, shifting of activities to different times of the day, provision of childcare, or additional incentives.

| Event 3 | | | · Future programming should incorporate a GEWE approach that seeks to engage male youth, co-opting them as gender champions and allowing for more informed engagement between youths and subsequently being projected outward toward the broader community. The PBF secretariat can lend support to project development here, drawing from other ongoing or previous projects such as UNFPA, IOM and WHO's work in West Darfur on militarized masculinity. · National staff institution and knowledge is critical to upholding principles of conflict sensitivity. Therefore, project teams need to continue to ensure that all members of the team, and all those who will implement activities (including youth individuals and CSO's) have a deep understanding of the concept. This should be achieved through trainings at the project outset, with continued technical guidance provided throughout. A communicative and open environment should be encouraged amongst managers to ensure that small issues are raised before they escalate into more significant problems. · All programs must continue to demonstrate strong commitments to age, gender, and diversity to ensure that diverse groups are represented in project activities and that there is limited exclusion. This needs to be achieved through thorough, written selection criteria which are communicated proactively to potential beneficiaries |

and are extensively sensitized to communities and government stakeholders. · Stakeholder analysis should be completed at the outset of the project and on a periodic basis to ensure that the project works with and through the most appropriate interlocutors who have legitimate power, influence, and interest amongst the communities in which the projects are implemented. · Transparent and proactive communication builds trust and opens lines of communication with a range of project stakeholders. It also presents the most viable, sustainable, and low-cost approach to risk mitigation and prevention. It also enables the swift resolution of problems. Project teams should plan and consider how communication with communities and authorities will be rolled out prior to project launch and can consider dedicated community mobilization staff. · Risk assessments need to be comprehensively conducted at the outset of the project and updated and reviewed at regular intervals throughout the project. Outcomes of each review should be communicated and understood at all levels of the project to ensure appropriate attention and early warning for risk materialization. · The project has pushed other actors to take notice of youth capacities for community-based responses both in peacebuilding and humanitarian action. This is true of government stakeholders, other NGOs

stakeholders, other NGOs and community members. Organizations should centralise localized approaches in their Darfur strategies as an effective, sustainable, impactful, low-cost, and access mitigating implementation modality. · A liaison function should be considered to ensure that the voices and actions of youth civil society do not fall by the wayside. This could be in the form of a dedicated staff member in UNHCR or UNDP, or a delegated focal point, ideally someone that can represent in broader humanitarian structures such at the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), as well as with local government or, in the current case of Darfur, de facto authorities and armed groups.

| Event 4 | | | · Youth CSOs were much quicker to realize the potential opportunities to combine peacebuilding and humanitarian response in the immediate aftermath of the outbreak of the conflict. All organizations were not quick or adaptable enough to support external project stakeholders who wanted to continue working toward the project goals. Agencies need to better communicate with and hear communities, while also ensuring their feedback is reaching internal decision makers. · The project struggled to identify where it should coordinate with other ongoing initiatives. This limits synergies with other projects and across HDP classifications. When activities resume or in future, UNHCR and UNDP should advocate at a wider national HCT level to confer a decision-making structure for peacebuilding activities, giving impetus to establishing state or regional level structures. · It was noted that the changes in the national peacebuilding coordination structures, moving the advisor from UNDP to the RC's office along with the solutions portfolio was supposed to promote greater accountability and coordination across the HDP nexus. While this never properly materialized, efforts to better coordinate solutions need to ensure that peacebuilding remains on the table, even in the current volatile environment. This also needs to include consideration and coordination of peacebuilding not just on |

the political analysis but also on the local front. · One of the recommendations from the Darfur program was for a gender advisor to be included into the project to provide dedicated support and guidance to mainstream GEWE. This did not materialize and should be reconsidered for any future programming. · Building trust at the community level was a key success of the YPI. However, it was also recognized that this takes time which is often not available with current project timeframes. PBF should consider extending the maximum project lengths for the YPI/GPI to recognize the long-term nature of behavior change programming. · UN Agencies and the PBF are uniquely positioned to ensure that there are always vertical linkages in peacebuilding programs. All institutions should ensure conscious efforts to work toward the convergence of big 'P and little 'P' peacebuilding are made in programs.

Event 5			· **Intercommunal division, governance, conflict, and peacebuilding are fundamentally intertwined and embedded in the way that hakura is attributed to ethnic groups, which will continue to limit youth inclusion. Reconciling traditional and democratic governance mechanisms with intergenerational gaps and their impact on youth warrants further study prior to strategy development for future peacebuilding programs. · While localization provides a lower cost implementation alternative for international organizations, too often organizations are not receiving the appropriate overhead costs to achieve organizational continuity. A fair allocation needs to be given to local implementers that considers staffing and running costs to ensure their sustainability beyond the life of projects and funding mechanisms. · Local organizations allow for a 'more with less' approach, but middle-man costs are often not accounted for in this equation. The PBF and international organizations should consider ways to reduce their own costs in administering small grant mechanisms to NNGO, CSOs and local organizations, while also providing a more forward-leaning risk posture to ensure adequate resources are provided to them. · The PBF are considering a small grant function to reach local civil society groups and organizations which would represent a positive concrete step toward localization. PBF should be**
....	....	....	

cognizant of lessons learnt from the UNDP-led Darfur Community Peace and Stability Fund (DCPSF) in establishing the fund, while also ensuring that recipient organizations are provided with the appropriate technical support for both programming and organizational management, as well as simplified administrative procedures. · UN Processes were recognized as unfairly burdensome and complicated for international and national organizations, as well as local CSOs. These processes serve to transfer the risks to implementing partners to the point where the comparative advantage of providing funds to expensive UN bodies as opposed to NGOs is put into question. Managers need to continue advocating for higher thresholds for simplified grant procedures and simplicity in financial management and reporting. · Competition between UN Agencies is an unfortunate reality of the current system. PBF could mitigate this competition by developing and actively communicating a document outlining an institutional strategy with explicit target themes for agencies to cooperate around, while also actively supporting the coordination between agencies. A unified strategy may serve to provide for a more united front. · In addition to the above, the PBF may benefit from a coordinated and explicit national strategy by which it can better plan its main country-managed portfolio with the HQ-managed YPI and GPI

			managed YPI and GPI initiatives.
Event 6			· While recognizing funding restraints, UN agencies should source internal or direct implementation funds to support limited youth initiatives in West and Central Darfur within the first quarter of 2024. Communication could also be made with Chadian agencies colleagues to explore potential support and synergy. This will be crucial in consolidating gains made by the project as well as maintaining trust amongst youth participants.
Event 7			· Non-financial support should also be considered as part of broader 2024 agency implementation including continued advocacy with authorities and donors, linking youth CSOs with coordination structures, and organizational support with existing fixed-term staff.
Event 8			

Final Steps

- Please save a pdf copy of the form by clicking on the *Printer* icon on the top right corner of the page.
- A dialogue box will appear: Please select the A4 size and portrait orientation.
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