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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: Transition to Sustainable Peace in Central Darfur****Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway: PBF/SDN/A-4 (00119470)** |
| **If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund:** [ ]  Country Trust Fund[ ]  Regional Trust Fund**Name of Recipient Fund:** N/A | **Type and name of recipient organizations:** **RUNO** UNICEF (Convening Agency**)****RUNO** UNDP**RUNO** UNHCR |
| **Date of first transfer:** 2 January 2020**Project end date:** 31 December 2021 (but a 6-month no-cost extension has been requested)**Is the current project end date within 6 months?** Yes (but a 6-month no-cost extension has been requested) |
| **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** **UNICEF:** $1,500,000**UNDP:** $ 955,199**UNHCR:** $ 1,083,909**Total:** **$ 3,539,106**Approximate implementation rate as percentage of total project budget: 56%\*ATTACH PROJECT EXCEL BUDGET SHOWING CURRENT APPROXIMATE EXPENDITURE\***Gender-responsive Budgeting:**Indicate dollar amount from the project document to be allocated to activities focussed on gender equality or women’s empowerment: $1,093,904 Amount expended to date on activities focused on gender equality or women’s empowerment: $1,158,627 |
| Project Gender Marker: GM2Project Risk Marker: 1Project PBF focus area: 2.3 |
| **Report preparation:**Project report prepared by UNICEFProject report approved by: PBF SecretariatDid 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.) (1500character limit):**

Despite challenges at the beginning of the year, UN agencies and implementing partners managed to accelerate the implementation of the PBF activities and steady progress is now being made. Challenges have included the currency fluctuations leading to slow signing of partnership agreements, lack of access to SLA/AW controlled areas in Nertiti locality, and lack of access to parts of Um Dukhun locality due to heavy rains. Local authorities in the Nertiti locality (West Jebel Marra) denied access to the SLA/AW controlled areas, because they could not ensure the security of the UN agencies and IPs. In an effort to resolve this, the project team established direct contact with the SLA/AW and local community leaders to get their support for the implementation of the PBF project. Once the SLA/AW and local communities were in agreement, the UN agencies were able to convince the local government to provide access for PBF implementation. Some project partners prioritized some activities in Um Dukhun, in anticipation of impassable roads due to rains, such as construction of schools.

The UN agencies have requested a no-cost extension of 6 months and are committed to deliver all planned PBF activities by June 2022. However, at the time of reporting, a military coup has just taken place and prime minister Hamdok, several ministers and other public figures have been detained. It is unclear at this time how the coup is going to affect implementation of the project.

Due to COVID, a few projects delayed at kickoff, such were postponed until the situation allowed. Fuel crisis increased the cost of transportation, while heavy rains impeded movement to some field stations

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):

The project will facilitate a durable solutions workshop and a peace conference in Um Dukhun, ensuring the participation of all relevant stakeholders between 1-3 of December 2021. The protection networks and reconciliation committees will continue to provide referrals, paralegal assistance, public awareness, and support with civil documentation. The construction of a hafir and multi-purpose community centres will be finalized. More water points and yards, 2 FCPUs, school constructions, and provision of school furniture for both teachers and students as well. In addition, PTA training in peacebuilding as well as provision of school grants for students clubs for their implementation in sports, hygiene and Conflict Resolution clubs will be done. Formation and training of mother groups in the schools to advocate in school management and improvement as well as lifeskills training for youth and youth engagement in peacebuilding. Lastly, there is a 40 KM migratory route between Kor Ramlla and Metti that will be demarcated using concrete bars for the animal herders, and will ensure the farmers do not cultivate within it. This is expected to reduce the conflict between the farmers and animal herders.

 Finally an end evaluation will be conducted.

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):

The project ensured locality level coordination, through the joint monitoring field visits, for stakeholders to share ideas, dialogue over resources and contribute to desired changes to the project. Participants included the native administrations, executive directors, police officers, HAC commissioners, CBRMs, the peace center of the university of Zaleingi, resistance committees, youth representatives, women representatives, nomadic representatives, and IDP representatives and implementing partners. This enhanced knowledge and prioritizaition of PBF interventions, led to more inclusive and regular dialogues between communities and local governments as well as communities/local authorities with humanitarian agencies, more buy-in for the project from local authorities as they continuously facilitated access to the project sites as well as locations under SLA/AW control, led to agreements between different commuinties (farmers and nomads over grazing routes, and on rainfed farmland after the harvest.

The project also positively contributed towards durable solutions for IDPs and returnees, including facilitating access to 4900 civil documentations, mainly national identity cards, essential documentation for the formation of citizen’s file in GoS database, and for proving and safeguarding nationality; property rights; life events – birth, marriage, divorce; right to vote; and access to cash assistance programme “Thamarat” for vulnerable families across Sudan.

The formation and training of 10 CBRMs composed of 100 members (35 women; 10 young women; 15 young men) and (CRCs) in different communities provided mechanisms for conflict prevention and resolution, leading to the resolution of 47 disputes on farm destruction and GBV while CBRM resolved 34 cases and refered 13 to relevant authorities. Capacity building activities at the locality level, strengthened rural courts and access to justice for SGBV survivors.

**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 resolution committees (CRC), composed of farmers and pastoralists, resolved 8 conflicts related to crop destruction by livestock belonging to nomads, resulting in the provision of compensation to the farmers (i.e. livestock provided to owners of destroyed farms). Hassan Yousif, a 30-year-old member of the Thur CRC said: “People who were fighting last year now regularly meet to exchange on the importance of peace and reconciliation amongst their community and manage to resolve grievances without escalation into inter-communal conflicts.”

Apeace conference was conducted in Nertiti from 29-30 September 2021,with the participation of 77 stakeholder (18 women and 19 youth) from farmers (Tama, Fur, Masalit, Zagawa, Hotia tribes) and Nomads tribes (Missiria, Bani halba, Sharafa) including CBRMs, IDPs, rule of law actors, civil society, peacebuilding institutions, and federal-level peacebuilding entities. A peaceful coexistence agreement was signed by the participating groups to improve tolerance between farmers and nomadic communities.

Community and locality level peace dialogue forumsconducted in Umdukhun and Nertiti involved local leaders, Resistance committees, youth, Women, CBRMs, Executive directors, Police officers, HAC commissioners, nomads, IDPs and peace studies institution of Zalingei university representatives. *‘ have helped reduce conflicts between farmers and nomads, people discuss their issues freely and collectively find solutions”* – Mohammed Ahmed Yousif (Um Dukhun local leader)

In June 2021, a workshop was conducted on the impact of climate change on agriculture and natural resource in Nertiti town. The workshop was attended by 33 men and 8 women from six targeted villages (Khor Ramlla, Toor, Nerrtiti, Gorni, Gildo and Eridiba). The main topics of the workshops focused on the negative effects of climate change on livestock and agriculture production as well as environmental degradation which creates high competition around limited natural resources. The impact of the workshop increased awareness of rehabilitation of pasture through pasture broadcasting, construction of fire lines for pasture protection and establishment of community forests construction of hafirs, dams and water yards for both agriculture and livestock watering.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In order to strengthen government capacity to resolve land-related conflicts, the capacity of Land Arbitration Committees was built, including support to returnee landowners to officially register their lands. Over 300 farm owners (60 women) had their land registered with support from land arbitration committees, ensuring that all land-related conflicts were resolved at village and locality level.

Two haffiers targeting nomadic communities were rehabilated in Morayah and Abujaradil villages. The project also held four consultations on customary and statutory land laws raising community awareness on the two different laws and targeting both farmers and nomads leading to peaceful resolution of and conflicts in the state.

Community natural resource management was promoted through the establishment of two fenced community farms at Thour and Gourni (Nertiti) using Gum Arabic trees to demarcate the farms from the grazing areas and migratory routes. These protected natural resources helped in reducing conflict with nomads since they were demarcated and protected with the support of both nomads and farmers

Nomadic communities and returnees of Thour and Gourni were targeted with environmental management initiatives which targeted 120 women with fuel efficient stoves meant to reduce women frequency to the forests searching for firewood which was inadvetantly exposing the women to protection issues.

This project contributed to the capacity of communities in resolving 161 disputes according to CBRMs and CRCs including those related to access to land and water, which are primary conflict drivers in the target localities. Needs identification exercises, prioritization, and designing of community support projects (CSPs) through consultations held with the communities, including women and youth of different tribes, positively contributed to meaningful participation, effective dialogue, and promotion of ownership. CSPs, such as the construction youth center in Motor village, community center in Thur village, animal husbandry training in Saga Dir village, and income generation activities in Fogodeko village are laying the groundwork for durable solutions for IDPs and refugees, including the return of IDPs and Sudanese refugees in Chad to their areas of origin in Um Dukhun locality.

In addition, 4,900 individuals were identified and registered by the mobile Civil Registry team for obtaining national identity number, a necessary requirement for the national identification card. The Civil Registry Office confirmed that the collected data is in the process of being uploaded into the Sudanese National Documentation Program, which is the last step before issuing the national identity number document. As for those whose data is already uploaded, the delay in issuing the national identity number is due to the lack of security papers, which authenticate the documents as originals.

The project also mapped out the hotspot areas along the livestock migratory routes stretching 75 km in West Jebel Mara. 35 out of 75 kms were demarcated, starting from Wadi Mello to Jebel Melgo to Khor Ramlla.

**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 area-level data collection ensured representation of both women and men, including during community validation exercises, i.e. 73% of respondents were female in Nertiti and 60 % in Um Dukhun. Women and youth were active participants in the CRCs, thereby ensuring their presence in decision-making forums (out of 110 committee members: 56 % men 18 % women and 25% youth).

A total of 29% women participated in land related consultations, where their concerns were noted for inclusion in land-related policy. The 20% of women owning land have started the process of land registration, which is key to women’s empowerment.

A total 240 people from six villages, 42 of whom were women, 72 youth, and 126 men, including civil administrations and community leaders, in collaboration with the Nertiti locality department of Lands, were responsible for selecting the beneficiaries to participate in the a workshop on climate change, peace building and livestock migratory routes mapping, demarcation and installation of the concrete bars along the route( Goldo, Gorni, Nirtiti,Khor ramla Goz Mata)

**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)*

To strengthen the rule of law, help enhance the effective command and control among Sudanese Police Forces and advocate for the inclusion of women in police structures, 28 SPF staff (5 female, and 23 male) were trained on 4 thematic policing areas; namely conduct of patrols, intelligence policing, early warning and early response, and public order management. The trained staff were also part of the police deployed to Neriti and Umm Dukhun localities to maintain law and order following the exit of UNAMID. Additoinally, in collaboration with UNITAMS Police Advisory Unit in Zalingei, 45 Sudanese Police Officers and community police volunteers (15 women) in Nertiti were trained on investigation, Women, and Child Rights, and Community Policing. They trained police and volunteers expressed satisfaction on the skills learnt and immediately put them to use in promoting rule of law in the communities.

Prisons and Reformatory Administration received significant infrastructure support, including refurbishment and furnishment of buildings, a high offender dormitory and a visiting bay where offenders from Nertiti and Um Dukhun will be incarcerated.

As part of the efforts to increase equal access to quality education services, 4 new classrooms and 2 offices were constructed, 11 existing classrooms and two latrines were rehabilitated in the Nertiti and Um Dukhun localities. In addition, seven schools were provided with supplies, including benches, desks and black boards. The capacities of 210 members (75 women) of Parent-Teacher-Associations were strengthened on school management and peacebuilding. The project brought together all ethnic groups in the target villages to participate in the construction of the facilities, the distribution of supplies and the peacebuilding trainings and they are now sharing the educational services peacefully, rather than accessing them separately.

In order to improve equal access to basic water and sanitation services, construction of eight hand pumps and one water yard in Nertiti and Um Dukhun localities was achieved, serving 11,500 community members (2,581 women, 2,479 men, 3,284 girls and 3,156 boys). A community-led sanitation program was rolled out benefitting 2,800 people (628 women, 604 men, 800 girls and 768 boys) and formed 11 Water, Sanitation and Health (WASH) committees (55 members, 30 women and 25 men). The WASH committees were trained on water management and basics of community dialogue, conflict resolution and the committees have already been active in resolving 13 disputes, including conflicts over water queues and fetching times for the people from the satellite communities.

**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)*

Inclusion of women in rule of law activities is a difficult achievement considering the cultural beliefs where women are traditionally considered not suitable for public policing work. The project managed to build the capacity of 18% women Sudanese Police Officers so that community women feel comfortable reporting sensitive cases.

Through the establishment and training of Community Based Child protection Networks, of 75 members, 30 of these are women. In the role of CBCPN which included referral of children to other services, women became more active.

Mother groups in schools ensured more women participation in the management of school affairs. They participated in school enrolment and retention through ‘girls education messages’ during women gatherings for both farmers and nomads. In Umdukhun majority of school age girls have been sent to schools and more mothers enrolled in AL centres.

As Nertiti locality is considered among the highest localities for incidents of SGBV, provision of 9 additional water points within villages reduced the exposure of women and girls walking long distances to fetch water. In addition, as part of the hygiene promotion, special sessions were provided on menstrual hygiene management (MHM) for women and girls.

**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)*

The project promoted community involvement in protection through the establishment of 11 community-based protection networks (CBPNs) comprised of 52 members (18 women, 34 men (11 young women and 6 young men)) from all community groups. The CBPNs are supported by youth networks, representing the most proactive young women and men in the communities, and were trained in advocacy, SGBV, survivor-centred approaches in protection and response, referral pathways, peer-to-peer psychosocial support, and human rights. This contributed to strengthening and expansion of community-based protection mechanisms. A total of 1,097 individuals (227 male, 450 female in Nertiti; 145 male, 275 female in Um Dukhun) were referred to service providers, with majority for paralegal and documentation assistance. Amongst them, 15 cases (13 women, 2 men) were supported with emergency individual protection assistance. In addition, the paralegal assistance for IDPs and returnees focused on legal awareness sessions and legal counselling, on HLP, civil documentation, human rights, GBV and child protection. A total of 2,987 persons received paralegal counselling.

10 (CBRMs) were established with a composition of 100 members (35 women; 10 young women; 15 young men), and are now functioning well to support the peace building efforts in the target localities. CBRMs comprise of farmers and nomads from different tribes youth and women. A peace conference was held in Nertiti with 77 attendees (18 women and 19 youth) inclusive of CBRMs, UNITAMS, UN Agencies, government authorities including the Wali, and all tribes. All parties signed on the recommendations of commitment to ensure that peace prevails in their areas of jurisdiction. In order to improve the functionality of CBRMs and intelligence sharing, the 10 CBRMs in both Nertiti and Umdukhun were linked to each other and with authorities at locality levels by exchanging contact numbers, and they now have a good understanding of how cases are resolved in a fair and just manner since they also share information on how some cases were resolved among themselves. A CBRM hub was established where all the resolved information is collated and documented using CBRM ledgers and consolidation forms. Equipment such a computers and furniture were provided for this function and conflicts are recorded and analysed for informed decision making.

To complement the protection efforts done through the CBPNs and to improve the safety of children in the two target localities, 30 Family and Child Protection Unit (FCPU) Police and Prosecutors were trained on juvenile child Justice and FCPU Standards Operation Procedures (SOPs), as well as planning of the construction of 2 FCPUs to improve Justice for Children Service. To strengthen community mechanisms for child protection, five Community-Based Child Protection Networks (CBCPNs) (75 members, 45 men and 30 women) were trained on child protection, child rights and referral pathways. So far a total of 20 children (14 girls and 6 boys) were referred by CBCPNs for different services, including 5 cases referred to SGBV services in Thur and Guldo village. In additional of 15 out of school children were referred to the schools in Thur village in Gurni village. To strengthen their capacities in peacebuilding and conflict resolution, the project trained 84 adolescents and young people (44 men and 40 women) in Abujaradl, Thur, Motor ,Guldo, Gorni and Ludang villages.

**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 engagement of youth and women in the established CBRMs has increased to 40%, extending their role to address the challenges and consider their opinions and points of view.

About 35% of CBPNs are women and 23% are youth. More youth are involved in community protection, after having received the necessary capacity building activities, for example, 154 youth (69 male and 85 females) received training which showed the willingness of young persons, especially women, support CBPNs’ activities, thrtough return monitoring activities or outreach efforts.

85 adolescent and youth participated in trainings (44 Male and 40 Female ) in Abujaradl, Thur, Motor ,Guldo, Gorni and Ludang villages.

Youth participated actively in the School Improvement Plan (SIP) training and they felt that they are an important part of the community . Through the Nertiti training, youth came up with the school fencing initiative inviting all youth in the area including farmers and nomads which enhanced interaction between the two groups which was unheard of before.

**PART III: CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Monitoring:** Please list monitoring activities undertaken in the reporting period (1000 character limit)*UNHCR, UNDP and UNICEF have all been conducting regular individual and 2 joint monitoring visits to monitor project implementation in the two localities.*  | Do outcome indicators have baselines? *Yes**Yes, baseline values are provided by JIPS in the analytical report for each locality* Has the project launched perception surveys or other community-based data collection? *Yes**Household intentions and perceptions survey were included in the data collection that took place in January 2021, as part of the durable solution planning process.* |
| **Evaluation:** Has an evaluation been conducted during the reporting period?*No* | Evaluation budget (response required):Usd 90,000If project will end in next six months, describe the evaluation preparations *(1500 character limit)*: *Colleagues from all agencies have participated in an impact evaluation training jointly hosted by PBSO, the PBF Secretariat, 3IE and ISDC. A joint Darfur-wide final evaluation will take place at the end of the project (expected in June 2022), as well as an impact evaluation conducted by 3IE towards the end of 2022.* |
| **Catalytic effects (financial):** Indicate name of funding agent and amount of additional non-PBF funding support that has been leveraged by the project. (please only report on NEW funding since last reporting cycle) | Name of funder: Amount:CERF $250,000UNAMID $2,749,915 |
| **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)* |  |

**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.*

N/A

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

$

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

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

[x]  Strengthen inter-community social cohesion and border management

[ ]  Counter hate speech and stigmatization and address trauma

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

[ ]  Other (please describe):

**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**Outcome 1Durable 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 social-economic conditions(social cohesion and economic opportunities) in their locality disaggregated by sex and age | **Nertiti**a)Employment rate:51%b)Access to education :56%UMDa)Emplyment rate:62%b)Access to education: 7% | **TBD** |  | **-----****To be reported 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 | Nertiti:1. Host Communites (non-displaced) that Support Returnees: 100%

b) Host Communites (non-displaced) that Support IDPS: 99%UMD:a)Host Communites (non-displaced) that Support Returnees: HOST COMMUNITY WAS NOT FOUND IN UMD/ NEGLIGIBLE SAMPLE SIZEb) Host Communites (non-displaced) that Support IDPS: HOST COMMUNITY WAS NOT FOUND IN UMD/ NEGLIGIBLE SAMPLE SIZE | **TBD** |  | **To be reported at endline** |  |
| **Output 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  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **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%  | ongoing | 300 farm owners (60 women) had their land registered in Thur and Gorni village clusters with support from land arbitration committees, ensuring that all land-related conflicts were resolved at village and locality level. |  |
| **Indicator 1.1.4** Number of inclusive stakeholder consultations on land reforms for drafting land legislation | 2 | 6 | **4** | Four land reform consultations held in Nertiti (Tur and Koramla villages) and Um dukhun (Abjaraldil and Matour villages). Women were satisfied with their participation in discussing land issues were 100 community members made contributions including 29 women |  |
| 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** | **2** | 1 plan drafted for Nertiti locality | JIPS issued the analytical reports for both localities in August followed by a verification and planning workshop in Nertiti, attended by community, UN and governmental stakeholders. The draft Durable Solution Action Plan is made for Nertiti, linking the findings on barriers to solutions to concrete programming activities that can support communities in overcoming such barriers. The same activity is planned to take place in Um Dukhun locality in November 2021. | Durable solutions analysis data was delayed due to COVID-19 pandemic in 2020, extensive efforts to develop common data collection tools and sampling methodology; limited access to Um Dukhun locality due to impassable roads caused by rainy season during July-October 2021. |
| Indicator 1.2.2# of community support projects identified, implemented, and utilized by the community | **0** | **8** | 3 CSP completed +5 underway | Out of 8 CSPs, 3project were completed in October 2021 construction of a community center in Gurney was handed over. Five more projects are underway(Thur multipurpose center, Foga Deko IGAs, Saga Der Damra, Abu Jardil Hafir, Al Rawan oil and groundnuts machine) , the preparatory phases such as consultations with communities and authorities, including relevant key line ministries, technical plans and engineering works approved, took place during the reporting period.  |  In 2021, security conditions delayed public consultation delaying project selection and planning. Throughout the year accessibility was limited due to insecurity, seasonal rain in July-October, in Um Dukhun, compounding the problems of shortages in construction material and vendors’ ability to deliver under such conditions. |
|  | Indicator 1.2.4: # of individuals, disaggregated by age and gender, obtained civil documentation | Nertiti:a) No legal documentation: 59%-81% of IDP lack national identity documentUMD:a) No legal documentation: 46%- 48% of IDP returnee lack national identity document | 15% of IDPs in target location | No civil document is issued yet | UNHCR support the mobilization of Civil Registry team which identified 4,900 individuals without civil documentation in targeted host and returnee communities in Nertiti (3300 persons, including 786 men, 396 female, 2118 children (974 boys, 1144 girls)) and in Um Dukhun locality (1600 persons including 28 men, 73 women, 306 youth (208 female, 98 male), children 1193 (556 boys, 637 girls)). The Civil Registry Office is currently uploading the collected data into the Sudanese National Documentation Program, which is the last step before issuing the national identity number document.  | Civil documentation issuance has been delayed due to the lack of secure official papers that authenticate the documents as original at the federal level. |
|  | Indicator 1.2.5: # 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  | 11 CRCs created, 161 cases resolved | Following community consultations, UNHCR established and trained 4 community reconciliation committees (CRCs) in Abujaradil, Motor, Sarafaya, Alrawyan villages of Um Dukhun locality (total of 40 members: 25 men, including 8 young men and 15 women, including 5 young women); and 7 CRCs in Thur, Boldong, Khor Ramla, Gorni, Sagadir, Juldo and Kori villages of Nertiti locality (total of 70 members: 50 men, including 5 young men, 20 women, including 5 young women). The training strengthened the capacity of CRCs in rural areas for peaceful dispute resolution. The CRCs received and resolved a total of 161 cases (105 in Nertiti and 56 in Um Dukhun. | CRCs were established in each of the 11 target village clusters due to factors such as size, geographical location, tribal composition, cultural differences, and conflict dynamics.  |
|  | Indicator 1.3Government capacities built for resolution of land issues including gender issues, at Locality level, and Locality Action Plans produced | Nertiti:a) No legal documentation: 59%b) Employment rate: 51%UMD:a) No legal documentation: 46%b) Employment |  |  | **To be reported at endline**  |  |
| 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  | Nertiti:Host community (non-displaced): 39%Return IDPs: 45%IDPs: 28%Nomads: 49%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%UMD:Host community (non-displaced): NEGLIGIBLE SAMPLE SIZEReturn IDPs: 50%IDPs: NEGLIGIBLE SAMPLE SIZENomads: 49%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: 50% | 60 (20 female, 15 youth) | 100 IDPs, returnee host communities and nomads (35 women, 10 young wome) | 100 community members formed 10 CBRMs with 35 women and 10 young women being part of the committee in Guildo, Tur, Baldong, Koramla, Gornei and Saga villages in Nertiti; Sarafaya, Motour, Abjaraldil, Alroyn villages in Umm Dukhun |  |
| **Indicator 1.3.2**Number of community initiatives jointly planned, used and managed including livestock migratory routes, water resources and veterinary services | Nertiti:Harvest Protection Committee: Includes farmers and pastoralists as well as native administration, local government and police. Manages movement of noamds, access to grazeland and resolves conflicts between farmers and pastoralistsUMD:Harvest Protection Committee: Includes farmers and pastoralists as well as native administration, local government and police. Manages movement of nomads, access to grazeland and resolves conflicts between farmers and pastoralists | 3 | **2** | **2 hafirs constructed in Nertiti in** Morayah and Abujaradil villages and four village community forests are under establishment in Tur, Gornei, Abjaraldil and Matour  |  |
|  | **Output Indicator 1.3.3**Percentage of disputes between famers and nomads over natural resources successfully resolved. | **10%** | 65% | 100% | All the 161 disputes between farmers and nomads over natural resources resolved successfully. |  |
| **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. | Output 2aPercentage 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 |  | 40% |  | **To be measured at endline** |  |
| Indicator 2bPercentage of community members reporting increased satisfaction with informal and formal rule of law mechanisms/ initiatives. Disaggregated by sex and age | Nertiti:a) HHs having reported incident to police: 19%b) HHs having reported incident to village committee: 24%c) HHs reporting to police who say issue was fairly resolved: 17%d) HHs reporting to village committee who say issue was fairly resolved: 18%UMD:a) HHs having reported incident to police: 15%b) HHs having reported incident to village committee: 26%c) HHs reporting to police who say issue was fairly resolved: 15% d) HHs reporting to village committee who say issue was fairly resolved: 21% | 40% |  | **To be measured at Endline** |  |
| **Indicator 2c**Percentage of community members reporting satisfaction with equitable access to quality basic social services disaggregated by sex and age |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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. | Nertitia) Native administration respondent in Nertiti refer to the Freedom and Change Forces and the different Service committees which advocate for policy change and accountabilityb) 10%UMD:a) According to native administration there are functional local governance forum advocating for policy, social accountability and inclusion of women and youth in leadership position and as an example they name the Freedom and Change Committee. However, the Omda of nomads has no awareness of this saying that no such forums exist. b) 10% | 45% | **ongoing** | Governance consultants under recruitment and will start work in Novemeber, working with government and community governance structures |  |
|  | **Indicator 2.1.2**Percentage of authorities adopting the developed guidelines for effective mandate deliveryBaseline: 0Target: 10% | 0 | 10% | **Ongoing** | Consultants under engagement and will start work in November 2021 |  |
| **Output 2.2**Responsive 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 | Nertiti:a) 5UMDa) 4 | 5 | 1 police post under establishment | One police post is to be constructed in in Guido village. procurement process completed and contractor mobilising materials to start work in November  |  |
| 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).  | 8 | 40 (20% female) | 73 SPF staff trained (20 female) with improved skills and ability to perform their duties | 28 Sudanese Police Forces staff (5 female, and 23 male) were trained on 4 thematic policing areas; namely conduct of patrols, intelligence policing, early warning and early response, and public order management im Um Dukhun.45 Sudanese Police Officers and community police volunteers (15 women) in Nertiti were trained on investigation, Women, and Child Rights, and Community Policing. |  |
| Output 2.3Increased access to equitable quality basic services  | Indicator 2.3.1Number of out of school children across diverse target groups accessing formal and informal education with direct support  | Baseline: 0  | 3,000 school children (55% girls 45 ) | Year 2020: 40%Year 2021: 80% | 2,240 (1,052 girls 1,188 boys) directly rceieved education through by the construction and rehabilitation of classrooms and latrines, school seating , blackboards and student kits in Abujaradel, Mutur , Marai, Tuhur , Saga Nagaa, Juildo and Elsreif communities.  | Most of the targeted schools are mixed schools and the enrolled boys are more than the girls. After conducting enrollment campaign in the targeted communities, the enrollment of girls will increase. |
| Indicator 2.3.2Number of girls, boys, women and men from diverse community groups having access to safe drinking water and sanitation | Nertiti:Female-Headed households• Public tap/standpipe: 9•Tubewell/borehole, elevated tank, hand pump: 153• Protected dug well: 31• Unprotected dug well: 72• Protected spring: 1• Unprotected spring: 46• Tanker-truck: 47• Surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channels): 148Male-Headed households• Public tap/standpipe 8•Tubewell/borehole, elevated tank, hand pump 250• Protected dug well 78• Unprotected dug well 156• Protected spring 4• Unprotected spring 159• Rainwater collection 1• Tanker-truck 73• Surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channels) 223UMD:Female-Headed households•Tubewell/borehole, elevated tank, hand pump 82• Protected dug well 68• Unprotected dug well 112• Protected spring 5• Unprotected spring 29• Tanker-truck 61• Surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channels) 33Male-Headed households•Tubewell/borehole, elevated tank, hand pump 140• Protected dug well 74• Unprotected dug well 246• Protected spring 23• Unprotected spring 71• Tanker-truck 139• Surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channels) 73 | 15,000 people  | Year 2020: 5,000Year 2021: 15,000 | 11,500 people(6,389 female, 5,111 male including 6,440 Children) are benefiting from 8 New hand pumps drilled and installed in Baldong, Thur village and Damra, Gurnei, Bushara Eltaib, Khor Ramla Damara and Galaxy Damra, as well as one water yard in Umm Dukhun, Sanitation through CLTS also covered 8 above mentioned communities targeting to end open defecation practice.Hygiene sensitization and awarenese also covered all targted communities, focusing on health practices such as handwashing with soasp, COVID19 prevntion measuers and importance of use of latrines. | The activities is on track, however the rainy season and hyperinflation delayed implementation of the drilling activities, a series of biddings has to be done as prices keep rapidly changing, also muddy roads challenged access to some areas like Buldong in Nertiti locality. |
| Indicator 2.3.3 Number of boys and girls who benefited from Family and Child Protection Units (FCPU) services including GBV | **0** |  **200** | Year 2020: 80Year 2021: 160 | 30 Police members in Nertiti and Um dukhun were trained on FCPU SOPs and other justice for children related issues. The targeted number will be achived after the completion of the construction of 2 FCPUs.  | The delay of construction of 2 Family and Child Protection Unit in Nertiti and Um Dukhon for some technical reason affected the implementation .  |
| 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  | Baseline: 0Target: 50 education officials, 160 PTA members (at least 40% female) | Target: 50 education officials, 160 PTA members (at least 40% female) | Year 2020: 25 education officials 80 PTA members Year 2021: 50 education officials 160 PTA members  | 210 education officials and PTA members had been trained (75 female 135 male). | The training had been conducted in the headquarters of the targeted localities, traditionally women are not allowed to travel out of their villages for more than one day as the children are depending on their mother’s care. |
| 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 | Nertiti:a) Community members (men and women) who perceive the water committees as an effective mechanism in resolving tensions and disputes about water: 22% i) Male headed households: 23% ii) Female headed households: 22% b) Role of water committes include: Managing the access to water, maintenance of water source, resolving small issues around water, organsiing spare parts&fuel. In addition, the WES committees raise awareness on health and hygiene and to participate in Health and Hygiene campaigns.UMD:a) Community members (men and women) who perceive the water committees as an effective mechanism in resolving tensions and disputes about water: 21% i) Male headed households: 19%  ii) Female headed households: 24% b) WASH committees on the village level have been trained and supported by the WES unit of the Ministry of Infrastructure and related NGOs. The role of the WASH committee is to mobilise the community and raise awareness on WASH related issues, to participate in health, hygiene and sanitation campaigns and to maintain the water sources in the villages | 70% of 20 committees (14 committees) (at least 40% women) | Year 2020: 4Year 2021: 10 | Formed 11 Water, Sanitation and Health (WASH) committees (55 members, 30 women and 25 men). The WASH committees were trained on water management and basics of community dialogue, conflict resolution and the committees have already been active in resolving 13 disputes, including conflicts over water queues and fetching times for the people from the satellite communities**.** | Activities is on track, however due to farming season the frequency of meetings reduced from June through Oct.  |
| Indicator 2.4.3Number of girls and boys who benefitted from children protection network services  | **0** | **500** | Year 2020: 200Year 2021: 300 | 5 inclusive Community Based Child Protection Networks (CBCPN) with 75 members (45 male and 30 Female) in 5 project areas (Thur , Guldo , Gurni , Loudang , and Motor ) have been reformed and trained on child protection and child rights and referral pathwaysThe members will now refer the children to other services including GBV as well as Education services. So far a total of 20 benefited from the Network services comprising of 14 Girls and 6 Boys  | 75 CBCPN members were trained on CP ,Child Rights and the referral pathway . Through the referral system the CBCPN members will refer the children to different services and this is will increase the number of children who will benefit from the CBCPN services.  |
| **Outcome 3**A culture of peace and rights is nurtured and sust 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.ained in  | **Outcome Indicator 3a**% 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. ndicator 3.1 |  |  |  | **To be reported at endline** |  |
| **Outcome Indicator 3b**Number of key stakeholders – women, youth and returnees with peacebuilding competencies and engaged in initiatives to effect meaningful change at the local level. | **TBD** | TBD |  | **To be reported at endline**  |  |
| **Outcome Indicator 3c**Increase in the confidence of civil society and community members that opportunities exist for them to work with government to encourage greater accountability and collaboration disaggregated by sex and age3.3 |  |  |  | **To be reported at endline** |  |
| Output 3.1 | **Indicator 3.1.1** Number of functional community-based resolution mechanisms (CBRM) in place | 1 (90% Male, 10% male youth)  | 10 (of which 30% female and 30% male youth)  | 10 CBRMs established with 100 members (35% women; 17% youth) | 100 community members formed 10 CBRMs with 35 women and 10 young women, 7 youth men being part of the committee in Guildo, Tur, Baldong, Koramla, Gornei and Saga villages in Nertiti; Sarafaya, Motour, Abjaraldil, Alroyn villages in Umm Dukhun | 1 (90% Male, 10% male youth)  |
| **Indicator 3.1.2** Number of community members actively participating in different peace initiatives (dialogue & conference) disaggregated by gender and age | **0** | 200 community members (15% women; 20% youth)  | 175 community members (29% women, 22% youth) participated in community dialogues | 77 participants attended the conference, including 18 women, 19 youths) from the various villages and nomadic Damras in West Jebel Marra locality representing farmers, pastoralists, CBRM Committees, women and youth groups, religious and influential community leaders, Native administration, government representatives including the governor of central Darfur state51 (22 women, 10 youth) community members participated in community dialogues at Umdhukun town and 47 (11 women, 9 youth) at Nertiti town | **0** |
| Output 3.2: Civil society mechanisms for protection of women and girls strengthened, and women empowered to claim rights and redress and participate equally in public affairs and community peacebuilding  | **Indicator 3.2.1** Number of community members sensitized on women’s rights (disaggregated by gender & age) | **0** | 200 (40% youth (50% female youth), 40% women)) | Ongoing | Activity delayed due to a delay in fund disbursement and now initiated and will be reported in the next reporting period |  |
| **Indicator 3.2.2** Number of targeted women in functional community microfinance schemes disaggregated by age and gender | 5% (20) | 50% (200) (50% women, 50% female youth) | To be implemented with next tranche funds | Activity delayed due to a delay in fund disbursement and now initiated and will be reported in the next reporting period |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Output 3.3**Vulnerable children and youth have enhanced capacity to advocate for and engage in peacebuilding initiatives | Indicator 3.3.2Number of inclusive youth initiatives designed, and implementation plans developed that incorporate peacebuilding and conflict sensitivity approaches | **0** | **06** |  | **N/A** | **The changing of prices and USD exchange rate affected the program implementation. The activity will be implemented in December 2021**  |
| Indicator 3.3.3Number of community members from diverse backgrounds attending youth-led peacebuilding and advocacy events | **0** | **200** |            | **N/A** |  **The changing of prices and USD exchange rate affected the program implementation. The activity will be implemented in December 2021 .** |
| 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 3.4.1Number of functional community-based protection networks, including women networks, applying AGDM and human rights approaches  | 0 | **6** | 11 CBPNs are formed (52 members including 35% women, 23% youth) in Nertiti and Um Dukhun | UNHCR created 11 Community-Based Protection Networks (CBPNs) in CD (Thur, Gurnei,Khor ramla, Guldo, saga Dir, Boldong, Kori Damra, Motor, Elrawyan, Abo Jardil, El Sarafaya Elbeida). Training was provided in case management and referral pathways, among other topics to all network members in Um Dukhun (4 CBPNs, 22 members, 15 men including 3 young men, 7 women including 5 young women) and in Nertiti (7 CBPNs, 30 members, 11 women including 6 young women, 19 male men including 3 young men). Given the constant state of violence, a total of 69 young men and 85 young women supported the CBPNs’ return monitoring activities and outreach efforts. | More CBPNs were formed clusters due to factors such, geographical location, tribal composition, population size, cultural differences, and conflict dynamics. |
| Indicator 3.4.2% of individuals, disaggregated by age and gender, received paralegal assistance and referral mechanisms support | **0** | 5% of targeted population | 100% of identified cases (29% women, 31% men, 19% youth, 20% children) received referral and paralegal assistance. | The total of identified cases reached 2,987 persons of which 1,799 registered in Nertiti (558 men, 601 women, 310 youth (203 male, 107 female), 330 children (213 boys, 117 girls)) and 1,188 were registered in Um Dukhun (371 men, 283 women, 265 youth (112 young women, 153 young men), 269 children (129 girls, 140 boys). All of identified cases benefited from paralegal counselling.All the identified cases, a total of 1,097 cases (227 male, 450 female in Nertiti; 145 male, 275 female in Um Dukhun) were referred to service providers, particularly to paralegal aid and documentation assistance. Amongst them, 15 cases (13 female, 2 male) were supported with emergency individual protection assistance.  | Ongoing challenges with referral mechanisms include the extremely limited services available in the target localities, and the limited capacity of government and humanitarian service providers, and outdated/incomplete service mappings.  |