****

 **PBF PROJECT progress report**

**COUNTRY:** SUDAN

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

Annual

**YEAR of report:** 2021

|  |
| --- |
| **Project Title:** Transition to Sustainable Peace in South Darfur**Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway:** PRF/SDN/A-5 (00119471) |
| **If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund:** [ ]  Country Trust Fund[ ]  Regional Trust Fund**Name of Recipient Fund:** N/A | **Type and name of recipient organizations:** **RUNO** UNICEF (Convening Agency)**RUNO** UNHCR**RUNO** UNDP |
| **Date of first transfer:** 2 Jan 2020**Project end date:** 31 Dec 2021 (6-month NCE request pending) **Is the current project end date within 6 months?** Yes (6-month NCE 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** UNICEF $ 1,000,000UNHCR $ 866,700UNDP $ 1,441,350 Total: $ 3,308,050 Approximate implementation rate as percentage of **TOTAL** project budget: $1,790,554.47 (58%)\*ATTACH PROJECT EXCEL BUDGET SHOWING CURRENT APPROXIMATE EXPENDITURE\***Gender-responsive Budgeting:**Indicate dollar amount from the project document to be allocated to activities focussed on gender equality or women’s empowerment: $1,088,311 Amount expended to date on activities focussed on gender equality or women’s empowerment: $539,824.55 |
| **Project Gender Marker: GM2****Project Risk Marker: RM1****Project PBF focus area: 2.3** |
| **Report preparation:**Project report prepared by: UNICEF (with inputs from UNHCR, UNDP and UN-Habitat)Project 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.) (1500 character limit):

After serious delays at the beginning of this year due to COVID-19, tribal disputes and security incidents, hyperinflation and other factors, project implementation is now fully ongoing. As noted in the last report, construction activities were put on hold by the UN agencies as they were causing tensions between two key tribes in Gereida: the Masalit and Fallata. While the Masalit king argued that construction in the four Fallata-inhabited villages would legitimize their claim to this land, the Fallata king raised the issue of a lack of UN support provided to his tribe over the years. To ensure implementation of PBF activities on both sides, the UN agencies have been supporting the government-led peace process between the Masalit and Fallata at state level. There has been a positive change in the Masalit’s stance as they now seem more open to accept the presence of the Fallata community in the four villages, however, only if the Fallata accept the return of IDPs to those four villages (their place of origin) and live together peacefully. Negotiations are still ongoing, hence, to ensure timely delivery of the project, the UN agencies decided in consultation with the PBF Secretariat to refrain from construction of permanent structures in the Fallata areas and instead construct semi-permanent structures and deliver additional “soft” activities. All outstanding permanent construction will now take place in villages where a mix of tribes reside, including Masalit and Fallata. Access to the four Fallata villages has been challenging, as both UN agencies and implementing partners are not allowed by the Fallata to travel directly from the Gereida town, where the implementing partners are based, to these villages. Therefore, the implementing partners have now either recruited Fallata staff to deliver the activities in these villages or are traveling directly from Nyala, which is accepted by the Fallata. The UN agencies have requested a no-cost extension of 6 months and are committed to deliver all planned PBF activities by the end of June 2022. 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 still not entirely clear how this is going to affect the implementation of the project, however, line ministries and implementing partners are currently operational and continue to implement the PBF activities. Some sensitive activities, including on land reform and durable solutions action planning, will be postponed for the time being.

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

Upcoming activities include a two-day workshop on locality-level durable solutions action planning, in coordination with all stakeholders, to inform prioritization of needs assessed via the multi-sectoral village profiling and intentions survey exercise, ultimately leading to development of a locality action plan in consultation with communities, authorities and other stakeholders. Construction and rehabilitation of water facilities, classrooms and child, youth and women’s centres will commence and the project will continue to strengthen conflict resolution and peacebuilding capacities of community-based committees, government staff and communities, and support the implementation of youth-led peace initiatives. Moreover, community- and locality-level peace dialogue forums will be held with the participation of community members, native administrations, rule of law actors, and other peacebuilding stakeholders. As mentioned above, the timing and feasibility of the land-related activities and durable solutions action planning will be dependent on improvements in the political situation following the military coup.

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 formation and training of community-based resolution mechanisms (CBRMs) and community reconciliation committees (CRCs) in different communities has provided structural mechanisms for conflict prevention and resolution, leading to the resolution of 13 disputes so far.

The construction of various facilities and provision of supplies has filled service gaps in the communities and is creating a more enabling environment for the return of IDPs and refugees, as well as to improve social cohesion between different community groups. For example, the health centre at Moila village has bridged an infrastructural gap in availability of medical facilities, leading to an increase from 70 patients per day to 150 patients per day from both nomadic and farming communities. According to local authorities, the construction of a police post in Um Rakoba has created a safer environment, leading to more returnees settling permanently in the village.

The training of key stakeholders, including ministries, police, university, women’s unions and the judiciary, has strengthened local capacities on issues such as land management, early warning, conflict resolution and peacebuilding. This has created a pool of key resource people with relevant expertise to improve the management and resolution of land issues, the provision of services and access to justice, and the protection of communities.

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 project targeted approximately 100 female-headed households with distribution of agricultural inputs and seeds in collaboration with Ministry of Agriculture. The aim of the intervention was to mitigate the risk of S/GBV among women and girls engaged in farming and to promote social cohesion between the agro-pastoralists and farming communities.

*‘I make an income from the peanut seeds you provided. I no longer cross over to land where I can be raped, to work to gather food. I have my own food. My family has enough to eat and I sell peanuts. From the peanut sales, I buy clothes for my children…’* Fatima 28 year-old mother of three October 2021, Um Rakoba village.

Adam Duldoum, the Omda of Um Rakoba village, and Mohamed Ali, the executive director for the locality, have expressed their gratitude for the construction of the police post in the village and the capacity building of the Sudanese Police Force personnel from the area. They noted that this has helped to create a safer environment for the community and according to them the improved security situation has resulted in returnees starting to build permanent houses in the village.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The project conducted a multi-sector analysis of the situation and needs of displacement-affected communities in Gereida (including IDPs, IDP returnees, return refugees and nomads) to inform PBF programming and durable solutions action plan development. Data collection was carried out across 20 villages in Gereida with a total of 1754 household surveys and 41 key informant interviews conducted. While data collection started in December 2020, it was interrupted due to the security situation and finalized during June 2021. The final report was shared in August 2021 and provided concrete evidence of service gaps among targeted populations. For example, the need for civil documents, particularly national identity cards, among nomads was documented, prompting the targeting of nomadic communities for civil documentation support. For nomads, national identity cards enable them to rent land, which in turn mitigates the risk of land-related conflict during rain and dry seasons. To this end, a total of 1,400 individuals (660 women and 740 men) were registered for national identity cards by the Civil Registry, which they will receive by the end of the year. To further create an enabling environment for the return of IDPs and refugees, the project constructed a health centre in Moyla village, distributed agricultural inputs to more than 200 households and provided vocational training and livelihoods support to 250 people (78 women, 26 men, 55 young women; 87 young men, 4 persons with disabilities).

Through the establishment of three Community Reconciliation Committees (CRCs) in Moila, Sagour and Dagama villages and one Community-Based Reconciliation Committee (CBRM) in Um Rakoba village, the project bolstered the capacity of communities to peacefully resolve disputes and promote social cohesion. The committee members of the CRCs and CBRMs, which represent all tribes residing in the target villages, were trained on inter-communal dialogue, conflict resolution and mediation and have so far resolved a total of 13 disputes, including land disputes between nomads and farmers.

At the institutional level, the project supported the improvement of land management practices and processes by moving from manual documentation to digital documentation of land records, as well as by conducting specialized trainings. The capacity of the Planning, Survey and Land Departments at the State Ministry of Infrastructure and Urban Development in South Darfur have been significantly enhanced and improved, especially in the field of mobile data collection, sketch mapping and demarcation of return villages and the application of the Social Tenure Domain Model (STDM) as a land database and land registration tool. The project also improved the knowledge of four communities in participatory village planning and established a professional communication network between the state authorities, locality authorities and communities. In addition, the project trained 38 staff (7 women) from police, judiciary, prosecutors office, women's unions, civil administrations, land officials, Ministry of Agriculture and University of Nyala on land law reform. The training improved knowledge and skills related to customary right of land ownership and the importance of women’s access to land, creating a pool of resource persons with relevant expertise to support the resolution of the ongoing land conflicts in the Gereida locality.

**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)*

* Among those who registered for national identity cards following awareness raising campaigns on civil documentation, approximately 40% are women and 20% are youths. The registered population includes IDP nomads in Gereida IDP camps.
* The community support projects target an overall 60% women and youth in each selected village. In Moila, for example, 20 youths (8 females and 12 males) actively engaged in the construction and rehabilitation of the health centre. This fostered a spirit of ownership and a sense of responsibility to maintain the centre past the project.
* To combat socio-cultural stereotypes about the roles of women and youth, the project regularly advocates for inclusion of women and youth in decision-making in the CRCs and CBRMs. The CRCs are comprised of 30% women and 20% youth and the CBRMs are comprised of 33% of women and 27% of youth. However, the meaningful and active participation of especially women in the CRCs and CBRMs remains a challenge due to pervasive traditional gender norms in the communities and will require continued efforts and support to be more effective. Women’s role and voice in discussions around social issues such as protection are stronger than in the case of conflict resolution and land issues.
* As part of the land-related capacity building activities, the project raised awareness on the importance of women’s land ownership and the need for improvement of land registration for women. This included the introduction of a gender-responsive STDM tool and a gender evaluation criteria tool for large scale land projects.

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

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

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

To strengthen the rule of law in the target communities, the project constructed two police posts in Haraza and Um Rakoba villages and trained 25 law enforcement personnel (all men) from Gereida. At the state-level, the project trained an additional fifteen staff from the Sudan Police Force (5 women), including on how to conduct community patrols, intelligence-led policing, tactical intervention and first responder, early warning and early response. In addition, six police officers (1 woman) were trained on how to run the Digital Control Room in Nyala with information from Gereida and other localities of the state. The government and the UN now have access to real-time data on reported conflicts and SGBV cases and can make more informed officer deployments and programming decisions. These interventions have also increased the presence of key rule of law actors in areas of return and settlement, which is expected to build the confidence of the communities in the local authorities to provide access to justice for all and protection of the communities.

As part of its efforts to improve equal access to basic services in the locality, the project rehabilitated one Alternative Learning Centre (ALP) in Sagour IDP camp in Gereida, serving 187 children (81 girls and 86 boys) and conducted education awareness campaigns in six communities across Gereida with a focus on the importance of girls going to school and peace education, reaching 6000 people (1500 women, 2000 men, 700 young women, 400 young men, 800 girls, 600 boys). In addition, the project implemented a Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) programme in Jurtoobak, Um Rakoba and Dagama villages, consisting of awareness raising on hygiene and sanitation practices, training on how to construct safe latrines, and establishment and training of water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) committees. The three communities constructed a total of 638 latrines. In addition, the project established five WASH committees in Jurtoobak, Um Rakoba, Dagama, Haraza and Donkey Abdelrahman, representative of all tribes (75 members, 12 women, 31 men, 21 young women and 11 young men), for community water management, hygiene and sanitation awareness and resolution of water-related disputes.

**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)*

* There are currently no female police officers in Gereida locality itself, however this was discussed with the SPF commissioner at the locality level and brought to the attention of SPF senior leadership. The government is currently recruiting and deploying new staff to Gereida and the project is advocating for inclusion of women in the police structure, and support capacity building.
* The education awareness campaign specifically focused on gender equality. The campaign included a puppet theatre show that told the story of the importance of girls going to school.
* The CLTS awareness raising included specific focus on female hygiene and sanitation.
* While 44% of the WASH committees consist of women and young women, they are more involved when it comes to issues around sanitation and hygiene than issues around water management and conflict resolution. Because women and girls are the main fetchers of water, the project will continue to promote their active participation in water management and resolution of water disputes.

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

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

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

The project established five Community Based Protection Network Committees (CBPNs) with a total of 95 members (35 men, 40 women, 10 young men and 10 young women) in Sagour, Moila, Gereida, Dagama and Um Rakoba villages. The primary functions of the committees are to identify persons with specific needs and refer them to specialized services (police, medical, legal, civil registry), as well as to provide early warning on conflict triggers. So far, the CBPNs have provided early warning on 14 incidents and these were included in advocacy briefs shared with Government in time to avert any escalation amongst conflicting communities. Weekly meetings are held between the CBPNs and government representatives at locality level to enable advocacy on identified needs and challenges. Weekly legal aid awareness campaigns in Gereida, Dika, Sagour and Moila, including among the Fallata, Masallit and Zagahwa tribes, have resulted in legal consultations and support to 184 cases, on issues such as marriage, divorce and national identity card registration.

To provide specific spaces for children and young people to receive psycho-social support, the project also established two temporary Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) in Gereida and Dagama villages. A total of 10,0001 children and young people (2747 girls, 3308 boys, 1583 young women and 2363 young men) have been registered at the centres and have received services. One of the centres is located at IDP Camp A in Gereida and serves a mix of children and youth from six different tribes. In addition to receiving psycho-social support, the project strengthened the capacities of children and youth in peaceful coexistence and conflict resolution through sports, games, art and drama activities. The social workers identified 14 cases (3 girls, 4 boys and 7 young women) at the centres to refer to local authorities for additional psycho-social, legal and medical services (in coordination with local community leaders, local police, ministry of social welfare and hospital), including two cases of rape.

**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)*

* Women and youth are included in decision-making at CBPN meetings:*‘I helped a pregnant mother access this Um karfa clinic. She trusted and listened to me. I did not have this voice in my community. At the committee, I speak, the members hear me…’* Khamis, 23-year-old CBPN member, Moilla village. October 2021.
* Paralegal aid awareness campaigns reached more than 100 women and 200 youth (118 young women and 82 young men) on issues pertaining to land ownership, civil documentation and which resulted in 40 women registering for national identity cards and 20 youths carrying the awareness message further on, into the communities.
* At the CFS, special women’s tea sessions are being organized to bring women from the communities together to discuss issues affecting their children and their communities. The women meet on a regular basis and have received training on how to peacefully resolve disputes within their communities.

**PART III: CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Monitoring:** Please list monitoring activities undertaken in the reporting period (1000 character limit)IOM, JIPS and SUDIA have finalized the baseline data collection and produced the final baseline report. The PBF Secretariat has developed an overarching monitoring framework for the projects and the agencies have provided inputs. The agencies have also conducted multiple monitoring visits to Gereida, including two joint monitoring visits, one in April and one in October. The IPs have been closely monitoring progress on the indicators and send weekly or bi-weekly reports (depending on the agency) to their respective agencies.  | Do outcome indicators have baselines? YesHas the project launched perception surveys or other community-based data collection? Yes |
| **Evaluation:** Has an evaluation been conducted during the reporting period?No | Evaluation budget (response required): 90,000 USDIf 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 the PBSO, PBF Secretariat and 3IE. 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:KfW Development Bank 100,000,000 EURSLF 2,500 USDSD JSB2020 40,000 USD |
| **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. (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:

$

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

[ ]  Strengthen inter-community social cohesion and border management

[ ]  Counter hate speech and stigmatization and address trauma

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

[ ]  Other (please describe):

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

**PART V: INDICATOR BASED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT**

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

|  | **Performance Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Indicator Milestone** | **Current indicator progress** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay****(if any)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Outcome 1: Durable solutions for the return of IDPs and refugees and the residents are made possible by peaceful resolution of land disputes, and sustainable land and natural resource management facilitates enhanced agricultural productivity, processing and value-chains to create jobs and improve livelihoods.** | Indicator 1.1Percentage of community members reporting improved socio-economic conditions (social cohesion and economic opportunities) in their locality.  | a) Employment rate: 63% b) Access to education: 53% | TBD | N/A | N/A | To be determined as part of the final evaluation. |
| Indicator 1.2Increase in the extent to which local communities support the return and/or peaceful integration and continued presence of forcibly displaced persons and report positive interactions. | a) Host Communities (non-displaced) that support Returnees: 99%b) Host Communities (non-displaced) that support IDPs: 92% | TBD | N/A | N/A | To be determined as part of the final evaluation. |
| Indicator 1.3Percentage of community members across all groups in the target areas reporting improved access to legal documentation and livelihood opportunities | a) No legal documentation: 20%b) Employment rate: 63% | TBD | N/A | N/A | To be determined as part of the final evaluation. |
| Output 1.1: Government capacities built for resolution of land issues at Locality level, and Locality Action Plans produced  | Indicator 1.1.1Percentage of land institutions with improved arbitration, registration & sketch mapping capacities to deliver on their mandates | 15% | 60% | 40% | Capacity development for 30 persons (22 men and 8 women) on Village Land Use Planning and Management (PLUPM). Capacity development for 18 staff (17 men and 1 woman) on Mobile Data Collection and Sketch- Mapping. |  |
| Indicator 1.1.2Percentage of community members with registered land titles of ownership disaggregated by gender | 20% | 40% | 30% |  N/A | Planned for next reporting period.  |
| Indicator 1.1.3Percentage of land conflicts resolved via community-based mechanisms out of the total of conflict documented at the village cluster  | 20% | 50% | 40% | CBRMs have resolved 2 land disputes registered so far (100%).  |  |
| Indicator 1.1.4Number of inclusive stakeholder consultations on land reforms for drafting land legislation | 2 | 6 | 4 | N/A | Planned for next reporting period. |
|  | Indicator 1.1.5Number of communities with return village land demarcated and certified | 0 | 4 | 4 | Sketch mapping carried for 4 villages, work is ongoing to digitize the maps |  |
| Output 1.2Planning for durable solutions informs Locality Action Plans | Indicator 1.2.1Number of inclusive locality Action Plan for durable solutions developed based on disaggregated data in target locations | 1 | 1 | 0 | Durable solutions locality action planning workshop will be held in November 2021 | Inter-communal conflicts at Gereida have furthered the divide between the tribes and preparations are underway to move the durable solutions locality action planning workshop to a neutral place outside of Gereida.  |
| Indicator 1.2.2Number of community support projects identified, implemented and utilized by the community | 0 | 8 | 6 | At Moilla, Sagour and Um Rakoba, the following 6 CSP activities are complete: - Health center rehabilitation and construction;- Distribution of agricultural inputs (100 males and 150 females); - Vocational Training for 15 male youths;- Vocational training for 15 female youths;- Ongoing construction works of women’s center;- Construction of youth center. | Given the budget surplus due to currency fluctuation, additional CSPs are planned in the month of October – November 2021 and they include;* Animal vaccination for 50,000 cows in total in the two villages (Diika and Dagama);
* Training of 30 veterinary workers;
* Provision of grinding mills for the women at Diika and Dagama villages;
* Establishment of youth clubs, and equip them, to foster a peacebuilding meeting amongst youths;
* Provision of two food processing plants for the women at Dagama;
* Provision of three tuk-tuks to support the youth during the harvesting season;
* Rehabilitation of the water yard at Dagama village.
 |
| Indicator 1.2.3: # of individuals, disaggregated by age and gender, obtained civil documentation | 0 | 15% of IDPs in targeted locations | 10% | In collaboration with the Civil Registry, UNHCR issued a total of 300 birth certificates to 142 boys and 158 girls in Gereida locality.- 1,400 (660F; 740M) individuals were identified and registered for national IDs.- 92 individuals were issued with marriage contracts at Gerieda locality. |  |
| Indicator 1.2.4: # of community reconciliation committees, with women and youth representation, established and provided with trainings and technical support to carry out intercommunal dialogue, mediation and dispute resolution | 0 | 3 | 3 | Following community consultations, UNHCR established and trained 3 CRCs in Sagour, Dagama and Moilla villages in Gereida. Each CRC is comprised of 15 members, for a total of 60 members (32 males and 28 females, of which 14 are youth in the farming communities). The CRCs mediated on 10 cases on issues ranging from child protection, land disputes and family matters.  |  |
| Output 1.3 Locality-level Land and Natural Resource Management Plans prepared on an inclusive and participatory basis | Indicator 1.3.1Number of IDPs, returnees, host communities and nomadsparticipating within community-based resolution mechanisms disaggregated by gender | 10 | 60 (20% female, 15% youth) |  | One CBRM was established with 15 members (33% women and 27% youth from all tribes/community groups residing in the village. | Another two CBRMs to be established in Ditto and Joghana in the next reporting period.  |
| * Indicator 1.3.2

Number of community initiatives jointly planned, used and managed including livestock migratory routes, water resources and veterinary services.  | 0 | 3 | 2 | 12 natural resource management networks were created and trained in conservation of resources, practical training in fuel efficient stove making and planting trees around water points and schools. 2 initiatives (fuel efficient stoves and tree planting) initiated. | Insecurity delayed the creation of community forests. |
| * Indicator 1.3.3
* Percentage of disputes between famers and nomads over natural resources successfully resolved.
*
 | 10% | 65% | 50% | 100% (3 disputes involving nomads and farmers reported to CBRM and all resolved) |  |
| **Outcome 2:** **Good governance is instituted at locality level and confidence of people built: freedom of movement and physical security is taken for granted by men and women and the rule of law is perceived to be applied without fear or favour; quality basic services are accessible to all, and all feel a stakeholder to their provision.** | Indicator 2.1Percentage of community members reporting a perceived decrease in levels of violence within and between communities and groups, including a decrease in GBV and violations of rights of the child. | a) Reported feeling safe to walk in the neighborhood at night: 60%b) Reported feeling safe to walk in the neighborhood during the day: 93%c) Often/very often encountering safety and security incident during the 12 months prior to data collection (including at least one of these incidents verbal threats, physical threats, robbery, damage to property): 26% | TBD | N/A | N/A | To be determined as part of the final evaluation. |
| Indicator 2.2Percentage of community members reporting increased satisfaction with informal and formal rule of law mechanisms/ initiatives. | a) HHs having reported incident to police: 19%b) HHs having reported incident to village committee: 37%c) HHs reporting to police who say issue was fairly resolved: 15%d) HHs reporting to village committee who say issue was fairly resolved: 9% | TBD | N/A | N/A | To be determined as part of the final evaluation. |
| Indicator 2.3Percentage of community members reporting satisfaction with equitable access to quality basic social services. | Satisfied with sanitation: 17%Satisfied with health: 28%Satisfied with administration services: 29% | TBD | N/A | N/A | To be determined as part of the final evaluation. |
| Output 2.1Governance system reinforced at the local level | Indicator 2.1.1Percentage of functional local governance forums advocating for policy change, social accountability and inclusion of women and youth in leadership positions | 10% | 45% | 30% | Government institutions have been consulted for the establishment of functional governance forums | Planned for next reporting period. |
| Indicator 2.1.2Percentage of authorities adopting the developed guidelines for effective mandate delivery | 0% | 10% | 5% | N/A | Planned for next reporting period. |
| Output 2.2Responsive security and justice institutions promoted through increasing their presence, capacities, and service-oriented culture | Indicator 2.2.1Number of functional police posts established to increase SPF presence in target communitiesNumber of functional police posts established to increase SPF presence in target communities | 4 | 6 | 6 | Two police posts have been constructed in Um Rakoba and Haraza.  | N/A |
| Indicator 2.2.2Number of trained police personnel with improved skills and ability to perform their duties (disaggregated by gender and status i.e. newly recruited/been there for last 12 months). | 0 | 40 (20% women) | 25 (10% female) | A total of 41 SPF staff (6 Females) trained on community-based policing, command and control and child and women rights. | The government is recruiting and deploying new staff in Gereida and UNDP is advocating for inclusion of women in the police structure, and support capacity building.  |
| Output 2.3Increased access to equitable quality basic services | Indicator 2.3.1Percentage of out of school girls, boys and adolescents across diverse target groups accessing formal and informal education with direct support from the project  | TBD | 80% (45% girls) | 30% | 167 children (81 girls and 86 boys) | Construction of classrooms and ALP centres was halted due to the land dispute between the Masalit and Fallata tribes. Therefore, during the reporting period only one ALP centre was rehabilitated, reaching 167 children. In the next 6 months, 6 classrooms and 9 additional ALP centres will be constructed/rehabilitated. |
| Indicator 2.3.2Number of girls, boys, women and men from diverse community groups having access to safe drinking water and sanitation | 0 | 20,000 | 10,000 | 25,775 people(4750 women, 3400 men, 6450 girls, 4175 boys, 3000 young men, 4000 young women)  | The achieved progress is for sanitation services only. Construction of water facilities was halted due to the land dispute between the Masalit and Fallata tribes. Therefore, during the reporting period UNICEF focused on the implementation of the community-led total sanitation programme, where communities learn about hygiene and sanitation practices, establish committees and build their own latrines. In the next six months, the water facilities will be established/rehabilitated. |
| Indicator 2.3.3Number of boys and girls who benefited from Family and Child Protection Units (FCPU) services including GBV | 0 | 800 (480 boys, 320 girls) | 400 | 7 children (4 boys and 3 girls) and 7 young women | These were the number of cases identified by the social workers working in the two communities so far. With the establishment of Child Protection Committees in the next months, more cases are expected to be identified.  |
| Output 2.4Capacities of services providers and communities are enhanced to manage and deliver basic services in a responsive, and inclusive way) | Indicator 2.4.1Number of Education officials and PTA members reporting a greater understanding of the theory and practice of conflict sensitivity and peacebuilding  | 0 | 10 education officials, 200 PTA members (at least 40% female) | 10 education officials,60 PTA members  | N/A | Training of education officials and PTA members is planned for the next months.  |
| 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  | Community members (men and women) who perceive the water committees as an effective mechanism in resolving tensions and disputes about water: 32%i) Male headed households: 31%ii) Female headed households: 33% | 70% (at least 40% women) | 40% | So far 5 WASH committees have been established with a total of 75 members (12 women, 31 men, 21 young women and 11 young men). These committees are currently being trained on water management, hygiene practices and conflict resolution.  | To be determined as part of the final evaluation. |
| Indicator 2.4.3Number of girls and boys who benefited from children protection network services | 0 | 800 (480 boys, 320 girls) | 400 | N/A | The establishment of the Child Protection Networks is planned for the next months.  |
| **Outcome 3:** **A culture of peace and rights is nurtured and sustained in Darfur by a vibrant civil society with the commitment and capacity to represent the interests of all stakeholders in the resolution of disputes, and in holding Government to account for maintenance of the social contract.** | Indicator 3.1% of disputes over land, water and other resources, identified by the community as affecting the return and integration of forcibly displaced persons, settled through peaceful means (e.g. CBRMs and committees) in target localities | a) Agricultural land issues reported to community village: 38% 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: 32% | TBD | N/A | N/A | To be determined as part of the final evaluation. |
| Indicator 3.2Numbers of key stakeholders – women, children and youth, returnees – with peacebuilding competencies and engaged in initiatives to effect meaningful change at the community level. | 0 | TBD | N/A | N/A | To be determined at the end of the project. |
| Indicator 3.3Increase in the confidence of civil society and community members that opportunities exist for them to work with government to encourage greater accountability and collaboration. | a) The native administration is considered the bridge between community and local Government. There is strong interaction between the community and the native administration. The native administration provides opportunities for civil society and community members to work with the government for greater collaboration. Existing committees play an important role in this as well. Committees appear to be very important for community to be heard by the government. The committees consist of community members and native administration jointly and sometimes even local government representatives. | TBD | N/A | N/A | To be determined as part of the final evaluation. |
| Output 3.1: Community-based reconciliation mechanisms (CBRMs) functioning, networked across Darfur, and linked to State and National-level peace architecture | Indicator 3.1.1Number of functional community-based resolution mechanisms (CBRM) in place | 1 (90% Male, 10% male youth) | 4 (of which 30% female and 30% male youth) | 0 | 1 CBRM was established so far with 15 members of all tribes (5 women, 6 men, 1 young woman and 3 young men). |  |
| Indicator 3.1.2Number of community members actively participating in different peace initiatives (dialogue & conference)  | 0 | 200 community members (15% women; 20% youth) | 100 | N/A | Planned for the next reporting period.  |
| Indicator 3.1.3Percentage of community members who reported a conflict to CBRM and are aware of the outcome (disaggregated by gender and type of conflict).  | 10% | 45% community members reporting cases of conflict to CBRMs (of which 40% are women) | 40% | 100% (3 disputes reported and resolved by CBRM and community members who reported the disputes are aware of 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 3.2.1Number of community members sensitized on women’s rights  | 0 | 200 40% youth (50% female youth), 40% women | 100 | 370 members of the locality communities have been sensitized on women’s rights (30% youth and 10% females). |  |
| Indicator 3.2.2Number of targeted women in functional community microfinance schemes  | 20 | 200 (50% women, 50% youth) | 100 | Livelihood and vocational support provided for 118 women. |  |
| Indicator 3.2.2Number of functional women centers established to enhance leadership skills and discuss women rights and regional treaties | 0 | 4 | 0 | Tendering for selecting building contractor, procurement in progress.  |  |
| Output 3.3Vulnerable children and youth have enhanced capacity to advocate for and engage in peacebuilding initiatives | Indicator 3.3.1Percentage of children/youth in the youth center catchment area that have benefitted from the youth center services  | 0 | 80% (40% girls/young women) | 40% | 10,001 children and youth (2747 girls, 3308 boys, 1583 young women and 2363 young men) | Construction of the two centers was halted due to the land dispute between the Masalit and Fallata tribes. Schools were used as a temporary solution to provide psychosocial support services. In the next months, the dedicated facilities will be constructed.  |
| Indicator 3.1.2Number of inclusive youth initiatives designed, and implementation plans developed that incorporate peacebuilding and conflict sensitivity approaches | 0 | 6 (2 led by young women) | 2 | N/A | The youth-led peace initiatives are planned for the next months. |
| Indicator 3.1.3Percentage of population in target areas reporting a positive experience from youth-led peacebuilding and advocacy activities | 0 | 2000 (1200 men and 800 women) | 2000 | N/A | The youth-led peace initiatives are planned for the next months. |
| 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’s networks, applying Age Gender Diversity Mainstreaming and human rights approaches. | 0 | 5 | 5 | UNHCR established 5 Community-Based Protection Networks (CBPN) in five villages (Moilla, Sagour, Gerieda, Um Rakoba and dagama) in Gereida locality. Each CBPN is comprised of 8 females and 7 males, of which 4 are youth. UNHCR trained the CBPN members on protection principles, protection coordination mechanisms, identification of person with special needs (PSNs), referral pathways, and early warning. UNHCR identified 520 persons with specific needs (110 males, 410 females, of which 100 are youths). CBPNs engaged in identification and referral of PSNs, and early warning on conflict triggers. |  |
| Indicator 3.4.2% of individuals, disaggregated by age and gender, received paralegal assistance and referral mechanisms support | 0 | 5% of targeted population | 2% | 184 (120F; 64M) persons benefited from paralegal services (22 divorce, 91 national IDs, 46 marriage contracts).Others were referred to services, including 80 (43F; 37M) individuals referred to health and later on assisted to access the police. |  |