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**PBF PROJECT progress report**

**COUNTRY:** Sudan

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

**YEAR of report:** 2021

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| **Project Title:** Transition to Sustainable Peace in South Darfur  **Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway:** **/SDN/A-5 (00119471)** | |
| **If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund:**  Country Trust Fund  Regional Trust Fund  **Name of Recipient Fund: N/A** | **Type and name of recipient organizations:**  **UNICEF (Convening Agency)**  **UNHCR**  **UNDP** |
| **Date of first transfer:** 2 January 2020  **Project end date:** 31 December 2021  **Is the current project end date within 6 months?** | |
| **Check if the project falls under one or more PBF priority windows:**  Gender promotion initiative  Youth promotion initiative  Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions  Cross-border or regional project | |
| **Total PBF approved project budget (by recipient organization):**  **Recipient Organization Amount**  UNICEF $ 1,000,000  UNHCR $ 866,700  UNDP $ 1,441,350  **Total: $ 3,308,050**  Approximate implementation rate as percentage of total project budget: 34%  \*ATTACH PROJECT EXCEL BUDGET SHOWING CURRENT APPROXIMATE EXPENDITURE\*  **Gender-responsive Budgeting**  Indicate dollar amount from the project document to be allocated to activities focussed on gender equality or women’s empowerment:  $1,088,311  Amount expended to date on activities focussed on gender equality or women’s empowerment: $345,109.65 | |
| **Project Gender Marker: GM2**  **Project Risk Marker: 1**  **Project PBF focus area:** | |
| **Report preparation:**  Project report prepared by: UNICEF (with inputs from UNHCR, UNDP and UN-Habitat)  Project report approved by: PBF Secretariat  Did PBF Secretariat review the report: Yes | |

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

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

**PART 1: OVERALL PROJECT PROGRESS**

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

During the reporting period, the Gereida locality in South Darfur has experienced periodic tribal clashes, involving the Masalit, Fallata and Rizeigat. This has impacted access to target PBF villages and therefore significantly hindered project implementation. Since the last reporting period, there have been five clashes, resulting in over 150 fatalities, more than 180 injured and roughly 3000 households displaced. The Government has responded by deploying security troops, mostly from the Rapid Support Force (RSF), to deescalate the tensions. The Governor of South Darfur has also pledged to stop these attacks and foster peaceful resolution instead.

As part of the ongoing tribal tensions over land, the Masalit have prevented UN agencies from implementing long-term activities under the project, such as the construction of police stations, schools and youth centres, in the target Fallata villages. The Masalit have claimed that the villages fall under their control and by implementing these PBF activities, the UN would legitimize the Fallata’s claim to the land. This has added to the delays in project implementation, as the UN agencies are committed to ensure conflict sensitivity and provide equal access to the different communities. In addition, many PBF activities are contingent on the construction activities. In an effort to resolve this issue, UNICEF has been working with the Governor’s office to prepare for peace conferences with the tribes and set up a Peace and Development Committee in Gereida.

Meanwhile, agencies have finalized all staff recruitment and signed all implementing partner agreements. The PBF Secretariat also organized conflict sensitivity and peacebuilding training in Nyala for all UN and NGO partners. UNICEF has facilitated six state level coordination meetings and three locality level coordination meetings with UN, NGO and government partners. UNICEF, UNHCR, UNDP and UN-Habitat have also worked together to develop a joint workplan, streamline project activities, harmonize planned committees, and review M&E plans.

Please indicate any significant project-related events anticipated in the next six months, i.e. national dialogues, youth congresses, film screenings, etc. (1000 character limit):

* In addition to the planned project activities, UNICEF will continue to support the mediation process led by the Governor and the establishment of the Gereida-level Peace and Development Committee to resolve the land dispute between the Fallata and Masalit.
* UNDP will support state and locality-level peace conferences under the auspices of the Governor with the participation of community leaders, community-based resolution mechanisms, internally displaced persons, nomads, rule of law actors, civil society, peacebuilding institutions, federal-level peacebuilding entities, UN agencies and NGO partners. UNDP will also facilitate locality- and community-level peace dialogue forums with the participation of community members, native administration, rule of law actors, and other peacebuilding stakeholders. Lastly, UNDP aims to start construction of two police posts.
* UNHCR and UNDP will co-facilitate a training on community reconciliation and establish a locality-level Community Reconciliation Committee (CRC) to oversee the work of the different community-based resolution mechanisms (CRCs and CBRMs). UNHCR will also establish one additional village-level CRC and two Community Based Protection Networks (CBPN) in targeted villages. UNHCR will contribute to durable solutions data collection, and locality-level durable solutions action planning, with input from the targeted community, and local authorities.

FOR PROJECTS WITHIN SIX MONTHS OF COMPLETION: summarize **the main structural, institutional or societal level change the project has contributed to**. This is not anecdotal evidence or a list of individual outputs, but a description of progress made toward the main purpose of the project. (1500 character limit): **N/A**

In a few sentences, explain whether the project has had a positive **human impact**. May include anecdotal stories about the project’s positive effect on the people’s lives. Include direct quotes where possible or weblinks to strategic communications pieces. (2000 character limit):

* Over the course of the project, communities and community leaders have become more open to resolve the ongoing tribal and land disputes. Communications with the Governor and the Humanitarian Affairs Commissioner of South Darfur have indicated political will to engage actively with community leaders to resolve conflicts through inter-communal dialogue. During field visits, staff of UN and implementing partners noticed that communities are also willing to support efforts by aid agencies, local community leaders and the Governor’s office towards intercommunal peace, which will pave the way for increased social cohesion between tribes and durable solutions for IDPs.
* A health facility in Om Karfa in Moilla village was rehabilitated and supplied with equipment and medicines by UNHCR in January 2021, thereby improving access to health services for 4800 individuals. The facility used to serve 20 persons per day, as community members preferred to travel to Ed Daein (60km) or Nyala town (80km). However, as of May 2021 the rehabilitated facility serves approximately 70 patients per day.

*“Livestock and people used to freely trespass through the health facility, disrupting service, but with a perimeter wall and gate constructed, we can now keep our clinic environment safe and clean.”* – Mr. Ismail Mohammed, Clinician in-charge, Om Karfa health facility, South Darfur.

* Five facilitators (4 men, 1 woman) from land institutions in South Darfur, who received previous training on the social tenure domain model tool by UN-Habitat, were given the opportunity to facilitate sessions to participants in a PBF workshop in North Darfur. The successful workshop demonstrated the importance of local capacity development and fit-for-purpose training. These five facilitators are now conducting trainings and awareness sessions to their colleagues on the same topics to spread the knowledge and ensure future replication and scale up in other localities.

*“I was a trainee on the previous training of sketch mapping and social tenure domain model conducted by UNHABITAT 2 years ago and now UNHABITAT gave me the opportunity to be a trainer in the sketch mapping training conducted in North Darfur under the PBF project. I now feel confident to present in front of more than 50 participants/ experts of various ages and experience years. I’m very thankful for the opportunity. I’m now a member of the South Darfur core team and will continue to participate in field work during the project and future scale-up in other localities.”* – Ms. Safa Ishag, Nyala, South Darfur.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Through the establishment of two community reconciliation committees (CRCs), with 30 members (16 women), UNHCR bolstered the capacity of communities in the Sagour and Moila villages of the Gereida locality to peacefully resolve disputes, including those related to land. CRC members were trained on inter-communal dialogue and mediation. Meanwhile, UN-Habitat supported the improvement of land management practices and processes at the institutional level by moving from manual documentation to digital documentation of land records, as well as by conducting specialized training. The capacity of the Planning, Survey and Land Departments at the State Ministry of Infrastructure and Urban Development in South Darfur have been significantly enhanced and improved, especially in the field of sketch mapping and demarcation of return villages and the application of the Social Tenure Domain Model (STDM) as land database and land registration tool.

The ongoing UNHCR livelihoods-oriented community support projects (CSPs) and the rehabilitation of a health centre in the Moila village will lay the groundwork for the return of IDPs and social cohesion between the nomads and farmers in the Gereida locality. Issuance of birth certificates to children by UNHCR not only secured their legal identity, but also enabled such children to exercise their rights, including access to education and healthcare.

Due to the sensitive nature of land issues at the community level and the volatile security situation in Gereida, UNDP activities were suspended following the advice of the locality government.

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

* All agencies participated in the first PBF Gender Focal Point Group meeting and provided inputs to the *PBF Gender Mainstreaming Strategy for the Darfur Programme* and the *PBF Guiding Questions for Reporting on GEWE Results.*
* The UNDP Gender Analyst organized a Gender Training for UNDP staff and implementing partners in Nyala to promote and maintain gender mainstreaming throughout the life cycle of the project.
* Consultations with communities on potential CSPs resulted in prioritization of vocational training for 15 IDP young women on tailoring, and provision of six tailoring machines to enable income generation. Boys and girls were equally supported to secure birth certificates. Finally, 53% female participation as members of UNHCR-supported Community Reconciliation Committees will ensure that women and female youth shape local peacebuilding efforts.
* The land-related activities included awareness raising on women land ownership rights and the importance of land records for women.

**Outcome 2: The social contract between Government and the people is restored and renewed: armed groups are disarmed, freedom of movement and physical security is taken for granted by men and women and the rule of law is perceived to be applied without fear or favour; quality basic services are accessible to all, and all feel a stakeholder to their provision.**

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

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

To promote responsive security and justice institutions through a service-oriented culture, UNDP trained 38 staff (7 women) in Nyala from the police, judiciary, prosecutors office, women's unions, civil administrations, land officials, Ministry of Agriculture and University of Nyala on land law reform. The training improved knowledge and skills related to customary right of land ownership and the importance of women’s access to land. The training created a pool of resource persons with relevant expertise to support the resolution of the ongoing land conflict in the Gereida locality.

Moreover, strengthening the capacities of the Sudanese Police Force (SPF) is key to improving security in Gereida. To help enhance effective command and control among SPF and advocate for inclusion of women in police structures, UNDP trained an additional fifteen SPF staff (5 women) in Nyala, including on how to conduct community patrols, intelligence-led policing, tactical intervention and first responder, early warning and early response. As a result of the increased capacity, the trained SPF staff were already part of the police deployed to Gereida together with Rapid Support Force to thwart any further conflict. In addition, six police officers (1 woman) were trained on how to run the Digital Control Room in Nyala with information from Gereida and other localities of the state. The government and UNDP now have access to real-time data on reported conflicts and SGBV cases and can make more informed officer deployments and programming decisions.

The company contracted to build the police station in the Gereida locality was unable to start the work due to security concerns. Construction will commence once the security situation in the locality improves. Moreover, due to major delays in the signing of the agreement with implementing partner CDF, UNICEF was only able to start implementation of project activities under this outcome in the last few weeks of the reporting period. In the meantime, UNICEF has focused its efforts on strengthening coordination and planning between the UN agencies and implementing partners as well as supporting the state government in facilitating the peace process between the Masalit and Fallata tribes.

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

* The trainings on land included a strong focus on women’s access to land. UNDP also advocated for the inclusion of women in the SPF trainings, resulting in 6 out of 21 officers trained being women.

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

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

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

To support and promote locally owned conflict resolution, UNDP has reactivated two community-based resolution mechanisms (CBRMs) and established two new CBRMs together with communities, with a total membership of 80 members (16 women). The CBRMs are comprised of returnees, nomads, women and youth from the different tribes, where relevant. One of the key actions during the reporting period has been to harmonize the different types of community-based committees established by the different agencies. In total, UNHCR and UNDP have reactivated and established six committees (both CRCs and CBRMs) focused on conflict resolution and mediation in the different target villages. UNHCR and UNDP will co-facilitate a training on community reconciliation for the CRCs and CBRMs and establish a locality-level CRC that will oversee the work of the village-level CRCs and CBRMs.

In addition to the abovementioned committees, UNHCR and UNICEF are also establishing protection networks under the PBF project. During the reporting period, UNHCR established four community-based protection networks (CBPNs) in four villages in the Gereida locality. The CBPN members, comprised of men, women and youth, were trained on protection principles, protection coordination mechanisms, identification of persons with specific needs, referral pathways, and early warning on conflict triggers. The CBPNs already provided early warning on six fatal incidents that were shared by UNHCR with the authorities, who immediately dispatched Joint Forces (SAF/RSF) to avert revenge attacks. In addition, by strengthening referral pathways, UNHCR enabled referral of vulnerable persons to specialized service providers, and contributed to greater reliance on the local government for basic services provision. UNICEF’s child protection networks will complement the CBPNs and will be established in the other target villages.

Due to major delays in the signing of the agreement with implementing partner CDF, UNICEF was only able to start implementation of project activities under this outcome in the last few weeks of the reporting period. In the meantime, UNICEF has focused its efforts on strengthening coordination and planning between the UN agencies and implementing partners as well as supporting the state government in facilitating the peace process between the Masalit and Fallata tribes.

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

* The CBRMs and CBPNs include 32 women (30%) in total, who work together with the men in community leadership roles to advance conflict resolution and protection (including for women and girls). UNHCR also referred persons with specific needs – of all genders and ages, including youth – to specialized health and social service providers.

**PART III: CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES**

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| --- | --- |
| **Monitoring:** Please list monitoring activities undertaken in the reporting period (1000 character limit) | Do outcome indicators have baselines?  Has the project launched perception surveys or other community-based data collection?  **Baseline:** Following the stabilization of the security situation in Gereida, IOM teams resumed coordination with partners in April to finalize data collection activities. IOM conducted a refresher training of enumerators in Nyala to prepare for data collection. However, during the week of the training, conflict erupted again in Gereida, resulting in delays to the planned re-initiation of data collection activities. IOM has now finalized the organization of the mandatory police and military escorts and will resume data collection on 29 May with the aim of completion by end of June. The data analysis will be conducted by JIPS in July.  **Monitoring:** With support from the PBF Secretariat, the UN agencies have reviewed the different agency M&E mechanisms for the PBF, including identifying data gaps and indicating proposed next steps. Once the security situation allows, the agencies will start conducting regular joint monitoring visits to Gereida.  During the reporting period, UNHCR has engaged in remote monitoring, with reports prepared on implementation progress, challenges and recommendations that fed into discussions in State-level PBF coordination meetings. |
| **Evaluation:** Has an evaluation been conducted during the reporting period? | Evaluation budget (response required): To be determined in consultation with PBF Secretariat in next reporting period  If project will end in next six months, describe the evaluation preparations (1500 character limit): N/A |
| **Catalytic effects (financial):** Indicate name of funding agent and amount of additional non-PBF funding support that has been leveraged by the project. | Name of funder: Amount:  **CERF USD 1,930,132**  **UNAMID/SLF USD** **451,676**  **EU EUR 271,428** |
| **Other:** Are there any other issues concerning project implementation that you want to share, including any capacity needs of the recipient organizations? *(1500 character limit)* | * Increased engagement from UNITAMS in South Darfur to advocate for and support state government to implement the Juba Peace Agreement would help the implementation of the PBF project. Concretely, support is needed with finalizing the formation and deployment of joint forces in hotspot areas; increasing presence and capacity of the police; resolving critical land tenure issues; settling disputes over administrative arrangements between localities (e.g. Tulus and Gereida); and mediation efforts between tribes (e.g. Fallata and Masalit). * Due to the implementation delays, the project team intends to request a no-cost extension of 6 months. |

**PART IV: COVID-19**

*Please respond to these questions if the project underwent any monetary or non-monetary adjustments due to the COVID-19 pandemic.*

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

N/A

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

N/A

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

Reinforce crisis management capacities and communications

Ensure inclusive and equitable response and recovery

Strengthen inter-community social cohesion and border management

Counter hate speech and stigmatization and address trauma

Support the SG’s call for a global ceasefire

Other (please describe):

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

N/A

**PART V: INDICATOR BASED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT**

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

|  | **Performance Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Indicator Milestone** | **Current indicator progress** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay**  **(if any)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Outcome 1:**  **Durable solutions for the return of IDPs and refugees and the residents are made possible by peaceful resolution of land disputes, and sustainable land and natural resource management facilitates enhanced agricultural productivity, processing and value-chains to create jobs and improve livelihoods.** | Indicator 1.1  **Percentage of community members reporting improved socio-economic conditions (social cohesion and economic opportunities) in their locality.** | TBD | TBD | N/A | N/A | Waiting for baseline survey results. |
| Indicator 1.2  **Increase in the extent to which local communities support the return and/or peaceful integration and continued presence of forcibly displaced persons and report positive interactions.** | TBD | TBD | N/A | N/A | Waiting for baseline survey results. |
| Indicator 1.3  **Percentage of community members across all groups in the target areas reporting improved access to legal documentation and livelihood opportunities.** | TBD | TBD | N/A | N/A | Waiting for baseline survey results. |
| Output 1.1  Government capacities built for resolution of land issues at Locality level, and Locality Action Plans produced | Indicator 1.1.1  Percentage of land institutions with improved arbitration, registration & sketch mapping capacities to deliver on their mandate | 15% | 60% | N/A | N/A | Land has been the major driver of conflict in Gereida and as such UNDP land related activities were suspended at the advice of government. Activities will commence once the conflict is resolved, and the tribes accept agencies to work with all tribes on land related issues. |
| Indicator 1.1.2  Number of inclusive stakeholder consultations on land reforms for drafting land legislation | 2 | 6 | N/A | N/A | Land has been the major driver of conflict in Gereida and as such UNDP land related activities were suspended at the advice of government. Activities will commence once the conflict is resolved, and the tribes accept agencies to work with all tribes on land related issues. |
| Output 1.2  Planning for durable solutions informs Locality Action Plans | Indicator 1.2.2  # of community support projects identified, implemented, and utilized by the community | **0** | **8** | 4 | UNHCR has so far identified and initiated 4 community support projects (CSP) involving tailoring (Sagour village), welding (name of village), rehabilitation/construction of a health centre (Moilla village), and distribution of agricultural inputs to enable increased food production and improve household income among vulnerable persons (Um Rakoba village). This followed community consultations held in Sagour, Um Rakoba and Moilla villages- attended by men, women, and youths - to identify community needs and priorities. | Security incidents in Gereida hampered accessibility to Dikka and Dagama villages. |
| Indicator 1.2.4: # of community reconciliation committees, with women and youth representation, established and provided with trainings and technical support to carry out intercommunal dialogue, mediation and dispute resolution | 0 | **3** | 3 | Following community consultations, UNHCR established and trained 2 community reconciliation committees (CRC) in Sagour and Moilla villages in Gereida. Each CRC is comprised of 15 members, for a total of 30 members (14 males and 16 females, of which eight are youth). The CRCs were trained on inter-communal dialogue and mediation. The remaining CRC will target Dagama village, inhabited by Fallata tribe. | Security incidents in Gereida hampered accessibility to Dagama village. |
| Output 1.3  Locality-level Land and Natural Resource Management Plans prepared on an inclusive and participatory basis | Indicator 1.3.1  Number of IDPs, returnees, host communities and nomads  participating within community-based resolution mechanisms disaggregated by gender | **10** | 120 (20% female, 15% youth) 120 (20% female, 15% youth) | N/A | N/A | Planned for next reporting period. |
| Indicator 1.3.2  Number of community initiatives jointlyplanned by nomads and farmers, used and managed including livestock migratory routes, water resources and veterinary services | **0** | 3 community initiatives | N/A | N/A | Planned for next reporting period. |
| **Outcome 2:**  **Good governance is instituted at locality level and confidence of people built: freedom of movement and physical security is taken for granted by men and women and the rule of law is perceived to be applied without fear or favour; quality basic services are accessible to all, and all feel a stakeholder to their provision.** | Indicator 2.1  **Percentage of community members reporting a perceived decrease in levels of violence within and between communities and groups, including a decrease in GBV and violations of rights of the child.** | TBD | TBD | N/A | N/A | Waiting for baseline survey results. |
| Indicator 2.2  **Percentage of community members reporting increased satisfaction with informal and formal rule of law mechanisms/ initiatives.** | TBD | TBD | N/A | N/A | Waiting for baseline survey results. |
| Indicator 2.3  **Percentage of community members reporting satisfaction with equitable access to quality basic social services.** | TBD | TBD | N/A | N/A | Waiting for baseline survey results. |
| Output 2.1  Governance system reinforced at the local level | Indicator 2.1.1  Percentage of functional local governance forums advocating for policy change, social accountability and inclusion of women and youth in leadership positions | 10% | 45% | N/A | Government institutions have been consulted for the establishment of functional governance forums | Planned for next reporting period. |
| Indicator 2.1.2  Percentage of authorities adopting the developed guidelines for effective mandate delivery | 0% | 10% | N/A | N/A | Planned for next reporting period. |
| Output 2.2  Responsive security and justice institutions promoted through increasing their presence, capacities, and service-oriented culture | Indicator 2.2.1  Number of functional police posts established to increase SPF presence in target communities  Number of functional police posts established to increase SPF presence in target communities | 4 | 5 | N/A | SPF at State and locality level were engaged and prioritized locations for the post and approved designs, tender award was issued for construction company to start civil work, | Contractor engaged but failed to start construction due to ongoing conflict in the targeted locality. |
| Indicator 2.2.2  **N**umber of trained police personnel with improved skills and ability to perform their duties (disaggregated by gender and status i.e. newly recruited/been there for last 12 months). | 0 | 40 (20% women) | 59 (22% women) | A total of 59 SPF staff (22% women) trained on customary land right of ownership, recognizing women access to land, Digital Control Room operations; Intelligence led Policing; patrols; early warning and early response and Tactical intervention and First Responder  These are not new staff. | The government is recruiting and deploying new staff in Gereida and the project will help with capacity building in the coming reporting period. |
| Output 2.3  Increased access to equitable quality basic services | Indicator 2.3.1  Percentage of out of school-girls, boys and adolescents across diverse target groups accessing formal and informal education with direct support from the project | TBD | 80% (45% girls) | N/A | N/A | Due to the currency float, the signing of UNICEF’s IP agreement was significantly delayed. |
| Indicator 2.3.2  Number of girls, boys, women and men from diverse community groups having access to safe drinking water and sanitation. | TBD | 20,000 | N/A | N/A | Due to the currency float, the signing of UNICEF’s IP agreement was significantly delayed. |
| Output 2.4  Capacities of services providers and communities are enhanced to manage and deliver basic services in a responsive, and inclusive way) | Indicator 2.4.1  Number of Education officials and PTA members reporting a greater understanding of the theory and practice of conflict sensitivity and peacebuilding | 0 | 10 education officials, 200 PTA members (at least 40% female) | N/A | N/A | Due to the currency float, the signing of UNICEF’s IP agreement was significantly delayed. |
| Indicator 2.4.2  Percentage of community members (men and women) who perceive the water committees as an effective mechanism in resolving tensions and disputes about water | TBD | 70% (at least 40% women) | N/A | N/A | Due to the currency float, the signing of UNICEF’s IP agreement was significantly delayed. |
| **Outcome 3:**  **A culture of peace and rights is nurtured and sustained in Darfur by a vibrant civil society with the commitment and capacity to represent the interests of all stakeholders in the resolution of disputes, and in holding Government to account for maintenance of the social contract.** | Indicator 3.1  **% of disputes over land, water and other resources, identified by the community as affecting the return and integration of forcibly displaced persons, settled through peaceful means (e.g. CBRMs and other committees) in target localities.** | TBD | TBD | N/A | N/A | Waiting on baseline survey results. |
| Indicator 3.2  **Numbers of key stakeholders – women, children and youth, returnees – with peacebuilding competencies and engaged in initiatives to effect meaningful change at the community level.** | TBD | TBD | N/A | N/A | Waiting on baseline survey results. |
| Indicator 3.3  **Increase in the confidence of civil society and community members that opportunities exist for them to work with government to encourage greater accountability and collaboration.** | TBD | TBD | N/A | N/A | Waiting on baseline survey results. |
| Output 3.1  Community-based reconciliation mechanism (CBRMs) functioning, networking, across Darfur, and linked to State and National-level architecture. | Indicator 3.1.1  Number of functional community-based resolution mechanisms (CBRM) in place | 1 (90% Male, 10% youth) | 10 (of which 30% female and 30% male Youth) | 9 CBRMs in place | Six (6) CBRMs were reactivated while three (3) new CBRMs were established by the community bringing a total of nine (9) CBRMs in Gereida locality with a membership of 135 members (40% women). | Conflict in the locality made the area inaccessible with the exception of humanitarian response. |
| Indicator 3.1.2  Number of community members actively participating in different peace initiatives (dialogue & conference) disaggregated by gender and age | 0 | 200 community members (15% women; 20% youth) | N/A | N/A | Conflict in the locality made the area inaccessible with the exception of humanitarian response. |
| Output 3.2  Civil society mechanisms for protection of women and girls strengthened, and women empowered to claim rights and redress and participate equally in public affairs and community peacebuilding | Indicator 3.2.1  Number of community members sensitized on women’s rights (disaggregated by gender & age) | 0 | 200 40% youth (50% female youth), 40% women | N/A | N/A | Planned for next reporting period. |
| Indicator 3.2.2  Number of targeted women in functional community microfinance schemes disaggregated by age and gender | 5% (20) | 50% (200) (50% women, 50% youth) | N/A | N/A | Planned for next reporting period. |
| Output 3.3  **Vulnerable children and youth have enhanced capacity to advocate for and engage in peacebuilding initiatives** | Indicator 3.3.1  Percentage of children/youth in the youth center catchment area that have benefitted from the youth center services | 0 | 80% (40% girls/young females) | N/A | N/A | Due to the currency float, the signing of UNICEF’s IP agreement was significantly delayed. |
| Indicator 3.3.2  Number of inclusive youth initiatives designed, and implementation plans developed that incorporate peacebuilding and conflict sensitivity approaches | 0 | 6 youth-led peacebuilding plans developed (2 led by female youth) | N/A | N/A | Due to the currency float, the signing of UNICEF’s IP agreement was significantly delayed. |
| Output 3.4 | Indicator 3.4.1  Number of functional community-based protection networks, including women’s networks, applying Age Gender Diversity Mainstreaming and human rights approaches. | 0 | 5 | 4 | UNHCR established 4 Community-Based Protection Networks (CBPN) in four villages (Moilla, Sagour, Gerieda, Um Rakoba) in Gereida locality. Each CBPN is comprised of 8 females and 7 males, of which 4 are youth. UNHCR trained the CBPN members on protection principles, protection coordination mechanisms, identification of person with special needs (PSNs), referral pathways, and early warning. CBPNs engaged in identification and referral of PSNs, and early warning on conflict triggers. |  |
| Indicator 3.4.2  % of individuals, disaggregated by age and gender, received paralegal assistance and referral mechanisms support | 0 | 5% of target population | 1% | UNHCR identified 100 persons with specific needs (43 males, 57 females, of which five are youths), of which two persons benefited from paralegal and or referral services, including two individuals referred to health and later on assisted to access the police. |  |