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**PBF PROJECT progress report**

**COUNTRY:** Sudan

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

**YEAR of report: 2021**

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| **Project Title: Assalaya - Sheiria - Yassin Triangle of Peace and Coexistence**  Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway: PBF/SDN/A-3 (00119469) | |
| **If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund:**  Country Trust Fund  Regional Trust Fund  **Name of Recipient Fund:** | **Type and name of recipient organizations:**  **RUNO UNDP (Convening Agency)**  **RUNO UNHCR**  **RUNO UNICEF**  **RUNO FAO** |
| **Date of first transfer: 2 January 2020**  **Project end date: 31 December 2021**  **Is the current project end date within 6 months?** No | |
| **Check if the project falls under one or more PBF priority windows:**  Gender promotion initiative  Youth promotion initiative  X Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions  Cross-border or regional project | |
| **Total PBF approved project budget (by recipient organization):**  **Recipient Organization Amount**   UNDP     $ 1,565,023   UNHCR     $ 1,091,400   UNICEF     $ 1,000,000   FAO     $ 1,096,332  Total: $ 4,752,755  Approximate implementation rate as percentage of total project budget:    32%  \*ATTACH PROJECT EXCEL BUDGET SHOWING CURRENT APPROXIMATE EXPENDITURE\*  **Gender-responsive Budgeting:**  Indicate dollar amount from the project document to be allocated to activities focused on gender equality or women’s empowerment: $1,531,711.11    Amount expended to date on activities focused on gender equality or women’s empowerment:  Data not available across all Agencies. | |
| **Project Gender Marker: GM2**  **Project Risk Marker: 1**  **Project PBF focus area: 2,3 Conflict Prevention / Management** | |
| **Report preparation:**  Project report prepared by: UNDP  Project report approved by: RCO  Did PBF Secretariat review the report: Yes | |

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

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

**PART 1: OVERALL PROJECT PROGRESS**

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

The state witnessed several security incidents resulting in delays in project implementation this reporting period, including carjackings and robberies in Assalaya and Shearia. Tension between local communities and South Sudanese Refugees is on the rise with reported violent clashes occurring at the beginning of June. Intra-tribal conflicts were also recorded. The recent deregistration of NGOs by the Government will have further impacts on project progress.

During the reporting period, IOM concluded a baseline survey and data collection between December 2020 - February 2021. Land conflict resolution took center stage with FAO establishing 3 Higher Peacebuilding Committees at locality level and 13 village-level Peacebuilding Committees to monitor seasonal animal migration routes to prevent conflicts and resolve disputes between farmers and nomads.

UNDP supported inclusive and gender sensitive consultations on land reform and drafting of land legislation plan, while UNHABITAT contributed to improving land management processes at the locality level through documentation and digitalisation of land records, utilization of social tenure domain model and GIS.

UNDP supported the Sudanese Police Force to strengthen their capacity on early warning, early response and intelligence-led policing as well as the establishment of crime management software and a media monitoring and complaint management system to inform state government interventions.

To promote a culture of peace among communities, UNDP, UNHCR and FAO jointly reactivated 11 gender-sensitive inclusive community-based reconciliation mechanisms. UNHCR supported persons with specific needs referring them to public services. UNICEF initiated implementation of child protection activities particularly psychosocial support service and life skill trainings and established youth groups to enhance peaceful co-existence among various communities. UNICEF established 3 Community Based Child Protection Networks and they played a key role in solving disputes between different community groups.

**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):**

*Peace conference:* Locality- and state-level peace conferences facilitated by UNDP will be held with the participation of community leaders, community-based resolution mechanisms (CBRMs), internally displaced persons (IDPs), nomads, rule of law actors, civil society, peacebuilding institutions, and federal-level peacebuilding entities.

*Peace dialogues:* Community- and locality-level peace dialogue forums facilitated by UNDP will be held with the participation of community members, native administrations, rule of law actors, and other peacebuilding stakeholders in the locality.

*Awareness and sensitization campaigns* on protection risk mitigation, traditional harmful practices and GBV related issues will be organized by UNHCR 

*Inter-tribal and inter communal dialogue* will be supported by FAO over the use of natural resources and joint planning and advocacy for provision of services along the migratory routes

*Validation workshop* will be held by FAO on the digitally mapped livestock routes and the physical demarcation of the western, eastern and central livestock routes along the hotspot areas in the three-targeted localities.

**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):**

The Community Support Projects are positively contributing to the improvement of access to essential services in target villages. Community-Based Protection Networks (CBPNs) established by UNHCR have assisted in identification and referral of persons with specific needs, gathering of information on protection risks, early warning on conflict triggers, and awareness raising on protection issues, positive coping mechanisms and availability of services. Furthermore, women comprise 47% of the members of CBPNs.

The social protection system has been strengthened through capacitating newly established and existing Community Based Child Protection Networks that supported referrals and protection services at the institutions and community level to be able to quickly respond to child rights violations, Sexual and Gender-Based Violations in the community.

The diversion outside court system committee established by UNICEF is more engaged in solving disputes involving children; it enhances community empowerment and positively contributed to the reduction of the number of children admitting to the Family and Child Protection Unit. The aim of the diversion outside court system is to resolve children’s legal issues outside of the courtroom to avoid exposing children to lengthy judicial processes or being placed in pre-trial detention. The newly established three child rights club and three youth groups enhanced the role of youth and adolescent in promoting peacebuilding and it is also reducing tension, built peaceful co-existence.

Establishment of Community Based Protection Networks  in the IDP returnee area under PBF in three localities including Yassin, Assalaya and Sharia has led to the identification of PSNs who are provided with referrals and additional/targeted assistance. Additionally, the network allows for solving disputes in more amicable ways along with being provided with the resources and information regarding GBV and CP which aid in ending practices such as child marriage, FGM and  other forms of violence against particularly women and children.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Despite obstacles imposed by the COVID-19 pandemic and security issues in the project implementation sites, the project made some progress under the durable solutions pillar to ensure return of IDPs and refugees, to resolve land disputes and to improve natural resource management and provide alternative livelihood options.

Data collection was rolled out across 50 villages in Yassin, Assalaya and Sheiria localities by IOM during which, a total number of 290 IDP households were surveyed (2 of which were in camp-like settings and 288 of which were outside), in addition to 2,820 returnee households, 826 non-displaced households and 70 nomadic population households. IOM achieved a total sample size of 4,006 household surveys in East Darfur. On the basis of the data collection, UNHCR delivered community action planning activity through its partner, ALIGHT in Assalaya and Shereira, and implementing partner JIPS analyzed and provided baseline data for project outcome indicators.

The project addressed extensively land-related issues since land is the main driver of conflict in East Darfur. As a result, capacities of Government and local communities were built by UNDP to resolve land disputes. Six meetings were conducted in Assalaya and Yassine localities (Om-elKhairat, Ladoub, Baraka, Maali, Aljabour, Afado villages) where two land consultation committees were formed.

Through the establishment of two community reconciliation committees (CRCs), UNHCR supported the capacity of communities in Umkharat and Baraka villages of Yassin locality to peacefully resolve disputes, including those related to land. Members of both committees were trained on conflict management and peaceful coexistence to support the return of IDPs and refugees to Yassin and Assalaya localities.

The project also contributed to the advancement of land reforms by convening inclusive and multi-tribal stakeholder consultations (72 participants: 45 men, 27 women) on land reform and drafting land legislation that feeds into legislative and policy making processes.

FAO established 3 Higher Peacebuilding Committees at locality levels to handle any farming and pastoral disputes. In addition, FAO also established 13 village-level Peacebuilding Committees with a total 581 members (224 male, 199 male youth, 80 females, 78 female youth). Members are expected to monitor seasonal animal migration routes to prevent conflicts between farmers and nomads. To resolve water scarcity for livestock during the rainy and winter seasons and reduce crop farm destruction, FAO selected six water ponds to be modified into hafirs (livestock water reservoirs).

The project also contributed to improving land management processes at the locality level through documentation of land records, digitalization of records, utilization of social tenure domain model and GIS. This was accompanied by a Darfur sketch mapping / STDM workshop delivered by UN-HABITAT to improve capacity of Governmental partners.

Agencies contributed to keeping young people away from conflict by providing access to education and employment. To achieve this, UNDP conducted a labor and skills market assessment and provided vocational skill development and trainings for 75 young people from the area on welding, food processing, masonry and mechanics. Community members identified 42 women and supported them with income generating activities in the form of small ruminants restocking, small trades, donkey carts for transport, handcrafts and sewing and knitting. The women were identified from several tribes residing in host communities, IDPs, returnees, farmers and nomads.

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

The project devoted special attention to working towards gender equality, women empowerment and youth inclusion. UNHCR ensured that women and men were equally represented in durable solutions data collection exercises, analysis of such data was age/gender disaggregated, and locality action planning encouraged participation of women and youth. Men, women, boys and girls were equally supported to obtain civil documents. Women and youth were represented in Community Reconciliation Committees (CRC) established and supported by UNHCR, thereby ensuring their presence in decision-making forums.

The established village-level Peacebuilding Committees have 581 members, including 224 male adults, 199 male youth, 78 female youth and 80 female adults. Women were represented in each village peace committee across all the categories including the nomadic group, which amounted to 30.3%. The relatively high representation of women among the nomads is regarded as a breakthrough. Youth representation in the village peace committees was also given a high priority, reaching a level of 47.7%. The project also promoted women’s role in conflict resolution and in addressing land-related issues such as land ownership rights and documentation of ownership.

Project implementing agencies also organized a set of internal trainings on gender promotion and mainstreaming through the project cycle to better understand and facilitate the implementation of GEWE via the project.

**Outcome 2: Good governance is instituted at locality level and confidence of people built: freedom of movement and physical security is taken for granted by men and women and the rule of law is perceived to be applied without fear or favour, quality basic services are accessible to all, and all feel a stakeholder to their provision.**

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

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

Under outcome 2, UNDP continued its efforts to strengthen the security and justice institutions and partners as well as their capacities through specialized trainings. The procurement process for infrastructure support was finalised for construction of a Police post and Rural Court. Capacities of 49 officers from ministries (8 women, 41 men) were built on land law reform focusing on customary right of land ownership, access to land and women’s rights to land ownership. Thanks to the capacity building training on land law reform, a pool of advocates was also created to promote access to land and women’s rights among the community members.

The project equally contributed to the capacity building of 5 law enforcement officers on early warning, early response and intelligence-led policing. Sudanese Police Force (SPF) capacities were also strengthened by the establishment of a crime management software and a media monitoring and complaint management system to help SPF to analyze data and better respond on a timely manner to crime and conflict and inform state government interventions.

The project was not able to achieve other specific results under this outcome because the implementing partner has been de-listed by the government. Efforts are now underway by UNICEF, the UNCT and the PBF Secretariat to understand the full implications of this notification. WASH and Education activities will be implemented through government line ministries.

**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)*

Sudanese Police force defied cultural norms where women are excluded from law enforcement and ensured the participation of women officers.

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

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

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

During the reporting period, the project focused on the establishment and reactivation of Community-based Resolution Mechanisms. UNDP; UNHCR and FAO agreed to utilise one community group to spearhead all peacebuilding and social cohesion activities in each village rather than each agency working with its own. In order to promote a culture of peace among communities eleven (11) community-based reconciliation mechanisms (CBRMs) were formed with a membership of 220 members (60 women, 160 men including 40 youth). Members of the CBRMs included government authorities (at locality level only), women, youth, returnees, IDPs, farmers, nomads and other groups in the targeted villages.

In addition, UNHCR established six community-based protection networks (CBPNs) in the three target localities from the pool agreed with UNDP and FAO. The committee members, who represent key community stakeholders such as women and youth, were trained on protection principles, human rights concepts and durable solutions to displacement. At the same time, 203 persons with specific needs (40 males, 163 females) were referred to health clinics, social services, and psychosocial support and counselling services. By strengthening referral pathways, the project contributed to greater accountability by the local government to provide basic services to community members.

Through child protection interventions delivered by UNICEF, 320 (170 boys and 150 girls) most vulnerable children from different conflicting groups received psychosocial support services. Five sessions on peaceful co-existence were conducted in the community under UNICEF’s child protection activities. A total of 22 children (2 girls and 20 boys) were admitted to Family and child protection Unit (FCPU) and received counselling; among the reported cases, 4 were rape cases, which were referred to health services.

In the reporting period, three Community Based Child Protection Networks (CBCPNs) were established with 45 members (25 female and 20 male), and they played a key role in solving dispute that occurs among different community ethnic groups and also maintaining peace and security. The CBCPNs reached 52 children (20 boys and 32 girls) who were affected by domestic violence, and they also resolved three disputes among the host community and nomads by using the community mechanism. One diversion outside court system committee was established with 20 community members (10 from different communities, 10 police members). Furthermore, 30 youth (17 boys and 13 girls) from nomad, host, and returnees benefited from life skills training, which contributed to the well-being of children to overcome various conflict-driven stresses.

UNICEF implementing partner is among the NGOs which were de-registered by the government, but efforts have been made for the activities to be implemented through State Council for Child Welfare.

**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)*

Enhancing gender equality is the backbone of this project to promote the “leave no one behind” approach. 27% of CBRM members are women allowing the possibility to report and address SGBV cases and to raise awareness on multiple gender related topics.

The PBF project is gender-sensitive, and it includes children, women, and youth (female and male) are part of decision-making processes for Community-Based Child Protection Networks (CBCPNs) mechanism, Youth groups, and diversion outside court system committee. Women's participation in CBCPNs and youth groups plays an instrumental role in strengthening the community mechanism to resolve conflicts and tensions at the community level. 50% of the CBCPNs and youth group members are females.

**PART III: CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Monitoring:** Please list monitoring activities undertaken in the reporting period (1000 character limit)  UNDP together with the RUNOs and their IPs conducted one coordination visit to each of the three target localities, met with the stakeholders from the government institutions and native administration. Communities expressed satisfaction on the activities ongoing in their villages and hope for improved peaceful coexistence with their neighbours and enhanced rule of law. Moreover, UNICEF conducted three field monitoring mission to the three localities | Do outcome indicators have baselines?  The baseline values has recently been shared by JIPS and it is currently undergoing validation.  Has the project launched perception surveys or other community-based data collection?  The Perception and Intentions survey is an integral part of the household survey prepared to establish the baseline for this project. Data collection tools were formulated in consultation with the Durable Solutions Working Group. Data collection was carried out by IOM, the Joint IDPs Profiling Service (JIPS), and a national NGO, SUDIA.  The project conducted a Focus Group Discussion facilitated by UNICEF to understand community views and nature of violence against children and the type of dispute among the youth from different groups, it started with one locality Sharia and will cover the other two localities: Assalaya and Yassin. |
| **Evaluation:** Has an evaluation been conducted during the reporting period?  No | Evaluation budget (response required):    Final independent evaluation budget hasn’t been determined yet. To be discussed with PBF Secretariat.  If project will end in next six months, describe the evaluation preparations *(1500 character limit)*:    No cost extension will be required to finish project implementation and make arrangements for final evaluation. |
| **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 250,000  UNAMID/SLF USD 2,404,521  EU      USD 1,981,905 |
| **Other:** Are there any other issues concerning project implementation that you want to share, including any capacity needs of the recipient organizations? *(1500 character limit)* | The PBF Project in East Darfur suffered a significant delay due to four factors: the COVID-19 pandemic, social unrest and security concerns, delays in obtaining permissions from the Government due to the frequent changes of government officials and lengthy process of preliminary project preparation activities.  Although the government has relaxed COVID-19 restrictions since August 2020 and project activities commenced at an enhanced pace, inter-communal conflicts and land disputes in the targeted locality have affected implementation of activities. Efforts are underway to strengthen security detail to enhance civilian protection and engage warring parties to agree to a peaceful settlement and allow the project to continue.  Moreover, there is a need for capacity building of all PBF partners on conflict sensitivity and peacebuilding, gender sensitivity, durable solutions, community mobilization and outreach as well as on improving project visibility for donors. As a response, the PBF Secretariat rolled out a conflict sensitivity and peacebuilding workshop in the 5 Darfur States during the first half of June. The Secretariat also prepared a set of tools and guidance on gender sensitivity. The UNHCR and UNDP-led Durable Solutions Working Group is also in discussion regarding a durable solutions training.  Furthermore, in May 2021, the Federal Government deregistered several national non-governmental organizations among which several PBF project implementing partners. The overall impact of this Governmental decision is not known yet but it is going to have major implications and potentially resulting in further delays of the project implementation. |

**PART IV: COVID-19**

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

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

$  0

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

N/A

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

☐ Reinforce crisis management capacities and communications

☐ Ensure inclusive and equitable response and recovery

☐ Strengthen inter-community social cohesion and border management

☐ Counter hate speech and stigmatization and address trauma

☐ Support the SG’s call for a global ceasefire

X Other (please describe): No adjustments were made

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

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

**PART V: INDICATOR BASED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT**

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

|  | **Performance Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Indicator Milestone** | **Current indicator progress** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay**  **(if any)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Outcome 1: Durable solutions for the return of IDPs and refugees and the residents are made possible by peaceful resolution of land disputes, and sustainable land and natural resource management facilitates enhanced agricultural productivity, processing and value-chains to create jobs and improve livelihoods.** | Indicator 1a  Percentage of community members reporting **improved socio-economic conditions** (**social cohesion** and **economic** opportunities) in their locality. Disaggregated by sex and age | Assalaya  a) Employment rate: 72%  b) Access to education: 50%  Sheiria  a) Employment rate: 75%  b) Access to education: 51%  Yassin  a) Employment rate: 78%  b) Access to education: 52% | TBD | **TBD** | To be measured at endline |  |
| **Indicator 1b**  Increase in the extent to which local communities support the return and/or peaceful integration and continued presence of forcibly displaced persons and report positive interactions. Disaggregated by sex and age | Assalaya  Host Communities (non-displaced) that Support Returnees: 99%  Host Communities (non-displaced) that Support IDPs: 100%  Sheiria  Host Communities (non-displaced) that Support Returnees: 99%  Host Communities (non-displaced) that Support IDPS: 88%  Yassin  Host Communities (non-displaced) that Support Returnees: 96%  Host Communities (non-displaced) that Support IDPs: 83% | **TBD** |  | To be measured at endline |  |
| **Indicator 1c**  Percentage of community members across all groups in the target areas reporting improved access to legal documentation and livelihood opportunities disaggregated by sex and age | Assalaya  a) Employment rate: 72%  b) No legal documentation: 23%  Sheiria  a) Employment rate: 75%  b) No legal documentation: 23%  Yassin  a) Employment rate: 78%  b) No legal documentation: 19% | TBD | TBD | To be measured at endline |  |
| Output 1.1  Government capacities built for resolution of land issues including gender issues, at Locality level, and Locality Action Plans produced | Indicator 1.1.1  Percentage of **land institutions with improved arbitration, registration & sketch mapping** capacities to deliver on their mandates | ***15%*** | **60%** |  | Two land multi-tribal steering committees were established in Assalaya and Yassin localities with 30 members (20% women) |  |
| Indicator 1.1.4 Number of inclusive stakeholder consultations on land reforms for drafting land legislation | **2** | **6** | 2 | Two inclusive and multi tribal (Tama, Birgit, Rizigat, Zaghawa, Agaraba) and multi-stakeholder consultations on land reforms and drafting of land legislation plan were conducted with 72 participants (45 men and 27 women). The stakeholders made recommendations on land legislations and customary laws including land tenure and registration of lands, and these will be submitted to the government and the Legislative council for adoption and inclusion into policy. |  |
| Output 1.2: Planning for durable solutions informs Locality Action Plans | Indicator 1.2.3 Number of women and youth from IDPs, returnees, host communities and nomads **benefiting from IGAs and vocational skills** development respectively | **0** | **200 (40% women)** |  | 75 youth (100% men), from different tribes (Tama, Birgit, Rizigat, Zaghawa, Agarba) were identified for vocational skills development while 42 women (100% women) from different tribes were identified for income generating activities such as small ruminants restoking, petty trade. |  |
| Indicator 1.2.4 Number of individuals, disaggregated by age and gender, **obtained civil documentation** | 0 | 15% of IDPs in target location |  | UNHCR, in collaboration with Civil Registry, facilitated the issuance of 504 birth certificates (256 girls; 248 boys) in three localities: Assalaya (Alfado & Maali villages), Yassin (Umalhkirat & Baraka villages) and Sharia (Shanabla & Jakhara villages). | COVID-19 pandemic government |
| Output 1.3  Locality-level Land and Natural Resource Management Plans prepared on an inclusive and participatory basis | Indicator 1.3.1  Number of IDPs, returnees, host communities and nomads participating within **community-based resolution mechanisms** | **10** | 120 (20% female, 15% youth) 120 (20% female, 15% youth) |  | FAO has put in place 16 peace building committees (3 at locality level and 13 at village level) that are tasked with confliction reduction and resolution | COVID-19 pandemic government |
| Indicator 1.3.2  Number of **community initiatives jointly planned by nomads and farmers,** used and managed including livestock migratory routes, water resources and veterinary services | **0** | 3 community initiatives |  | Selection of the water ponds to be modified as hafirs was done jointly between the farming and nomadic groups. The impact of this initiative on bringing peace to the area is yet to be seen after completion of the field activities and putting the resources into use. |  |
| **Outcome 2**  **Good governance is instituted at locality level and confidence of people built: freedom of movement and physical security is taken for granted by men and women and the rule of law is perceived to be applied without fear or favour; quality basic services are accessible to all, and all feel a stakeholder to their provision** | Indicator 2a  Percentage of community members reporting a **perceived** **decrease in levels of violence** within and between communities and groups, including a decrease in GBV and violations of rights of the child. Disaggregated by sex and age | Assalaya  i. Reported feeling safe to walk in the neighborhood at night: 89%    \*Female-headed households: 87%    \*Male-headed households: 89%  ii. Reported feeling safe to walk in the neighborhood during the day: 99%    \*Female-headed households: 99%    \*Male-headed households: 98%  iii. Often/very often encountering safety and security incident during the 12 months prior to data collection (including at least one of these incidents verbal threats, physical threats, robbery, damage to property): 19%    \*Female-headed households: 19%    \*Male-headed households: 18%  Sheiria  a) Within communities:  i. Reported feeling safe to walk in the neighborhood at night: 93%    \*Female-headed households: 91%    \*Male-headed households: 95%  ii. Reported feeling safe to walk in the neighborhood during the day: 94%    \*Female-headed households: 100%  \*Male-headed households: 99%  iii. Often/very often encountering safety and security incident during the 12 months prior to data collection (including at least one of these incidents verbal threats, physical threats, robbery, damage to property): 13%    \*Female-headed households: 11%    \*Male-headed households: 14%  **Yassin**  i. Reported feeling safe to walk in the neighborhood at night: 88%    \*Female-headed households: 88%    \*Male-headed households: 88%  ii. Reported feeling safe to walk in the neighborhood during the day: 98%    \*Female-headed households: 98%    \*Male-headed households: 99%  iii. Often/very often encountering safety and security incident during the 12 months prior to data collection (including at least one of these incidents verbal threats, physical threats, robbery, damage to property): 21%    \*Female-headed households: 21%    \*Male-headed households: 20% | **20%** |  | To be measured at endline |  |
| Indicator 2b  Percentage of community members reporting **increased satisfaction with informal and formal rule of law** mechanisms/ initiatives. Disaggregated by sex and age | Assalaya  a) HHs having reported incident to police: 19%  b) HHs having reported incident to village committee: 9%  c) HHs reporting to police who say issue was fairly resolved:19%  d) HHs reporting to village committee who say issue was fairly resolved: 35%  Sheiria  a) HHs having reported incident to police: 12%  b) HHs having reported incident to village committee: 7%  c) HHs reporting to police who say issue was fairly resolved: 15%  d) HHs reporting to village committee who say issue was fairly resolved: 38%  Yassin  a) HHs having reported incident to police: 15%  b) HHs having reported incident to village committee: 15%  c) HHs reporting to police who say issue was fairly resolved: 14%  d) HHs reporting to village committee who say issue was fairly resolved: 53% | 2**0%** |  | To be measured at endline |  |
| Indicator 2c  Percentage of community members reporting **satisfaction with equitable access to quality basic social service**s. Disaggregated by sex and age | Assalaya  Satisfied with sanitation: 11%  Satisfied with health: 16%  Satisfied with administration services: 32%  Sheria  Satisfied with sanitation: 11%  Satisfied with health: 20%  Satisfied with administration services: 24%  Yassin  Satisfied with sanitation: 12%  Satisfied with health: 16%  Satisfied with administration services: 48% | 2**0%** |  | To be measured at endline |  |
| 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%** | **40%** |  | Activity planned for next reporting period |  |
| Indicator 2.1.2  Percentage of authorities adopting the **developed guidelines for effective mandate delivery** | **0%** | **10%** |  | Activity planned for next reporting period |  |
| Output 2.2  Responsive security and justice institutions promoted through increasing their presence, capacities, and service-oriented culture | Indicator 2.2.1  Number of f**unctional police posts established** to increase SPF presence in target communities | **4** | **6** | **TBD** | Finalization of procurement process to undertake civil works for construction of a police post. |  |
| Indicator 2.2.2  Number of **trained police & prosecution personnel** with improved skills and ability to perform their duties (disaggregated by gender and status i.e. newly recruited/been there for last 12 months) | **0** | **45 (20% women)** | **60 (13% women)** | 49 officers (8 females and 41 males) had their capacities built on land law. SPF were trained on intelligence led Policing for 6 officers and part of the pool deployed to enhance peace and security in North Darfur. Five (5) were also trained on crime management software, media monitoring, complaint management system. |  |
| Output 2.3  Increased access to equitable quality basic services | Indicator 2.3.1  Percentage of out of schoolgirls, boys and adolescents across diverse target groups a**ccessing formal and informal education wit**h direct support from the project | Assalaya  a) Access to education: 50%  b) Access to informal education: 8%  Sheiria  a) Access to education: 51%  b) Access to informal education: 10%  Yassin  a) Access to education: 52%  b) Access to informal education: 8% | 80% (45 % girls) | None yet | The United Peace Organization (UPO) has been de-listed by the government | UNICEF anticipates further delays due to this. |
| Indicator 2.3.2  Number of girls, boys, women and men from diverse community groups having **access to safe drinking water a**nd sanitation | Assalaya  Female-Headed households  Piped water to yard/plot 1  Public tap/standpipe 1  Tubewell/borehole, elevated tank, hand pump 66  Protected dug well 89  Unprotected dug well 29  Unprotected spring 0  Rainwater collection 0  Bottled water 0  Cart with small tank/drum (donkey cart) 30  Tanker-truck 241  Surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channels) 29    Male-Headed households  Piped water to yard/plot (1)  Public tap/standpipe (2)  Tubewell/borehole, elevated tank, hand pump (134)  Protected dug well (97)  Unprotected dug well (23)  Unprotected spring (3)  Rainwater collection (4)  Bottled water (1)  Cart with small tank/drum (donkey cart) (100)  Tanker-truck (603)  Surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channels) (76)  **Sheiria**  *Female-Headed households*  *P*iped water to yard/plot (0)  Public tap/standpipe (0)  Tubewell/borehole, elevated tank, hand pump (133)  Protected dug well (87)  Unprotected dug well (10)  Protected spring (2)  Unprotected spring (1)  Rainwater collection (16)  Cart with small tank/drum (donkey cart) (22)  Tanker-truck (18)  Surface water *(river, dam, lake, pond,* stream, canal, irrigation channels) (165)  Male-Headed households  Piped water to yard/plot (0)  Public tap/standpipe (0)  Tubewell/borehole, elevated tank, hand pump (203)  Protected dug well (118)  Unprotected dug well (40)  Protected spring (2)  Unprotected spring (3)  Rainwater collection (18)  Cart with small tank/drum (donkey cart) (41)  Tanker-truck (36)  Surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channels) (350)  **Yassin**  *Female-Headed households*  *T*ubewell/borehole, elevated tank, hand pump (42)  Protected dug well (53)  Unprotected dug well (76)  Protected spring (0)  Unprotected spring (10)  Rainwater collection (14)  Bottled water (0)  Cart with small tank/drum (donkey cart) (14)  Tanker-truck (107)  Surface water (river, *dam, lake, pond, stream,* canal, irrigation channels) (105)  Male-Headed households  Tubewell/borehole, elevated tank, hand pump (93)  Protected dug well (72)  Unprotected dug well (95)  Protected spring (1)  Unprotected spring (8)  Rainwater collection (27)  Bottled water (2)  Cart with small tank/drum (donkey cart) (24)  Tanker-truck (215)  Surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channels) (212) | 15,000 (as a % of the population) | None yet | The United Peace Organization (UPO) has been de-listed by the government | UNICEF anticipates further delays due to this. |
| 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 E**ducation 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) | None yet | The United Peace Organization (UPO) has been de-listed by the government | UNICEF anticipates further delays due to this. |
| 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 | Assalaya  a) Community members (men and women) who perceive the water committees as an effective mechanism in resolving tensions and disputes about water: 25%  i) Male headed households: 29%  ii) Female headed households: 17%    Sheiria  a) Community members (men and women) who perceive the water committees as an effective mechanism in resolving tensions and disputes about water: 26%  i) Male headed households: 27%  ii) Female headed households: 25%  Yassin  a) Community members (men and women) who perceive the water committees as an effective mechanism in resolving tensions and disputes about water: 25%  i) Male headed households: 35%  ii) Female headed households: 27% | 70% (at least 40% women) | None yet | The United Peace Organization (UPO) has been de-listed by the government | UNICEF anticipates further delays due to this. |
| **Outcome 3**  **A culture of peace and rights is nurtured and sustained in Darfur by a vibrant civil society with the commitment and capacity to represent the interests of all stakeholders in the resolution of disputes, and in holding Government to account for maintenance of the social contract.** | Indicator 3a  **% of disputes over land, water and other resources**, identified by the community as affecting the return and integration of forcibly displaced persons, se**ttled through peaceful mean**s (e.g. CBRMs and committees) in target localities | Assalaya  a) Agricultural land issues reported to community village: 36%  b) Satisfied with the outcome of reporting (issue resolved and satisfied about the outcome): 0%  c) Community members (men and women) who perceive the water committees as an effective mechanism in resolving tensions and disputes about water: 25%  d) Land: 76%  Water: 7%  Other: 17%  Sheiria  a) Agricultural land issues reported to community village: 28%  b) Satisfied with the outcome of reporting (issue resolved and satisfied about the outcome): 0%  c) Community members (men and women) who perceive the water committees as an effective mechanism in resolving tensions and disputes about water: 26%  d) Land: 79%  Water: 4%  Other: 17%  Yassin  a) Agricultural land issues reported to community village: 35%  b) Satisfied with the outcome of reporting (issue resolved and satisfied about the outcome): 33%  c) Community members (men and women) who perceive the water committees as an effective mechanism in resolving tensions and disputes about water: 25%  d) Land: 80%  Water: 10%  Other: 10% | TBD | **TBD** | To be measured at endline |  |
| Indicator 3b  Numbers of k**ey stakeholder**s – women, children and youth, returnees – with **peacebuilding competencies** and engaged in initiatives to effect meaningful change at the community level. | TBD | TBD | **TBD** | To be measured at endline |  |
| Indicator 3c  I**ncrease in the confidence** of civil society and community members that **opportunities exist for them to work with government** to encourage greater accountability and collaboration. Disaggregated by sex and age | Assalaya  a) Majority of respondnets state that existing initiatives include opportunities for the civil society/community members to work with government (to encourage greater accountability and collaboration).  Sheiria  a) Respondents generally think that there is opportunity for collaboration between the civil society and local Government. Only two respondents (Omda and female community member) say that this is not the case. From the state-level respondents the general view is that these channels exist  Yassin  a) Generally, respondents state that there is good interaction of the native administration, local government and community members and they are willing to coordinate whenever this may be required. The also say that these collaboration structures are also considered to include opportunities for the community members to interact with the local Government | TBD | **TBD** | To be measured at endline |  |
| Output 3.1  Community-based reconciliation mechanisms (CBRMs) functioning, networked across Darfur, and linked to State and National-level peace architecture | Indicator 3.1.1  Number of **functional community-based resolution mechanisms (CBRM)** in place | 1 (90% Male, 10% youth) | 15 (of which 30% female and 30% Youth) | 11 CBRMs  (27.3% women) | 11 CBRMs formed by UNDP comprising of 20 members each leading to a total of 220 members with 27.3% women | UNDP, UNHCR and FAO had to discuss and agree to use one committee in the villages. |
| Indicator 3.1.3 Percentage of community members who r**eported a conflict to CBRM** and are aware of the outcome (disaggregated by gender and type of conflict) | **10%** | **65%** | **TBD** | CBRMs formed and will be trained next week in collaboration with University of El Daein, then provided with a ledger to record cases as they are reported and adjudicated. |  |
| Output 3.2  Civil society mechanisms for protection of women and girls strengthened, and women empowered to claim rights and redress and participate equally in public affairs and community peacebuilding | Indicator 3.2.1  Number of community members **sensitized on women’s rights** (disaggregated by gender & age) | 0 | 210 (65% women; 40% youth) | TBD |  | Activity Planned for implementation in July |
| Indicator 3.2.2  Number of targeted community members in functional **community (micro-finance / CD addition) schemes** disaggregated by age and gender | 10 | 200 (60% women, 50% youth) | TBD |  | Activity Planned for implementation in July |
| 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)  Disaggregated by age/gender | TBD | UNICEF partner United Peace Organization (UPO) has been de-listed by the government | UNICEF anticipates further delays due to this. |
| Indicator 3.3.2  Number o**f inclusive youth initiatives designed,** and implementation plans developed that incorporate peacebuilding and conflict sensitivity approaches -Disaggregated by age/gender | 0 | 6 youth-led peacebuilding plans developed (2 led by female youth) | TBD | UNICEF partner United Peace Organization (UPO) has been de-listed by the government | UNICEF anticipates further delays due to this. |
| Output 3.4  IDP and returnee communities in Darfur enhance their capacities and mechanisms to secure their rights, strengthen their protection and engage in sustained peacebuilding | Indicator 3.4.1  Number of functional c**ommunity-based protection networks**, including women networks, applying AGDM and human rights approaches | 0 | 9 | **6** | Following the establishment of 6 Community-based Protection Networks (CBPNs) in three localities in Sharia, Assalaya & Yassin localities in December 2020, UNHCR trained the CBPN members on protection principles, protection coordination mechanisms, identification of person with special needs (PSNs), case management and referral pathways, among other topics. The members of the 6 CBPNs are comprised of 23 males and 22 females (among which 36 are youths). | Evolving COVID 19 pandemic and movement restriction |
| Indicator 3.4.2  % of individuals, disaggregated by age and gender, received p**aralegal assistance** and referral mechanisms support | 0 | 5% of targeted population | **TBD** | UNHCR identified 300 persons with specific needs (89 males, 211 females, of which 88 are youths), of which 203 benefited from referral services, including 60 individuals referred to health clinics, 50 referred to social services, and 93 referred to psycho-social support and counselling services. | Evolving COVID 19 pandemic and movement restriction |