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**PBF PROJECT progress report**

**COUNTRY:** SUDAN

**TYPE OF REPORT:** semi-annual

**YEAR of report:** 2021

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| **Project Title: Durable Solutions for Forced Displacement in West Darfur****Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway:** PBF/SDN/A-1 00119467  |
| **If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund:** [ ]  Country Trust Fund[ ]  Regional Trust Fund**Name of Recipient Fund:**       | **Type and name of recipient organizations:** **RUNO UNHCR (Convening Agency)****RUNO UNDP****RUNO UNICEF****RUNO IOM** |
| **Date of first transfer:** 02 January 2020**Project end date:** 30 December 2021**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** UNHCR $ 1,312,569.00UNDP $ 1,408,120.00UNICEF $ 1,000,0000.00IOM $ 600,000.00 Total: **$ 4,320,689.00**Approximate implementation rate as percentage of total project budget: 55%\*ATTACH PROJECT EXCEL BUDGET SHOWING CURRENT APPROXIMATE EXPENDITURE\***Gender-responsive Budgeting:**Indicate dollar amount from the project document to be allocated to activities focussed on gender equality or women’s empowerment:USD 1,490,743.96 (35% of budget)Amount expended to date on activities focussed on gender equality or women’s empowerment:USD 865,174.89 |
| **Project Gender Marker: GM2****Project Risk Marker: 1** - **Medium****Project PBF focus area: 2.3 Conflict Prevention/Management** |
| **Report preparation:**Project report prepared by: UNHCRProject report approved by: PBF SecretariatDid PBF Secretariat review the report: Yes |

**PART 1: OVERALL PROJECT PROGRESS**

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

On 15 January, the security situation in El Geneina, the capital of West Darfur, deteriorated due to the eruption of intercommunal violence, obliging UN agencies to shift their focus toward emergency response. This was followed by a three-week blockade of El Geneina, which impeded road access to Jebel Moon locality (i.e. target area for this project). A second wave of violence and conflict-related displacement took place in April, further disrupting implementation. Over 300 people have been killed in the fighting in 2021, with about 200 people killed and 300 injured in January and 117 killed and 283 in April.

While the violence did not spread from El Geneina to Jebel Moon, partly due to disparate conflict dynamics in these two locations, all PBF partners are based in El Geneina and their mobility was limited. Project implementation by PBF partners has therefore been delayed, and those involved in humanitarian response are particularly impacted. The UN’s implementing partners are also involved in the El Geneina response, and some temporarily pulled their staff from Jebel Moon to support with the emergency.

Following violence in January, PBF partners held an interagency discussion on the possibility of geographic reprioritisation from Jebel Moon to El Geneina. However, due to budgetary and programmatic constraints, it was decided through interagency consensus that Jebel Moon would remain the PBF target locality. In addition, it was agreed that communities in Jebel Moon, who already do not have equitable access to social services, would be negatively impacted in the case of reprogramming.

The situation in El Geneina has somewhat calmed down and PBF activities in Jebel Moon resumed in May. As of this reporting period, all UN agencies finalised staff recruitment and signed implementing partner agreements. UNHCR facilitated a meeting with state-level authorities to strengthen coordination with government. PBF partners conducted a three-day interagency mission to Jebel Moon and conducted one locality-level coordination meeting and three village-level coordination meetings with relevant stakeholders. On 31 May, UN agencies, NGO partners, and government counterparts were trained on conflict sensitivity and peacebuilding in a workshop in El Geneina, organised by the PBF Secretariat.

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):

Upcoming events include peace dialogue forums and peace conferences at the state, locality, and villages-levels, to be held with the participation of community leaders, native administration, community-based resolution mechanisms (CBRMs), internally displaced persons (IDPs), nomads, rule of law actors, civil society, peacebuilding institutions, and federal-level peacebuilding entities.

The construction of nine community support projects in PBF target villages, including construction and rehabilitation of classrooms and maintenance of handpumps, are also expected to be finalised. It is anticipated that the baseline survey report for Jebel Moon will be developed and shared by July 2021, which will inform an upcoming workshop to develop a locality-level Durable Solutions Action Plan.

Eleven community-based child protection networks will be established and trained on peacebuilding, psychosocial support, and community-based protection (e.g. code of conduct, child rights, child protection, and referral). Moreover, four youth discussions will be held to identify priorities issues for young people in Jebel Moon, and two sessions will be conducted to train youth and adolescents on peacebuilding and conflict resolution.

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-based structures established through this project have reportedly begun to have some positive impact on communities in Jebel Moon, particularly in terms of dispute resolution. One anecdotal example from December 2020 includes a land-related dispute in Fajola village in which a Sudanese returnee claimed land that had belonged to him seven years prior. However, in his seven years as a refugee in Chad, the land had been given by community leaders to another individual for cultivation. In collaboration with community leaders, the community reconciliation committee (CRC) reportedly solved the issue by dividing the land between the disputing parties.

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

**Outcome 1: Durable solutions for the return of IDPs and refugees and the residents are made possible by peaceful resolution of land disputes, and sustainable land and natural resource management**

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

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

While land is a key conflict driver in West Darfur, several land-related activities in Jebel Moon were put on hold during the reporting period to avoid the potential extension of conflict from El Geneina to Jebel Moon through the exacerbation of local land issues. Nevertheless, during the reporting period, UN-Habitat trained eight participants from the West Darfur State Ministry of Infrastructure and Urban Planning on participatory sketch mapping and village profiling, including utilisation of the Social Tenure Domain Model (STDM), in a joint, Darfur-wide training in North Darfur. The specialised training and provision of survey equipment to the Ministry has strengthened government capacity to conduct sketch mapping and demarcation of return villages in Jebel Moon, thus contributing to planning for durable solutions. In addition, the training contributed to improved coordination and communication between State Line Ministries in the five Darfur states.

Through the establishment of seven community reconciliation committees (CRCs), this project contributed to the capacity of communities to peacefully resolve disputes, including those related to access to water, which is a primary conflict driver in Jebel Moon. Members of the CRCs received training on legal procedures related to land and property, which will also support the peaceful resolution of land disputes. Alongside the CRCs, the commencement of community support projects, such as the construction of a police station in Jiljilak village and the rehabilitation of water yards in Seleah town and Aroshero IDP settlement, are intended to lay the groundwork for durable solutions, including the return of IDPs and Sudanese refugees in Chad to their areas of origin in Jebel Moon locality. In addition, during a five-day registration campaign in March and April, 2,675 individuals were identified and registered for the process of obtaining civil documentation, which is an integral step towards durable solutions. Their applications for civil documents are under processing by the Civil Registry.

Data collection for the baseline survey was carried out across 13 villages in Jebel Moon from late December 2020 to February 2021, with a total of 1,438 household surveys conducted. Data analysis is ongoing in preparation for locality-level durable solutions action planning.

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

The data collection exercises ensured representation of both women and men, including during community validation sessions. The analysis of the data, which is pending, will be age/gender disaggregated. Out of the total enumerators recruited for data collection, 30 percent were women. Unfortunately, more female enumerators could not be recruited, likely due to gender sensitivities around travel between communities/villages and insecurity in Jebel Moon at the time of data collection.

Selection of community support projects was based on extensive consultations with men, women, and youth, resulting in consensus on interventions needed to address priority community needs in the areas of water and sanitation, education, and rule of law. Men, women, boys, and girls were supported to obtain civil documents. Women and youth are active participants in the CRCs, thereby ensuring their presence in decision-making forums (out of 66 committee members, 19 are women and 24 are youth, including 12 young women; 26 of the CRC members have received training on Age, Gender, and Diversity Mainstreaming). Unfortunately, a gender capacity building workshop organised for UN staff and implementing partners was postponed due to the insecurity in El Geneina.

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

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

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

The absence of security forces and formal judicial authorities is a significant challenge in Jebel Moon. As a way to promote responsive security and justice institutions, members of the police, judiciary, prosecutor’s office, women’s unions, civil administration, Ministry of Agriculture, and University of Geneina were trained on land law reform, focusing on customary land ownership and recognising women’s access to land. 43 participants, among whom six were women, attended the training, which created a pool of resource persons available to support police deployments in Jebel Moon. In addition, 18 staff from the Sudanese Police Forces (SPF), including four women, were trained on how to conduct community patrols, intelligence-led policing, and early warning and response. A further 10 SPF officers, including two women, were provided tactical intervention and first responder training. The trained staff were a part of the police deployment to Jebel Moon, which aims to decrease levels of violence in the locality and contribute to community satisfaction with formal rule of law mechanisms through increased police presence, capacity, and culture of service-orientation.

Four male police officers at the SPF Headquarters in El Geneina were also provided training on how to run a Digital Control Room and consolidate data from all localities of West Darfur for data analysis. The aim of this training was to enhance the responsiveness of security forces to incidents of violence, including sexual- and gender-based violence (SGBV).

**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)*

Sixteen percent of participants in the SPF capacity building were women, who will now be participating in community patrols by security forces in Jebel Moon. Due to their training, participation, and engagement with local communities, the aim is to create an environment in which female community members are able to report sensitive cases, such as SGBV, to the police.

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

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

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

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

Six community-based protection networks (CBPNs) were also established in Jebel Moon locality. The committee members, who represent key community stakeholders such as women and youth, were trained on protection principles (do no harm, accountability to affected populations, etc.), and provided refresher trainings on Age, Gender, and Diversity Mainstreaming. Importantly, eight out of 105 committee members are persons with disabilities. The CBPNs will be a platform through which to deliver protection and assistance programs in Jebel Moon, while also serving as a platform for civil society mobilisation and engagement with government. In addition, through the CBPNs, the project supported 662 persons with paralegal assistance, thus strengthening the capacity of community members to secure their rights.

PBF partners are currently discussing harmonisation of the various community-based structures established under this project, including through possible joint capacity building for committee members.

**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)*

Under this Outcome, 10 microfinance schemes were rolled out to benefit 200 women, which aims to facilitate the participants’ meaningful engagement in the community through improved livelihoods and decision-making opportunities. The same beneficiaries will be sensitised on leadership skills and women’s rights.

All CBPNs are comprised of men, women, and youth who work together, in community leadership roles, to advance protection and solutions, including for women and girls. Persons with specific needs – of all ages and genders – were referred to specialized social service providers. Age, Gender, and Diversity Mainstreaming is intended to ensure that all persons of concern fully participate in decisions and enjoy equal access to and utilization of services.

**PART III: CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES**

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| **Monitoring:** Please list monitoring activities undertaken in the reporting period (1000 character limit)-Joint field visit to Jebel Moon in May 2021-PBF Monitoring Tool for the Darfur Programme-PBF Interagency Workplan-Biweekly Reporting Template (UN-Habitat)-Regular monitoring and coordination meetings with implementing partners | Do outcome indicators have baselines? Yes Has the project launched perception surveys or other community-based data collection?Under Output 1.2, the project carried out a comprehensive intentions and perceptions survey among IDPs in Jebel Moon as a part of the baseline survey data collection exercise conducted from December 2020 to January 2021. |
| **Evaluation:** Has an evaluation been conducted during the reporting period?No | Evaluation budget (response required):-To be discussed with the PBF Secretariat.If project will end in next six months, describe the evaluation preparations *(1500 character limit)*:       |
| **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:**UNHCR**CERF US$ 866,918Durable solutions and life-saving stabilization support for IDPs, Sudanese IDP/refugee returnees and hosting communities in SudanUNAMID/SLF US$ 412,250Durable Solutions/Livelihoods and Immediate Service Delivery under State Liaison Function - SLF III, SLF V and SLF IV**UNDP**CERF US$ 500,000UNAMID/SLF US$ 324,049 |
| **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)* | Implementing partners would benefit from capacity building on the operationalisation of gender mainstreaming policies and guidelines into implementation of the PBF project. |

**PART IV: COVID-19**

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

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

$0

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

None

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

[ ]  Reinforce crisis management capacities and communications

[ ]  Ensure inclusive and equitable response and recovery

[ ]  Strengthen inter-community social cohesion and border management

[ ]  Counter hate speech and stigmatization and address trauma

[ ]  Support the SG’s call for a global ceasefire

[x]  Other (please describe): No adjustments done

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

**PART V: INDICATOR BASED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT**

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

|  | **Performance Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Indicator Milestone** | **Current indicator progress** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay****(if any)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Outcome 1****Durable solutions for the return of IDPs and refugees and the residents are made possible by peaceful resolution of land disputes, and sustainable land and natural resource management** | Indicator 1.1Percentage of community members reporting improved socio-economic conditions (social cohesion and economic opportunities) in their locality. Disaggregated by sex and age | a) Employment rate: 79% b) Access to education: 36% | TBD | N/A | TBC | Baseline indicators only recently finalised and indicator progress will be reported in the next reporting period. |
| Indicator 1.2Increase in the extent to which local communities support the return and/or peaceful integration and continued presence of forcibly displaced persons and report positive interactions. Disaggregated by sex and age | a) Host Communities (non-displaced) that Support Returnees: 96% b) Host Communities (non-displaced) that Support IDPS: 75% | TBD | N/A | TBC | Baseline indicators only recently finalised and indicator progress will be reported in the next reporting period. |
| Indicator 1.3Percentage of community members across all groups in the target areas reporting improved access to legal documentation and livelihood opportunities disaggregated by sex and age  | a) No legal documentation: 25% b) Employment rate: 79% | TBD | N/A | TBC | Baseline indicators only recently finalised and indicator progress will be reported in the next reporting period. |
| Output 1.1Government capacities built for resolution of land issues, including gender issues, at Locality level, and Locality Action Plans produced | Indicator 1.1.1Percentage of land institutions with improved arbitration, registration & sketch mapping capacities to deliver on their mandates | 15% | 60% | 60% | Stakeholder engagements have been carried out. In addition, capacity development for 8 staff (including 2 women) from the West Darfur State Ministry of Infrastructure and Urban Planning has taken place (a total of 30 Ministry employees, or a targetted 27% of staff, will be trained).  | Insecurity in El Geneina delayed the rollout of some land-related activities as a way of minimising potential exacerbation of tensions in Jebel Moon. |
| Indicator 1.1.4Number of inclusive stakeholder consultations on land reforms for drafting land legislation | 2 | 6 | 6 | Delayed | Insecurity in El Geneina delayed the rollout of some land-related activities as a way of minimising potential exacerbation of tensions im Jebel Moon. |
| Output 1.2Planning for durable solutions informs Locality Action Plans | Indicator 1.2.1# of inclusive locality Action Plan for durable solutions developed based on disaggregated data in target locations  | 0 | 1 | 1 | Data collection for the durable solutions analysis is complete, and the draft durable solutions report is underway. Community validation of the findings has been completed.  | Data collection was delayed due to the Covid-19 pandemic which, in turn, delayed the action planning process. The Action Plan workshop to design interventions based on the analysis and community priorities is planned for July. |
| Indicator 1.2.2# of community support projects identified, implemented and utilized by the community | 0 | 8 | 8 | Construction of 9 community support projects ongoing, including construction/ rehabilitation of classrooms in Fajola and Aroshoro; water and sanitation projects in Jiljilak and Aroshoro; water yards in Seleah and Aroshoro; and police post in Jiljilak. The constructions are complemented by provision of furniture and teaching/learning materials to the schools, training of teachers, training of water committees, and provision of equipment and furniture to the Child and Family Protection Unit in Seleah.  | Covid-19 related restrictions delayed the initiation of the community support projects. Insecurity in El Geneina further delayed the transportation of construction materials to Jebel Moon. Completion and handover of projects is planned for September. |
| Indicator 1.2.3# of individuals, disaggregated by age and gender, obtained civil documentation | a) No legal documentation: 25% | 15% of IDPs in target locations | 15% | A 5-day registration campaign was held in March to April 2021, in cooperation with the governmental Civil Registration Mobile Team. 2,675 IDPs and returnees without personal, property, and land documentation were registered, and issuance of personal documentation has started.  | Covid-19 related restrictions delayed the initiation of the registration process. Gender and age disaggregated data is currently unavailable. |
| Indicator 1.2.4# of community reconciliation committees, with women and youth representation, established and provided with trainings and technical support to carry out intercommunal dialogue, mediation and dispute resolution | 0 | 6 | 6 | 7 community reconciliation committees established in Seleah, Fajola, Manjura, Bardy, Jiljil, Jiljilak, and Gozminno/Aroshero, with a total of 66 members (47 men, 19 women, and 24 youth, of whom 12 are young men and 12 are young women). 26 committee members (22 women and 4 men, mainly youth) have received training on Age, Gender, and Diversity Mainstreaming. | Committees were restructured to improve diversity among members and geographical coverage. |
| Output 1.3Locality-level Land and Natural Resource Management Plans prepared on an inclusive and participatory basis | Indicator 1.3.1Number of IDPs, returnees, host communities and nomads participating within community-based resolution mechanisms disaggregated by gender | 10Host community (non-displaced): 65%Return IDPs: 65%IDPs: 65% Nomads: 59% Total community households who indicated participating in a public meeting in which local reconciliation initiatives or peace processes were discussed, at least once in the past six months: 36% | 60 (20% female; 15% youth) | 60 (20% female; 15% youth) | Delayed | Insecurity in El Geneina delayed the rollout of some land-related activities as a way of minimising potential exacerbation of tensions in Jebel Moon. |
| Indicator 1.3.2Number of community initiatives jointly planned by nomads and farmers, used and managed including livestock migratory routes, water resources and veterinary services | 0 | 3 | 3 | Delayed | Insecurity in El Geneina delayed the rollout of some land-related activities as a way of minimising potential exacerbation of tensions in Jebel Moon. |
| **Outcome 2****Good governance is instituted at locality level and confidence of people built: armed groups are disarmed, demobilised and reintegrated into society; freedom of movement and physical security is taken for granted by men and women and the rule of law is perceived to be applied without fear or favour; quality basic services are accessible to all, and all feel a stakeholder to their provision.** | Indicator 2.1Percentage of community members reporting a perceived decrease in levels of violence within and between communities and groups, including a decrease in GBV and violations of rights of the child. Disaggregated by sex and age | Community members who:Reported feeling safe to walk in the neighbourhood at night: 78% \*Female-headed households: 81% \*Male-headed households: 77% ii. Reported feeling safe to walk in the neighbourhood during the day: 91% \*Female-headed households: 97% \*Male-headed households: 92% iii. Often/very often encountering safety and security incident during the 12 months prior to data collection: 21% \*Female-headed households: 21% \*Male-headed households: 21% | TBD | N/A | TBC | Baseline indicators only recently finalised and indicator progress will be reported in the next reporting period. |
| Indicator 2.2Percentage of community members reporting increased satisfaction with informal and formal rule of law mechanisms/ initiatives. Disaggregated by sex and age | a) HHs having reported incident to police: 32% b) HHs having reported incident to village committee: 19% c) HHs reporting to police who say issue was fairly resolved: 11%d) HHs reporting to village committee who say issue was fairly resolved: 29% | 40% | N/A | TBC | Baseline indicators only recently finalised and indicator progress will be reported in the next reporting period. |
| Indicator 2.3Percentage of community members reporting satisfaction with equitable access to quality basic social services. Disaggregated by sex and age | Satisfied with sanitation: 31% Satisfied with health: 50%Satisfied with administration services: 76% | 40% | 60% | TBC | Baseline indicators only recently finalised and indicator progress will be reported in the next reporting period. |
| Output 2.1Governance system reinforced at the local level | Indicator 2.1.1Percentage of functional local governance forums advocating for policy change, social accountability and inclusion of women and youth in leadership positions. | 10% | 45% | 45% | Government institutions have been consulted for the establishment of functional governance forums.  | Covid-19 related restrictions delayed the initiation of activities. The capacity and composition of these forums will be strengthened and reformulated respectively in the next reporting period. |
| Indicator 2.1.2Percentage of authorities adopting the developed guidelines for effective mandate delivery | 0% | 10% | 10% | Local government authorities were engaged. | Covid-19 related restrictions delayed the initiation of activities. A consultant will be contracted to work with the local government at state and locality levels to develop the guidelines for effective mandate delivery. |
| Output 2.2Responsive security and justice institutions promoted through increasing their presence, capacities, and service-oriented culture | Indicator 2.2.1Number of functional police posts established to increase SPF presence in target communities | 9 | 10 | N/A | State-level Sudanese Police Force (SPF) engaged, location identified, and contractor engaged, but establishment of police post affected by El Geneina conflict. | Initially delayed due to government restrictions related to Covid-19 pandemic, and subsequently delayed due to insecurity in El Geneina |
| Indicator 2.2.2Number of trained police personnel with improved skills and ability to perform their duties (disaggregated by gender and status i.e. newly recruited/been there for last 12 months).  | 0 | 40 (20% women) | 40 (20% women) | 75 (16% women) : 43 participants (6 women) from the SPF trained on land law reform; 18 SPF staff (4 women) trained to conduct community patrols, intelligence-led policing, and early warning and early response; 10 SPF Officers (2 women) received tactical intervention and first responder training; 4 SPF Officers (all males) trained on how to run the Digital Control Room. |       |
| Output 2.3Increased access to equitable quality basic services  | Indicator 2.3.1Percentage of out of schoolgirls, boys and adolescents across diverse target groups accessing formal and informal education with direct support from the project | a) Access to education: 36% b) Access to informal education: 23% | 80% (45% girls) | 80% (45% girls) | 4 schools were selected in Mastrriha, Seleah, Gozminno, and Manjura. So far rehabilitation of one school with 3 classrooms in Mastrriha village was completed by Ministry of Education. Total number of children attending in Mastrriha school are 170 (92 boys, 78 girls). |       |
| Indicator 2.3.2Number of girls, boys, women and men from diverse community groups having access to safe drinking water and sanitation | TBD | 10,000 (as a % of population, determined upon selection of village clusters) | 10,000 | In progress. UNICEF facilitated consultations in the target areas, to supporting communities in identifying their WASH needs, while in parallel mapping existing WASH committees and their potential as peace resources. Bills of Quantities are prepared for hardware components. | Starting June, UNICEF’s implementing partner, IAS, will implement WASH activities. Four schools in Mastrriha, Seleah, Gozminno, and Manjura were selected. IAS will also implement upgrading water supply system for the selected villages. Community Lead Total Sanitation (CLTS) progam will be implemented in all four of the selected villages to stop the open defecation practices. |
| Output 2.4Capacities of services providers and communities are enhanced to manage and deliver basic services in a responsive, and inclusive way)  | Indicator 2.4.1Number of Education officials and PTA members reporting a greater understanding of the theory and practice of conflict sensitivity and peacebuilding  | 0 | 50 education officials, 160 PTA members (at least 40% female) | 50 education officials, 160 PTA members | N/A  | This activity has not started yet. Delays due to school closures as a result of Covid-19 restrictions. Progress will be made once preparatory activities have taken place. UNICEF led discussions with the Ministry of Education to plan for implementing this activity. UNICEF’s implementing partner, CDF, has signed the Memorandum of Understanding with the Ministry of Education to implement training for teachers and PTAs. |
| Indicator 2.4.2Percentage of community members (men and women) who perceive the water committees as an effective mechanism in resolving tensions and disputes about water | a) Community members (men and women) who perceive the water committees as an effective mechanism in resolving tensions and disputes about water: 31%i) Male headed households: 29% ii) Female headed households: 35% | 70% (at least 40% women) | 70% (at least 40% women) | N/A | Activity has not started yet. Initially delayed due to government restrictions related to Covid-19 pandemic. UNICEF led discussions with Ministry of Education to plan for implementation. IAS has started community consultation to establish water committees in Mastrriha, Seleah, Gozminno, and Manjura villages. Water committees will be trained on water source management skills to enable them facilitate water disputes. |
| **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 committees) in target localities  | a) Agricultural land issues reported to community village: 30% b) Satisfied with the outcome of reporting (issue resolved and satisfied about the outcome): 0% c) Community members (men and women) who perceive the water committees as an effective mechanism in resolving tensions and disputes about water: 31% | TBD | N/A | TBC | Baseline indicators only recently finalised and indicator progress will be reported in the next reporting period. |
| Indicator 3.2Numbers 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 | TBC | Baseline indicators only recently finalised and indicator progress will be reported in the next reporting period. |
| Indicator 3.3Increase 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 | TBD | TBD | N/A | TBC | Baseline indicators only recently finalised and indicator progress will be reported in the next reporting period. |
| Output 3.1Community-based reconciliation mechanisms (CBRMs) functioning, networked across Darfur, and linked to State and National-level peace architecture | Indicator 3.1.1Number of functional community-based resolution mechanisms (CBRM) in place  | 1 (90% male; 10% youth) | 10 (of which 30% female and 30% male youth) | 10 (of which 30% female and 30% male youth) | 12 (18% women; 28% youth): 12 CBRMs in place with 180 members (33 women, 51 youth, 43 nomads) established and functional |  |
| Indicator 3.1.2Number of community members actively participating in different peace initiatives (dialogue & conference) disaggregated by gender and age | Host community (non-displaced): 65% Return IDPs: 65% IDPs: 65% Nomads: 59% Total community households who indicated participating in a public meeting in which local reconciliation initiatives or peace processes were discussed, at least once in the past six months: 36% | 200 (15% women; 20% youth) | 200 (15% women; 20% youth) | Dialogues and conferences postponed | Insecurity in El Geneina affected the conduct of the peace dialogues and conferences, both in Jebel Moon locality and in El Geneina town. |
| Output 3.2Civil society mechanisms for protection of women and girls strengthened, and women empowered to claim rights and redress and participate equally in public affairs and community peacebuilding | Indicator 3.2.1Number of community members sensitized on women’s rights (disaggregated by gender & age) | 0 | 200 (65 women; 40% youth) | 200 (65 women; 40% youth) | A community-based organization, the Darfur IDP Women’s Protection Network, was engaged to focus on awareness raising of stakeholders on leadership skills, legal reform, and women’s rights, including international and regional treaties (Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women - CEDAW; African Protocol for Women). |       |
| Indicator 3.2.2Number of targeted women in functional community microfinance schemes disaggregated by age and gender | 20 | 200 (60% women; 50% youth) | 200 | 10 microfinance schemes initiated with 200 women, who were trained on bookkeeping, constitution development (i.e. on guidelines and framework of the schemes), and other key topics. |       |
| Output 3.3Vulnerable children and youth have enhanced capacity to advocate for and engage in peacebuilding initiatives | Indicator 3.3.1Percentage of children/youth in the youth center’s catchment area who have benefitted from the youth center services | 0 | 60% (at least 50% girls/young women) | 60% (at least 50% girls/young women) | In progress. Following achieved so far: 1) Community consultations to establish 11 community-based child protection networks; 2) Youth group members mobilized for engagement in social change and to end negative social norms; 3) Technical staff recruited, including social workers.  | Initially delayed due to government restrictions related to Covid-19 pandemic. Rehabilitation/construction of youth-friendly centers in the 4 selected villages will start next quarter.  |
| Indicator 3.3.2Number of inclusive youth initiatives designed, and implementation plans developed that incorporate peacebuilding and conflict sensitivity approaches | TBD | 6 youth-led peacebuilding plans are developed (2 led by female youth) | 6 | In progress.  | Initially delayed due to government restrictions related to Covid-19 pandemic. Activity will be implemented in next reporting period after completion of ongoing preparatory activities, including training, facilitating youth discussions, and supporting development of activity plans for youth-led initiatives. UNICEF is recruiting International UNV to support youth and adolescent engagement and to identify potential youth groups in selected villages to be engaged with life skills training, youth leadership training, and leading peace initiatives. |
| Output 3.4IDP and returnee communities in Darfur enhance their capacities and mechanisms to secure their rights, strengthen their protection and engage in sustained peacebuilding | Indicator 3.4.1# of functional community-based protection networks, including women networks, applying AGDM and human rights approaches | 0 | 6 | 6 | 6 community-based protection networks have been established in Seleah, Fajola, Manjura, Bardy, Jiljilak, and Gozminno/Aroshero of Jebel Moon locality, and committee members trained on Age, Gender, Diversity Mainstreaming. Planned activities will be elaborated upon in next reporting period.  | Committees were restructured from 24 to 6. Gender and age disaggregated data currently unavailable due to committee restructuring. |
| Indicator 3.4.2% of individuals, disaggregated by age and gender, received paralegal assistance and referral mechanisms support | 0 | 5% of targeted populations | 5% | In 2021, 662 persons with specific needs were identified. Legal experts hired by implementing partner, World Relief, provided legal consultations to 168 IDPs (68 men, 85 women, 15 children) identified as in need of special protection. Some cases were referred to informal structures on conflict resolution and water management. | Delays were due to inability of World Relief to hire and mobilize legal experts from El Geneina to Jebel Moon as a result of intercommunal violence in El Geneina. |