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**PBF PROJECT progress report**

**COUNTRY:** Sudan

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

**YEAR of report: 2021**

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| **Project Title: Assalaya - Sheiria - Yassin Triangle of Peace and Coexistence**  **Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway: PBF/SDN/A-3 (00119469)** | |
| **If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund:**  Country Trust Fund  Regional Trust Fund  **Name of Recipient Fund:** | **Type and name of recipient organizations:**  **RUNO UNDP (Convening Agency)**  **RUNO UNHCR**  **RUNO UNICEF**  **RUNO FAO** |
| **Date of first transfer: 2 January 2020**  **Project end date: 31 December 2021 (6 month no-cost extension request pending)**  **Is the current project end date within 6 months?** Yes (6 month no-cost extension request pending) | |
| **Check if the project falls under one or more PBF priority windows:**  Gender promotion initiative  Youth promotion initiative  **X Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions**  Cross-border or regional project | |
| **Total PBF approved project budget (by recipient organization):**  **Recipient Organization Amount**   UNDP     $ 1,565,023   UNHCR     $ 1,091,400   UNICEF     $ 1,000,000   FAO     $ 1,097, 972  Total: $ 4,754, 395  Approximate implementation rate as percentage of **TOTAL** project budget: 59%  \*ATTACH PROJECT EXCEL BUDGET SHOWING CURRENT APPROXIMATE EXPENDITURE\*  **Gender-responsive Budgeting:**  Indicate dollar amount from the project document to be allocated to activities focused on gender equality or women’s empowerment: $1,531,711.11    Amount expended to date on activities focused on gender equality or women’s empowerment:  UNDP: $528,031.80  UNHCR: $327,597  UNICEF: $360,307.94  FAO: $435,000  Total: $1,650,936.74 | |
| **Project Gender Marker: GM2**  **Project Risk Marker: 1**  **Project PBF focus area: 2,3 Conflict Prevention / Management** | |
| **Report preparation:**  Project report prepared by: UNDP  Project report approved by: RCO  Did PBF Secretariat review the report: Yes | |

**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):**

East Darfur saw a rise in security incidents such as carjackings and robberies that also targeted humanitarian actors, and tensions between local communities and South Sudanese Refugees and intra-tribal conflicts with violent clashes occurring in the second quarter. The deterioration of the security conditions prevented frequent monitoring and field visits. Furthermore, the project was affected by COVID-19 related restrictions, the de-reregistration of an implementing partner and the rainy season impacting accessibility. Due to these challenges, Agencies requested a 6 months no-cost extension to ensure successful completion of the project and allow time to prepare for final and impact evaluations. Most recently, the project has been affected by the military coup of the 25th October but its impact on the project is still unclear.

By upscaling and accelerating implementation, Agencies delivered most of the soft components such as the baseline survey, a report and community action plans on durable solutions. The project team held numerous workshops, trainings, awareness raising and sensitisation sessions on a wide range of topics: income generating activities and vocational skills, protection, legal documentation, arbitration, land registration and mapping, impact of climate change on natural resources and conflict.

Agencies reactivated and established 11 gender sensitive and inclusive Community-Based Resolution Mechanisms resolving 199 cases since inception, and 9 Community-Based Protection Networks out of which 3 are specialised for child protection. Land conflict resolution took center stage with the establishment of 3 Higher Peacebuilding Committees and 12 Village-Level Peacebuilding Committees that monitored and demarcated seasonal animal migration routes to prevent conflicts and resolved 181 disputes between farmers and nomads. The project improved land management through documentation and digitalisation of land records, utilization of social tenure domain model and GIS.

Agencies also initiated the hard components of the project which are underway: rehabilitation of 6 schools benefitting 1600 children (700 boys, 900 girls), construction of 4 police post and 1 prosecution office, 2 hand pumps serving 3500 people (1100 women, 1200 men, 700 girls and 500 boys), 6 hafirs, 3 women centres.

**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):**

With the pending no-cost extension request, the remainder of the project’s time will be dedicated to improving the security and service delivery through the construction of police posts, prosecution office, women centers, primary schools, and health centres and to providing continued support to the various community structures to improve peaceful conflict resolutions over land and natural resources and facilitating access to service delivery for persons in need for protection.

Depending on the volatile and rapidly changing dynamics as a result of the military coup, community- level peace dialogue forums will also be held with the participation of community members, native administrations, rule of law actors, and other peacebuilding stakeholders in the localities.

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

Although, more time has to pass to record significant structural, institutional and societal changes as a result of this project, some positive impacts can already be observed. According to protection of civilians monitoring, protection services and legal documentation ensures greater rights and access to services for women, children, IDPs and refugees such as ownership and access to land, health insurance, allowances from employers, social services, access to inheritance. Yet the most positive impacts are reflected on women who can navigate legal and cultural restrictions on movement and access to service and health and even in practicing religious rights.

The establishment of the different community-based structures such as resolution mechanisms, protection networks and peacebuilding committees contributed to the establishment of a culture of dialogue and peace and significantly contributed to the decrease of the use of violence, peaceful resolution of conflicts and de-escalation of disputes as well as to the promotion of peaceful coexistence of communities. The inclusion of women in these structures and decision-making bodies also started to visibly shift the role of women in society as well as the perception on women in power into a positive direction. These community-based structures became the key vehicles of land conflict resolution that is at heart of the conflict in East Darfur. More complimentary institutional changes are expected with the advancement of the support provided to rule of law institutions via construction of police posts, courts and training of police officers, prosecutors and judges.

**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):**

De-escalation of disputes, peaceful resolution of conflict and coexistence of different communities has been reinforced by the 11 Community-Based Resolution Mechanisms (CBRMs) that successfully mediated and resolved 174 cases. *“The CBRM ledger came at the right time for us since we managed to record cases and how we resolved them. Using past documented experience on how cases were resolved (jurisprudence), we are now able to resolve cases fairly to the satisfaction of both parties” – Alhassan Mohammed Ahmed Geed (Alfado village - CBRM Chairperson)*

A field mission was held in Alfado village, East Darfur and the community expressed their appreciation of PBF support as evidenced by the photos and video on the link below:

[https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1ichoUXXyHT8Q0dZVstd59ezCG-Dd3lfA?usp=sharing](https://eur03.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%253A%252F%252Fdrive.google.com%252Fdrive%252Ffolders%252F1ichoUXXyHT8Q0dZVstd59ezCG-Dd3lfA%253Fusp%253Dsharing&data=04%257C01%257Cjames.handina%2540undp.org%257C72404ffd648e466d82e408d979183ca7%257Cb3e5db5e2944483799f57488ace54319%257C0%257C0%257C637673967258551816%257CUnknown%257CTWFpbGZsb3d8eyJWIjoiMC4wLjAwMDAiLCJQIjoiV2luMzIiLCJBTiI6Ik1haWwiLCJXVCI6Mn0%253D%257C1000&sdata=hT%252B%252BahP5JZyTRNgu8YdrMVSdHyL6h%252BoSnjx3fqaGLhM%253D&reserved=0)

12 Village-Level Peacebuilding Committees (VLPBCs) that directly addressed 181 land-related issues. Across the target localities, thanks to the VLPBCs, there was a substantial reduction of conflicts between farmers and herders over the access to natural resources and over the migratory routes thanks to mapping and demarcation.

The social protection systems have been strengthened through capacitating Community-Based Child Protection Networks (CBCPNs) that supported referrals and protection services at the institutions and community level to be able to quickly respond to child rights violations, Sexual and Gender-Based Violations in the community. CBPNs have assisted in identification and referral of persons with specific needs, gathering of information on protection risks, early warning on conflict triggers, and awareness raising on protection issues, positive coping mechanisms and availability of services. Furthermore, women comprise 47% of the members of CBPNs.

Civic documentation activities helped 443 married couples obtain 886 marriage certificates and secured 579 birth certificates for children (268 female and 311 male). The possession of legal marriage document enables renting a home together, one or both spouses can have greater access to land, health insurance and additional allowances from employers and/or social service and can apply for inheritance and land ownerships claims requiring proof of marriage. Yet the most positive impacts are reflected on women who can navigate legal and cultural restrictions on movement and access to service and health and even in practicing religious rights.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Despite some initial delays due to the COVID-19 pandemic and prevailing security issues, the project made significant progress under the durable solutions pillar to ensure return of IDPs and refugees, to resolve land disputes, to improve natural resource management and provide alternative livelihood options.

Data collection was rolled out across 50 villages in the localities by IOM (4,006 household surveys: 290 IDP, 2,820 returnee, 826 non-displaced and 70 nomadic) On the basis of the findings, the durable solution working group drafted a report and delivered a community activity plan as a result of a workshop in September (with the participation of 63 men and 10 women) to inform government, UN Agencies and the international donor community on durable solutions needs and guide peace interventions.

Agencies addressed extensively land-related issues since it is the main driver of conflict in East Darfur. As a result, capacities of Government and local communities were built to resolve land disputes and conflicts. 2 land steering committees were formed in Yassin and Assalaya with 30 members from government, community leaders, 6 women and 4 youth with the purpose of resolving land disputes and facilitating land registration. Yassin committee managed to resolve one land registration conflict and prevented it from escalating.

In addition, 3 Higher Peacebuilding Committees were formed at the locality level to handled 67 farming and pastoral disputes. 12 Village-Level Peacebuilding Committees with a total 581 members (224 male, 199 male youth, 80 females, 78 female youth) were established and trained that visibly improved mediation and peacebuilding capacities, seasonal monitoring of livestock migratory routes and protection of crop farms and also resulted in a significant drop of recorded violence reported by the chair of a VLPC in Assalaya. The VLPCs achieved successful monitoring of seasonal animal migration routes and resolved 181 conflicts between farmers and nomads (92.8% success rate).

Through the establishment and training of 4 Community Reconciliation Committees (in Ma’ali, Alfado, Jakhara, Shanabla with a total 83 members: 23 females, 60 males and 60% of youth representation) on conflict management and peaceful coexistence to support the return of IDPs and refugees to these localities. The committees resolved 12 land conflict and farming cases in Um Al Khairat and Baraka (Yassin locality) and referred 17 cases with legal issues (6 cases in Shanabla, 4 in Jakhara, 3 in Maali and 4 in Alfado), cases were all referred to get legal assistance through rural courts.

927 individuals benefited from legal education awareness on civic registration and land issues. Agencies also made efforts to establish coordination and joint reporting mechanisms among these committees.

Additionally, land management processes were improved at the locality level through documentation of land records, digitalization of records, utilization of social tenure domain model and GIS. This was accompanied by a sketch mapping / STDM workshop that improved capacity of Governmental partners.

The project provided access to education and employment. Agencies conducted a labor and skills market assessment and provided vocational skill development and trainings for 75 young men on welding, carpentry, tailoring, plumbing, electrical, masonry and mechanics. 42 women from different tribes, IDP, returnee farmer and nomad backgrounds received support with income generating activities in the form of small ruminants restocking, small trades, donkey carts for transport, handcrafts and sewing and knitting.

Community support projects such as the construction of 5 police post (Kilekile, Baraka, Um Al Khairat, Alfado Jakhara villages), 1 prosecution office (Assalaya village), 3 women centers (Yassin, Assalaya, Sheiria villages), 1 school (Al Ladob), 1 health facility (Ma’ali), 6 water reservoirs (Elmigelid, Kalaju, Elkhairat, Mirega, Um Shigera, Ajara ponds) and 2 water yards (Gar Hajar, Shanabla) are currently under way and are aiming to provide new services, improve existing ones relieve social tensions among the different communities, reduce competition over scarce resources and lead to peaceful coexistence and integration.

**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)*

About 61% of durable solutions survey respondents were female which provides a wealth of information on the status of women and girls and ability of women’s level of access to education, maternal health, labor market, civic documentation, local decision making in addition to food security, livelihood sources, and durable solution preferences. It also includes data on youth secondary education, unemployment, and vocational training needs.

The projects benefited hundreds of women and children whether in referrals, awareness raising, obtaining civic documents or inclusive income generating activities. 268 women received civic documents thus enhancing access to government services and participation in legal constitutional mandates such as voting and peace processes. 42 women are benefiting from income generating activities, thus improving their household decision making and peaceful coexistence through working with diverse tribes to achieve a common goal.

Women and youth were represented in community-based committees, thereby ensuring their increased presence in decision-making forums. As an example, the established VLPBCs have 581 members (224 male adults, 199 male youth, 78 female youth and 80 female adults) including the nomadic group (30.3%). The relatively high representation of youth and nomadic women is regarded as a breakthrough in promoting women’s role in conflict resolution and in addressing land-related issues such as land ownership rights and documentation of ownership.

**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)*

Agencies continued their efforts to strengthen the security and justice institutions and partners as well as their capacities through specialized trainings. The procurement process for infrastructure support was finalised for construction of 5 Police post (Kilekile, Baraka, Um Al Khairat, Alfado Jakhara villages) and a prosecution office (Assalaya village). Capacities of 49 officers (8 women, 41 men) were built on land law reform focusing on customary right of land ownership, access to land and women’s rights to land ownership. Thanks to the capacity building training on land law reform, a pool of advocates was also created to promote access to land and women’s rights among the community members. The project equally contributed to the capacity building of 5 law enforcement officers on early warning, early response and intelligence-led policing. Sudanese Police Force (SPF) capacities were also strengthened by the establishment of a crime management software and a media monitoring and complaint management system to help SPF to analyze data and better respond on a timely manner to crime and conflict and inform state government interventions.

In an effort to improve equal access to basic services, Agencies rehabilitated two handpumps, serving 3500 people from different communities (1100 women, 1200 men, 500 boys and 700 girls) that led to the reduction of competition over water resources, monitoring activities also recorded a reduction of tension between communities, and increase of social cohesion through more frequent interactions of communities.

Moreover, the project established and trained 40 individuals from 4 WASH committees contributing to lowering water fees, reducing the number of people getting water from open water sources and reducing the likelihood of tensions and conflict.

To enhance social protection and social cohesion among the community, workshops on child rights, information sessions on problem solving and how to restore peace to maintain peaceful co-existence among were provided to 90 participants from Community Based Child Protection Networks (50 women, 40 male). The intervention enabled them to obtain skills on protection monitoring, interacting with community from different ethnic groups, and to assess the cases or clashes between youth from various tribes. Subsequently, the network members have been able to identify and register 16 cases of youth clashes, assess the root causes, and propose solutions in order to sustain peace and social cohesion.

Furthermore, 8 youth groups (160 individuals: 80 boys, 80 girls) from different ethnic groups and various targeted villages were registered eligible to receive small Cash Grants. 6 social workers have received TOT on life skills and small grant management who will cascade the knowledge and skills to provide further training for identified youth groups.

In order to create safe school environment and provide equal access to quality education service, partners assessed 6 schools composed of 40 classrooms in Baraka, Maa’li, Al Fado, Um-El Khairat, Gare Hajar, Shnabila to be rehabilitated to facilitate access to education services and to raise awareness and promote a non-violent and inclusive school culture, from which 1600 (700 boys 900 girls) will benefit.

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

Sudanese Police force defied cultural norms where women are excluded from law enforcement and ensured the participation of women officers (16%) in the ranks. Moreover, discussions with vulnerable women revealed that they fully participated in community-based planning to reflect their needs, so they felt that the project activities would address some of the needs of the basic service of the community and ensure the equal benefit for women just as much as for men from the positive impacts and provided basic services by the project.

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

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

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

In order to promote a culture of peace among communities, 11 CBRMs were formed with 220 members (60 women, 160 men including 40 male youth). Members of the CBRMs included government authorities at locality level, women, youth, returnees, IDPs, farmers and nomads. Agencies agreed to coordinate their activities, monitoring and reporting mechanisms and the flow of information between the different structures via a harmonized ledger to document cases reported and resolved including measuring satisfaction of the verdict by the conflict parties. CBRMs successfully resolved 199 cases most of which were social, inter and intra-family conflicts, disputes between farmers on farm boundaries, between farmers and herders on grazing of farms and cultivation on grazing lands. No referrals of disputes to higher level were reported. As a way of promoting peaceful coexistence, reconciliation and improved peacebuilding messaging, a total of 346 community members participated in community peace initiatives, 163 in dialogues (41 women and 25 youth) and 183 in a state-level conference (59 women and 12 youth) leading to an endorsement of binding recommendations by both government and the community representatives on agreed peaceful coexistence position; agreed migratory route animal movement timetable; agreed conflict resolution mechanisms – use of village CBRMs.

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In addition, 6 CBPNs were established in the three target localities with 75 members (35 women, 41 men). The committee members represent women and youth who were trained on protection principles, human rights concepts and durable solutions. The CBPNs developed 2 community protection action plans in Ma’ali and in Al Fado.

CBPNs members provided 20 awareness raising to 1672 people (579 women, 1093 men) on GBV and child protection, FGM, early marriage, and civic documentation procedures, all of which eventually contributed to promoting a culture of respect for the rights of children and women. The CBPNs identified 1068 protection cases, 886 of them were referred to civil registry and obtained the needed birth and marriage certificates in addition to 150 lactating and pregnant women being provided with safe delivery kits then referred to medical facilities; 11 women referred to health center for treatment, and 21 cases were provided with legal counselling.

CBPNs also contributed to facilitating access to services, gathering of information on protection risks, early warning on conflict triggers, and awareness raising on protection issues, and promoting positive coping mechanisms. Due to the PBF project, the community reported during monitoring visits a higher level of satisfaction with the provided remedies for problems and the partner ministries believe that the social protection systems in the target areas have been strengthened.

To compliment these networks, 3 CBCPNs were established with 45 members (25 female and 20 male) to deliver child protection interventions. 320 (170 boys and 150 girls) most vulnerable children received psychosocial support services and 5 sessions on peaceful co-existence were conducted in the community. Through community engagement approach, 198 children (97 boys, 101 girls) were reached by awareness-raising campaigns on SGBV, Female Gentile Mutilation, and basic child rights. These activities raised the capacity of the community to combat SGBV, report on cases, increase psychological peace, and physical safety for girls, and increase opportunity for any potential victims to access psychosocial, health, legal and security services.

To maintain peace and build conducive relationship of youth from different ethnic groups, improving their living conditions and to create employment opportunities, 8 groups, 100 individuals (60 girls, 40 boys) were registered eligible to receive small Cash Grants. Six (6) social workers received TOT on life skills and small grant management in hope of upscaling impact in their 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)*

Enhancing gender equality is the backbone of this project to promote the “leave no one behind” approach. Implementing partners put extra effort in reaching out to women and ensure participation in all activities and informal structures. Women and men are represented equally in the protection networks while women comprise the majority of beneficiaries of protection and legal awareness sessions. In order to empower young people, partners ensured that children, and youth (female and male) are part of decision-making processes too. Women's participation in CBCPNs and youth groups plays an instrumental role in strengthening the community mechanism to resolve conflicts and tensions at the community level. 50% of the CBCPNs and youth group members are females. 27% women formed part of the CBRMs thus assisting in resolving women related cases especially protection cases where women were not comfortable prior to this CBRM composition review.

**PART III: CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES**

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| --- | --- |
| **Monitoring:** Please list monitoring activities undertaken in the reporting period (1000 character limit)  RUNOs and their IPs conducted one coordination visit to each of the three target localities, met with the stakeholders from the government institutions and native administration. Communities expressed satisfaction with the activities ongoing in their villages and hope for improved peaceful coexistence with their neighbours and enhanced rule of law.  Moreover, agencies conducted several individual field monitoring missions to the three localities as well as a joint field visit with the PBF Secretariat to Assalaya.    During the reporting period, Agencies were able to monitor project activities through focus group discussion, face-to-face interviews with beneficiaries, receiving complaint through hotline, general community meetings, in addition to participatory monitoring from local government at locality level. The project team was able to use outcome monitoring checklist and documents review e.g. Peace Building Committees ledger/record book review. | Do outcome indicators have baselines?  The baseline values are now established for all project outcomes and activities in each locality. The outcome indicators are established by JIPS through analysis of data collected from the household survey which covered all target groups including IDPs, IDP returnee, refugee returnees, nomads, and host communities in the target localities.  Has the project launched perception surveys or other community-based data collection?  The Perception and Intentions survey is an integral part of the household survey prepared to establish the baseline for this project. Data collection tools were formulated in consultation with the Durable Solutions Working Group. Data collection was carried out by IOM, the Joint IDPs Profiling Service (JIPS), and a national NGO, SUDIA.  The project conducted a Focus Group Discussion facilitated by UNICEF to understand community views and nature of violence against children and the type of dispute among the youth from different groups, it started with one locality Sharia and will cover the other two localities: Assalaya and Yassin.  Furthermore, data collection is continuous on the results of the different community based mechanisms and networks through a harmonized ledger that provides record of registered cases. |
| **Evaluation:** Has an evaluation been conducted during the reporting period?  No | Evaluation budget (response required):    All UN agencies agreed to a project final evaluation to be conducted in 2022 after the NCE period for which a 90,000 USD budget line has been separated. This will be followed by the impact evaluation which is planned for Q3/2022 – Q1/2023.  If project will end in next six months, describe the evaluation preparations *(1500 character limit)*:  Preparations for a final evaluation will be made in early 2022 during the no cost extension period.  The PBF secretariat organized a training for all UN agencies on impact evaluation, held by 3ie and ISDC which is contracted by the PBF to undertake the impact evaluation. |
| **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:  KOICA …………… USD 257,600  EU      USD 1,981,905  SD JSB2020 USD 40,000 |
| **Other:** Are there any other issues concerning project implementation that you want to share, including any capacity needs of the recipient organizations? *(1500 character limit)* | The main challenges facing PBF implementation progress this year can be summarized in: delays caused by social unrest, insecurity, shortage of construction materials in the local market, a lengthy process to secure authority permissions and police escort, and a relatively modest capacity among implementing partners especially in technical areas, such as water projects, peace building, conflict sensitivity and protection.  As a response to the capacity gaps, the PBF Secretariat rolled out a conflict sensitivity and peacebuilding workshop in the 5 Darfur States during the first half of June. The Secretariat also prepared a set of tools and guidance on gender sensitivity. The UNHCR and UNDP-led Durable Solutions Working Group is also in discussion regarding a durable solutions training.  Furthermore, in May 2021, the Federal Government deregistered several national non-governmental organizations among which several PBF project implementing partners. The issue was only resolved during the course of August causing significant delays in implementation that was followed by additional delays due to the rainy season and the currently unfolding Coup d’État. |

**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. (please only report on NEW expenditure since last reporting cycle)*

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

$ 0

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

     N/A

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

☐ Reinforce crisis management capacities and communications

☐ Ensure inclusive and equitable response and recovery

☐ Strengthen inter-community social cohesion and border management

☐ Counter hate speech and stigmatization and address trauma

☐ Support the SG’s call for a global ceasefire

**☐ Other (please describe):**    No significant adjustments were made

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

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

**PART V: INDICATOR BASED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT**

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

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Performance Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Indicator Milestone** | **Current indicator progress** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay**  **(if any)** |
| **Outcome 1: Durable solutions for the return of IDPs and refugees and the residents are made possible by peaceful resolution of land disputes, and sustainable land and natural resource management facilitates enhanced agricultural productivity, processing and value-chains to create jobs and improve livelihoods.** | Indicator 1a  Percentage of community members reporting improved socio-economic conditions (social cohesion and economic opportunities) in their locality. Disaggregated by sex and age | Assalaya  a) Employment rate: 72%  b) Access to education: 50%  Sheiria  a) Employment rate: 75%  b) Access to education: 51%  Yassin  a) Employment rate: 78%  b) Access to education: 52% | TBD | TBD | To be measured at endline |  |
| Indicator 1b  Increase in the extent to which local communities support the return and/or peaceful integration and continued presence of forcibly displaced persons and report positive interactions. Disaggregated by sex and age | Assalaya  Host Communities (non-displaced) that Support Returnees: 99%  Host Communities (non-displaced) that Support IDPs: 100%  Sheiria  Host Communities (non-displaced) that Support Returnees: 99%  Host Communities (non-displaced) that Support IDPS: 88%  Yassin  Host Communities (non-displaced) that Support Returnees: 96%  Host Communities (non-displaced) that Support IDPs: 83% | TBD | TBD | To be measured at endline |  |
| Indicator 1c  Percentage of community members across all groups in the target areas reporting improved access to legal documentation and livelihood opportunities disaggregated by sex and age | Assalaya  a) Employment rate: 72%  b) No legal documentation: 23%  Sheiria  a) Employment rate: 75%  b) No legal documentation: 23%  Yassin  a) Employment rate: 78%  b) No legal documentation: 19% | TBD | TBD | To be measured at endline |  |
| Output 1.1  Government capacities built for resolution of land issues including gender issues, at Locality level, and Locality Action Plans produced | Indicator 1.1.3  Percentage of land conflicts resolved via community-based mechanisms out of the total of conflict documented at the village cluster | 20% | 50% | 100% | CBRMs successfully resolved all 199 cases. No referrals of disputes to higher level were reported |  |
| Indicator 1.1.4 Number of inclusive stakeholder consultations on land reforms for drafting land legislation | 2 | 6 | 2 | Two inclusive and multi tribal (Tama, Birgit, Rizigat, Zaghawa, Agaraba) and multi-stakeholder consultations on land reforms and drafting of land legislation plan were conducted with 72 participants (45 men and 27 women). The stakeholders made recommendations on land legislations and customary laws including land tenure and registration of lands, and these will be submitted to the government. |  |
| Output 1.2  Planning for durable solutions informs Locality Action Plans | Indicator 1.2.2 # of community support projects identified, implemented and utilized by the community | 0 | 8 | 8 (1 completed, 7 ongoing) | Police Station – Baraka – Yassin (reported in mid year report)  Mini water yard – Gaar Hajar – Sherea.  Mini water yard – Shanabla – Sherea.  Police post – Umm Al Khairat – Yassin.  Primary school - Al Ladob – Yassin.  Police post – Alfado – Assalaya.  Health center – Maali – Assalaya.  Police Station – Baraka – Yassin completed. Ongoing are 2 Mini water yards; 3 Police posts; Primary school; Health center All these above mentioned CSPs were identified by 127 individuals (108 M, 21 F) from the various villages in the PBF localities, | Several accessibility challenges were met due to conflict and weather conditions |
| Indicator 1.2.4 Number of individuals, disaggregated by age and gender, obtained civil documentation | 0 | 500 IDPs identified by the project in target location | 579 | UNHCR, in collaboration with Civil Registry, facilitated the issuance of 579 birth certificates (268 girls; 311 boys) in three localities. Also, the 579 birth certicates were issued to 91 children above the age of 12 months and 488 that were between the age of 1-5. |  |
| Output 1.3  Locality-level Land and Natural Resource Management Plans prepared on an inclusive and participatory basis | Indicator 1.3.2  Number of community initiatives jointly planned by nomads and farmers, used and managed including livestock migratory routes, water resources and veterinary services | 0 | 3 community initiatives | 3 community initiatives | 3 community initiatives, migratory route demarcation with concrete poles, rehabilitation of water sources along migratory route. High Peacebuilding Committees did 13 meetings on awareness raising for farmers and pastoralists on conflict mitigation at village level |  |
|  | Indicator 1.3.3 Percentage of disputes between farmers and nomads over natural resources successfully resolved. | 10% | 65% | 92.8% | 168 out of 181 (92%) disputes between farmers and nomads over natural resources successfully resolved. The most frequently reported cases are between farmers and nomads on animal routes related to access to water sources blocked by farmers and access to pasture. From above cases, the committees confirmed that 7.2% of the cases were not resolved and were forwarded to high level institutions such as courts. |  |
| **Outcome 2**  **Good governance is instituted at locality level and confidence of people built: freedom of movement and physical security is taken for granted by men and women and the rule of law is perceived to be applied without fear or favour; quality basic services are accessible to all, and all feel a stakeholder to their provision** | Indicator 2a  Percentage of community members reporting a perceived decrease in levels of violence within and between communities and groups, including a decrease in GBV and violations of rights of the child. Disaggregated by sex and age | Assalaya  i. Reported feeling safe at night 89%  \*Female-headed : 87%  \*Male-headed: 89%  ii. Reported feeling safe at day: 99%  \*Female-headed: 99%  \*Male-headed: 98%  iii. Encountering safety and security incident: 19%  \*Female-headed: 19%  \*Male-headed; 18%  Sheiria  a) Within communities:  i. Reported feeling safe to walk in the neighborhood at night: 93%  \*Female-headed households: 91%  \*Male-headed households: 95%  ii. Reported feeling safe to walk in the neighborhood during the day: 94%  \*Female-headed households: 100%  \*Male-headed households: 99%  iii. Encountering safety and security incident: 13%  \*Female-headed households: 11%  \*Male-headed households: 14%  Yassin  i. Reported feeling safe to walk in the neighborhood at night: 88%  \*Female-headed households: 88%  \*Male-headed households: 88%  ii. Reported feeling safe to walk in the neighborhood during the day: 98%  \*Female-headed households: 98%  \*Male-headed households: 99%  iii. Encountering safety and security incident : 21%  \*Female-headed households: 21%  \*Male-headed households: 20% | 20% |  | To be measured at endline |  |
| Indicator 2b  Percentage of community members reporting increased satisfaction with informal and formal rule of law mechanisms/ initiatives. Disaggregated by sex and age | Assalaya  a) Reported incident to police: 19%  b) Reported incident to village committee: 9%  c) Reporting to police who say issue was fairly resolved:19%  d) Reporting to village committee who say issue was fairly resolved: 35%  Sheiria  a) Reported incident to police: 12%  b) Reported incident to village committee: 7%  c) HHs reporting to police who say issue was fairly resolved: 15%  d) HHs reporting to village committee who say issue was fairly resolved: 38%  Yassin  a) HHs having reported incident to police: 15%  b) HHs having reported incident to village committee: 15%  c) HHs reporting to police who say issue was fairly resolved: 14%  d) HHs reporting to village committee who say issue was fairly resolved: 53% | 20% |  | 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 | Assalaya  Satisfied with sanitation: 11%  Satisfied with health: 16%  Satisfied with administration services: 32%  Sheria  Satisfied with sanitation: 11%  Satisfied with health: 20%  Satisfied with administration services: 24%  Yassin  Satisfied with sanitation: 12%  Satisfied with health: 16%  Satisfied with administration services: 48% | 20% |  | To be measured at endline |  |
| Output 2.1  Governance system reinforced at the local level | Indicator 2.1.1  Percentage of functional local governance forums advocating for policy change, social accountability and inclusion of women and youth in leadership positions | 10% | 20% |  | Governance consultants under recruitment and will start work this month, working with government and community governance structures |  |
| Indicator 2.1.2  Percentage of authorities adopting the developed guidelines for effective mandate delivery | 0% | 10% |  | Consultant under recruitment to work with authorities in developing guidelines for effective mandate delivery |  |
| Output 2.2  Responsive security and justice institutions promoted through increasing their presence, capacities, and service-oriented culture | Indicator 2.2.1  Number of functional police posts and prosecution office established to increase SPF presence in target communities | 4 | 6 |  | Procurement process finalized, contractor engaged and currently mobilizing resources to undertake civil works for construction of a police post in Kilekile village and the prosecution office in Assalaya village. |  |
| Indicator 2.2.2  Number of trained police & prosecution personnel with improved skills and ability to perform their duties (disaggregated by gender and status i.e. newly recruited/been there for last 12 months) | 0 | 45 (20% women) | 60 (13% women) | 49 officers (8 females and 41 males) had their capacities built on land law. SPF were trained on intelligence led Policing for 6 officers (all men) and part of the pool deployed to enhance peace and security in North Darfur. Five (all men)were also trained on crime management software, media monitoring, complaint management system. |  |
| Output 2.3  Increased access to equitable quality basic services | Indicator 2.3.1  Percentage of out of schoolgirls, boys and adolescents across diverse target groups accessing formal and informal education with direct support from the project | Assalaya  a) Access to education: 50%  b) Access to informal education: 8%  Sheiria  a) Access to education: 51%  b) Access to informal education: 10%  Yassin  a) Access to education: 52%  b) Access to informal education: 8% | 80% (50 % girls) | None yet | The enrolment campaigns the conducted in targeted schools to ensure children are accessing education services, assessment of 6 schools from Baraka, Maa’l, Al Fado, Um-El Kharat, Gare Hajar, Shanbila |  |
|  | Indicator 2.3.2  Number of girls, boys, women and men from diverse community groups having access to safe drinking water and sanitation | Assalaya  Female-Headed households  Piped water to yard/plot 1  Public tap/standpipe 1  Tubewell/borehole, elevated tank, hand pump 66  Protected dug well 89  Unprotected dug well 29  Unprotected spring 0  Rainwater collection 0  Bottled water 0  Cart with small tank/drum (donkey cart) 30  Tanker-truck 241  Surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channels) 29    Male-Headed households  Piped water to yard/plot (1)  Public tap/standpipe (2)  Tubewell/borehole, elevated tank, hand pump (134)  Protected dug well (97)  Unprotected dug well (23)  Unprotected spring (3)  Rainwater collection (4)  Bottled water (1)  Cart with small tank/drum (donkey cart) (100)  Tanker-truck (603)  Surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channels) (76)  Sheiria  *Female-Headed households*  *P*iped water yard/plot (0)  Public tap/standpipe (0)  Borehole, elevated tank, hand pump (133)  Protected dug well (87)  Unprotected well(10)  Protected spring (2)  Unprotected spring (1)  Rainwater collection (16)  Cart with small tank/drum (donkey cart) (22)  Tanker-truck (18)  Surface water *(river, dam, lake, pond,* stream, canal, irrigation channels) (165)  Male-Headed households  Piped water yard/plot (0)  Public tap/standpipe (0)  Borehole, elevated tank, hand pump (203)  Protected dug well (118)  Unprotected well (40)  Protected spring (2)  Unprotected spring (3)  Rainwater collection (18)  Cart with small tank/drum (donkey cart) (41)  Tanker-truck (36)  Surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channels) (350)  Yassin  *Female-Headed households*  Borehole, elevated tank, hand pump (42)  Protected dug well (53)  Unprotected well (76)  Protected spring (0)  Unprotected spring (10)  Rainwater collection (14)  Bottled water (0)  Cart with small tank/drum (donkey cart) (14)  Tanker-truck (107)  Surface water (river, *dam, lake, pond, stream,* canal, irrigation channels) (105)  Male-Headed households  Tubewell/borehole, elevated tank, hand pump (93)  Protected dug well (72)  Unprotected well (95)  Protected spring (1)  Unprotected spring (8)  Rainwater collection (27)  Bottled water (2)  Cart with small tank/drum (donkey cart) (24)  Tanker-truck (215)  Surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channels) (212) | 20,000 (as a % of the population) | None yet | The volunteer from the community were trained on handpump rehabilitation, where 2 handpumps were repaired, the sessions for community on good water management. |  |
| Output 2.4  Capacities of services providers and communities are enhanced to manage and deliver basic services in a responsive, and inclusive way) | Indicator 2.4.1  Number of Education officials and PTA members reporting a greater understanding of the theory and practice of conflict sensitivity and peacebuilding | 0 | 10 education officials, 200 PTA members (at least 40% female) | None yet | The PTA has been identified, trained on school environment, and peacebuilding to ensure that they are facilitating education for the children from all community. |  |
|  | Indicator 2.4.2  Percentage of community members (men and women) who perceive the water committees as an effective mechanism in resolving tensions and disputes about water | Assalaya  a) Community members (men and women) who perceive the water committees as an effective mechanism in resolving tensions and disputes about water: 25%  i) Male headed households: 29%  ii) Female headed households: 17%    Sheiria  a) Community members (men and women) who perceive the water committees as an effective mechanism in resolving tensions and disputes about water: 26%  i) Male headed households: 27%  ii) Female headed households: 25%  Yassin a) Community members (men and women) who perceive the water committees as an effective mechanism in resolving tensions and disputes about water: 25%  i) Male headed households: 35%  ii) Female headed households: 27% | 70% (at least 40% women) | None yet | The 40 individuals from Water committee training on water management to ensure that community from different tribes are getting water equally. |  |
| **Outcome 3**  **A culture of peace and rights is nurtured and sustained in Darfur by a vibrant civil society with the commitment and capacity to represent the interests of all stakeholders in the resolution of disputes, and in holding Government to account for maintenance of the social contract.** | Indicator 3a  % of disputes over land, water and other resources, identified by the community as affecting the return and integration of forcibly displaced persons, settled through peaceful means (e.g. CBRMs and committees) in target localities | Assalaya  a) Agricultural land issues reported to community village: 36%  b) Satisfied with the outcome of reporting (issue resolved and satisfied about the outcome): 0%  c) Community members (men and women) who perceive the water committees as an effective mechanism in resolving tensions and disputes about water: 25%  d) Land: 76%  Water: 7%  Other: 17%  Sheiria  a) Agricultural land issues reported to community village: 28%  b) Satisfied with the outcome of reporting (issue resolved and satisfied about the outcome): 0%  c) Community members (men and women) who perceive the water committees as an effective mechanism in resolving tensions and disputes about water: 26%  d) Land: 79%  Water: 4%  Other: 17%  Yassin  a) Agricultural land issues reported to community village: 35%  b) Satisfied with the outcome of reporting (issue resolved and satisfied about the outcome): 33%  c) Community members (men and women) who perceive the water committees as an effective mechanism in resolving tensions and disputes about water: 25%  d) Land: 80%  Water: 10%  Other: 10% | TBD | TBD | To be measured at endline |  |
| Indicator 3b  Numbers of key stakeholders – women, children and youth, returnees – with peacebuilding competencies and engaged in initiatives to effect meaningful change at the community level. | TBD | TBD | TBD | To be measured at endline |  |
| Indicator 3c  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 age | Assalaya  a) Majority of respondents state that existing initiatives include opportunities for the civil society/community members to work with government (to encourage greater accountability and collaboration).  Sheiria  a) Respondents generally think that there is opportunity for collaboration between the civil society and local Government. Only two respondents (Omda and female community member) say that this is not the case. From the state-level respondents the general view is that these channels exist  Yassin  a) Generally, respondents state that there is good interaction of the native administration, local government and community members and they are willing to coordinate whenever this may be required. The also say that these collaboration structures are also considered to include opportunities for the community members to interact with the local Government | TBD | TBD | To be measured at endline |  |
| Output 3.1  Community-based reconciliation mechanisms (CBRMs) functioning, networked across Darfur, and linked to State and National-level peace architecture | Indicator 3.1.2 Number of community members actively participating in different peace initiatives (dialogue & conference) disaggregated by gender and age | 0% | 210 community members (15% women; 20% youth) | 346 community members (163 in dialogues - 25% women; 15% youth and 183 in community conference – 32% women; 7% youth) | A total of 346 community members participated in community peace initiatives (163 in dialogues with 41 women and 25 youth) and 183 in state-level conference with 59 women and 12 youth). |  |
| Indicator 3.1.3 Percentage of community members who reported a conflict to CBRM and are aware of the outcome (disaggregated by gender and type of conflict) | 10% | 65% | 100% (35 women and 55 % youth) | A total of 199 cases were reported by 101 community members (35% women and 55% youth) across the 3 localities. All the community members who reported the cases were aware of the outcome since the decision was made in their presence and were satisfied with the outcome. |  |
| Output 3.2  Civil society mechanisms for protection of women and girls strengthened, and women empowered to claim rights and redress and participate equally in public affairs and community peacebuilding | Indicator 3.2.1  Number of community members sensitized on women’s rights (disaggregated by gender & age) | 0 | 210 (65% women; 40% youth) | ongoing | Sensitization meetings commenced with 115 community members (101 women inclusive of 38 young women and no young men) attending in the three localities |  |
| Indicator 3.2.3 Number of functional women centers established to enhance leadership skills and discuss women rights and regional treaties | 0 | 3 | ongoing | Contractor has been identified by the partner and work on the three centers (Yassin, Assalaya and Sheiria town villages for easy access by majority of women in the state) will commence as soon as the bank transfers the funds anytime from now. |  |
| Output 3.3  Vulnerable children and youth have enhanced capacity to advocate for and engage in peacebuilding initiatives | Indicator 3.3.1  Percentage of children/youth in the youth center catchment area that have benefitted from the youth center services | 0 | 80% (40% girls/young females)  Disaggregated by age/gender | TBD | The State Council for Child Welfare and social welfare office has been engaged and identified and agreed on youth center, and Family and Child Protection Units to be constructed from the targeted localities. The package of interventions have yet to benefit children and youth inside the centres. |  |
| Indicator 3.3.2  Number of inclusive youth initiatives designed, and implementation plans developed that incorporate peacebuilding and conflict sensitivity approaches -Disaggregated by age/gender | 0 | 6 youth-led peacebuilding plans developed (2 led by female youth) | TBD | Engagement with youth and adolescents have been undertaken and agreed on interventions to contribute on peacebuilding, members of Community Based Child protection Networks, and youth committee at village level will representative during project implementation. Total of 8 group with 160 ( 80 boys, 80 girls) |  |
| Output 3.4  IDP and returnee communities in Darfur enhance their capacities and mechanisms to secure their rights, strengthen their protection and engage in sustained peacebuilding | Indicator 3.4.1  Number of functional community-based protection networks, including women networks, applying AGDM and human rights approaches | 0 | 9 | 6 | Following the establishment of 6 Community-based Protection Networks (CBPNs) in three localities in Sharia, Assalaya & Yassin localities in December 2020, UNHCR trained the CBPN members on protection principles, protection coordination mechanisms, identification of person with special needs (PSNs), case management and referral pathways, among other topics. The members of the 6 CBPNs are comprised of 23 males and 22 females (among which 36 are youths). | Evolving COVID 19 pandemic and movement restriction |
| Indicator 3.4.2  % of individuals, disaggregated by age and gender, received paralegal assistance and referral mechanisms support | 0 | 5% of targeted population | TBD | UNHCR identified 300 persons with specific needs (89 males, 211 females, of which 88 are youths), of which 203 benefited from referral services, including 60 individuals referred to health clinics, 50 referred to social services, and 93 referred to psycho-social support and counselling services. | Evolving COVID 19 pandemic and movement restriction |