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 **PBF PROJECT progress report**

**COUNTRY:** SUDAN

**TYPE OF REPORT: FINAL:**

**YEAR of report:** 2022

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| **Project Title: Transition to Sustainable Peace in Central Darfur****Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway: PBF/SDN/A-4 (00119470)** |
| **If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund:** [ ]  Country Trust Fund[ ]  Regional Trust Fund**Name of Recipient Fund:** N/A | **Type and name of recipient organizations:** **RUNO UNICEF (Convening Agency)****RUNO UNDP****RUNO UNHCR** |
| **Date of first transfer: :** 2 January 2020**Project end date: 30**  June 2022 **(6 months no cost extension included)** **Is the current project end date within 6 months?** YES |
| **Check if the project falls under one or more PBF priority windows:**[ ]  Gender promotion initiative[x]  Youth promotion initiative[x]  Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions[ ]  Cross-border or regional project |
| **Total PBF approved project budget (by recipient organization):** **Recipient Organization Amount** UNICEF $ 1,500,000UNDP $ 955,199UNHCR $ 1,083,909  Total: $ **3,539,106** Approximate implementation rate as percentage of total project budget: 99%\*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: 1,165,972Amount expended to date on activities focussed on gender equality or women’s empowerment: 1,147,082 |
| **Project Gender Marker: GM2****Project Risk Marker: 1****Project PBF focus area: 2.3** |
| **Report preparation:**Project report prepared by: Anne Nyambura, PBF Coordinator, on behalf of UNICEF, the lead agencyProject report approved by: Kyle Jacques – M&E Officer, 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):

This is the final Central Darfur PBF project reports that ends on the 30th of June 2022, having had a No Cost Extension granted for an additional six months to enable agencies meet the community commitments towards peacebuilding that were incomplete due to various programming drawbacks.

Most recently a military coup on 25th October 2021 complicated project implementation in the states. State-level engagement with government was compromised as agencies strived to maintain a neutral and impartial position. However, community-level engagement was not compromised and project implementation at that level continued.

Other challenges have included the currency fluctuations leading to slow signing of partnership agreements, lack of access to SLA/AW controlled areas in Nertiti locality, and lack of access to parts of Um Dukhun locality due to heavy rains. Local authorities in the Nertiti locality (West Jebel Marra) denied access to the SLA/AW controlled areas, because they could not ensure the security of the UN agencies and IPs.

There were some constraints due to the COVID19 pandemic and associated restrictions by the Government of Sudan in a bid to prevent the spread of the virus, including difficulties with movement, disruptions in the supply chain and high cost of transportation due to fuel crisis, heavy rainy season and strong flow of Wadis (rivers) and delay of transportation of concrete poles for the demarcation of pastoral migratory routes.

**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):**

UN agencies will dedicate the next few months to carry out the final and impact evaluations of the Darfur programme and to finalize the detailed steps for locality action plans implementation in coordination with the Durable Solutions Working Group.

The construction of the Family and Child Protection Units (FCPU) in both Nertiti and Um Dukhun is underway, as a result of the coup in October of 2021, since the constructions were based on direct engagement and partnership with government. The completion is anticipated in September. The reason for the push to finalize them is largely due to the sensitivity of protecting children who find themselves in the wrong side of the law, which is high in both Nertiti and Um Dukhun, which both border Chad and the Central Republic of Africa.

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):

Data gathered through multi-sectoral village profiling, intention survey exercises as well as locality action planning for durable solutions workshops showed that key barriers to durable solutions – included insecurity, weak rule of law/access to justice, limited access to basic services, housing, land property challenges, and limited livelihood opportunities. The project also positively contributed towards durable solutions for IDPs and IDP returnees through facilitating access to civil documentation, mainly national identity number, which is an essential documentation for the formation of citizen’s file in GoS database, and for proving and safeguarding: (i) nationality; (ii) property rights; (iii) life events – birth, marriage, divorce; (iv) right to vote; and (v) access to cash assistance programme “Thamarat” for vulnerable families across Sudan.

The PBF leaves behind a legacy of sustainable mechanisms for self-management and collective decision making, including Community-Based Protection Committees and Peace and Reconciliation committees, Parent Teachers Associations, Water User Committees, Mother Councils, Community Based Resolution Mechanisms well prepared to take on their responsibilities informally, but with networks of referrals to rule of law mechanisms since Building core capacities of key rule of law institutions was another thrust of this project, including the establishment of Police Posts to bring about law and order.

In addition, technical staff at ministry level such as infrastructure and planning, education, water and social services were all provided with capacity and equipment for continued service at the localities.

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):

*Construction of a water pool (hafeer) in border village of Um Dukhun, Abujaradil, along with other PBF supported projects became a push factor for the return of more than 300 HHs of Salamat tribe from Kabar village, a disputed territory. This enabled fostering peaceful co-existence between IDPs and nomadic community and durable solutions for the returnees.*

*A**peace conference was conducted in Nertiti where a peaceful coexistence agreement was signed by the participating groups to improve tolerance between farmers and nomadic communities. “this has been a successful conference and the recommendations were from the community leaders and government and as such peace shall prevail, InshaAllah. As government we commit to support the implementation of these recommendations and that’s why we have signed on them” – Dr. Adeeb Abdulrahman Former Wali of Central Darfur.*

*Zarga Omer and Arafa Omer, both from the nomad community and members of Mutur school PTA Zarga said ‘At first the nomad community hesitated to send their children to school because they had problems with farmers and we expected that their children may be aggressive to our children, but we send some of them , then when they got back from school they told us they made friends with the farmers children and shared a meal with them in their homes and even accompanied them at the end of the class to the Fareeg - nomad settlement’.*

*The project established a modern police post and equipped it and as such the SPF Director in Nertiti locality inspected it “this modern Police Post is now upgraded to a Police Station where I will second a First Lieutenant Officer and a 4x4 vehicle to be at this station, SPF Commissioner in Zalingei is in agreement with this” – Colonel Abdelhalim Saad Abdelhalim SPF Director Nertiti Locality.*

*-I was a trainee in the training of sketch mapping and social tenure domain model conducted by UNHABITAT before 2 years, now UNHABITAT gave me the opportunity to be trainer in the sketch mapping training conducted in North Darfur under PBF, I’m more confident to present in front of more than 50 participants/ experts various ages and experience years, I’m very thankful for the opportunity, I am now member of south Darfur core team and will continue to participate in field work during the project- Awadia Salih, ministry of infrastructure, Central 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 job**

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

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

The Durable Solution Action Plan for Nertiti and Um Dukhun localities is a great practical step to guide peace-building interventions of UN agencies, governmental actors, and the donor community, in Darfur. About 243 persons, representing local communities, civil society, native administration, and state authorities, participated to define interventions addressing the barriers to the durable solutions. Majority of IDPs prefer to integrate, while only a third prefer to return to their location of origin. Community priorities were integrated in the action plan under eight thematic areas: conflict resolution, housing, land and property, female headed HHs, food security, youth, basic services, safety and security and legal documentation services.

Disputes between individuals seemed to decline in frequency and intensity after the formation of eleven Community Reconciliation Committees (CRCs) which successfully resolved 122 disputes, including 4 major tribal tensions over livestock rustling contained it against escalation into armed tribal clashes.

The project assisted 4,126 persons obtain their national identification number, a pre-requisite to obtain the national ID card, and 1,521 children received their birth certificates.

Competition over natural resources remains a root cause of Darfur conflict, the project demarcated 40 community farms (inclusive of 10 women) in Thour and Gourni with gum Arabic trees to reduce boundary conflicts with nomads. Water as an asset of conflict was also improved, two haffiers were constructed in Nertiti locality (Morayah and Abujaradil villages) serving 1,500 community members and assisted in reducing competition over water resources; eight (8) water handpumps were rehabilitated in Umdhukun town targeting over 50,000 community members. 4 community forests were established in Tur, Gornei, Abjaraldil and Matour villages to reduce competition on existing forests between farmers and nomads. Nomadic communities and returnees of Thour and Gourni engaged in environmental management initiatives which targeted 120 women with fuel efficient stoves to reduce the frequency of women traveling to the forests searching for firewood, making them vulnerable. In addition, 89% success rate of the conflict resolution committees on land disputes shows that informal community level resolutions are a strong sustainable initiative which will continue after project end.

Capacity development (fit to purpose training) and empowerment of technical staff at local and state levels gained confidence to handle, maintain and continue land management process in the line ministries and localities. One woman staff member from Central

Darfur received TOT as a faciliator and trained others in El Fasher.

Moreover, the project also facilitated the broadcasting of pasture seeds for rehabilitation of 168 hectors (400 Feddan) of range land along the livestock migratory routes and facilitated opening of 100 KM of fire lines.

**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 men of all age groups benefit from the project’s informal structures, new service facilities and livelihoods support through community support projects. Women and youth are active participants in the CRCs, thereby ensuring their presence in decision-making forums (out of 110 committee members: 56 % men 18 % women and 25% youth).

About 28% of participants in land related consultations were women. Their concerns were included in land-related policies. Of these women, 21% were land-owners who completed the first phase of registration, which is key to empowerment. Women also comprised 35% of members of land steering committees, and 25% Land Arbitration committees which resolved land conflicts in collaboration with CBRMs. A total of 120 women learnt to produce fuel-efficient stoves, thus reducing their frequency to forests for firewood, which increased their vulnerability.

In Central Darfur 20% out of 35 participants were women in sketch mapping and social land tenure model STDM training. Central Darfur had a moderate percentage of women’s participation due to the high number of female staff in the Ministry of Transportation including engineers in Central Darfur.

**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)*

The project strengthened rule of law, enhanced the effective command and control among Sudanese Police Forces and advocated for the inclusion of women in police structures, through building capacity of 122 Sudanese Police Force (SPF) staff (7 female, and 115 male) in Nertiti locality (Gorni, Baldong, Guildo, Tur villages) and Umdhukun locality (Abjaraldil, Motor and Al rawayan villages). SPF was strengthened on how to conduct patrols, intelligence policing, early warning and early response, and public order management. A Police Post was built in Gildo village in Nertiti Locality. Community leaders confirmed that the Police post was a deterrent and the number of conflicts in the communities were on a downward trend. Communities were involved in policing and 45 community police volunteers (26 female, 19 male) were trained on community policing in Um Dukhun (Abjaraldil, Motor and Al rawayan villages) in collaboration with UNITAMS Police Advisory Unit in Zalingei. They trained police volunteers who expressed satisfaction on the skills learnt and immediately put them to use in promoting respect for the rule of law in the communities, sharing intelligence with the formal police as they connect the communities with the SPF. Prisons and Reformatory Administration received refurbishment and furnishment of buildings.

Additionally, WASH activities, in two localities in Central Darfur State covered 16 cluster villages and over 40 sub-clusters. The WASH component constructed five hand pumps, upgrading of two mini-water yards, conducting Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) targeting 8 communities and the formation and training of inclusive water management committees and hygiene promotion.

The project contributed to providing quality basic services, while promoting equal access and local ownership, with a specific focus on the engagement of nomadic populations who had previously been excluded. The project constructed three school units and rehabilitated 11 classrooms in Nertiti and Um Dukhun localities, increasing enrolment by 1,120 children (600 girls and 520 boys) from different tribes. Capacity building of Parent-Teacher Associations (PTAs) on conflict resolution and peace messaging, as well as awareness raising efforts in communities on the importance of education of girls and boys resulted in nomadic communities sending their children to schools with children of farming communities.

The project also improved equal access to basic water and sanitation services through the construction of 9 hand pumps and 2 water yards in Nertiti and Um Dukhun localities, serving 9500 community members from different communities (2132 women, 2048 men, 2713 girls and 2607 boys). A community-led sanitation program was rolled out benefitting 2400 people (539 women, 517 men, 685 girls and 659 boys) and formed 4 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) committees (32 members, 16 women, 16 men, 3 young women, 5 young men). The WASH committees were trained on water management, hygiene promotion, community dialogue and conflict resolution, and the committees have resolved 70% disputes, including conflicts over water queues and fetching times for the people from the satellite communities.

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

Women in rule of law activities is hard to achieve considering the local culture where women traditionally are not considered suitable for public work. 6% of women Sudanese Police Officers in Central Darfur were trained to attend to sensitive cases such as SGBV and domestic violence. In order to improve women and youth linkage to police services, 26 female youth police volunteers (58%) were recruited and had their capacities built to encourage women to report cases and bridge the gap between the community and police.

Mother groups in schools were involved in school affairs. They participated in the enrolment and retention of girls among farmers and nomads. In Um Dukhun, majority of girls enrolled and mothers joined in alternative learning centres.

Nertiti locality is considered among the highest in incidents of SGBV. The provision of 10 additional water points within villages reduced the exposure of women and girls while fetching water. Additionally, hygiene promotion was provided on menstrual hygiene management (MHM) for women and girls.

WASH committees comprise of 50% women and 25 % young people and increased women and youth participation in decision-making.

**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: On track**

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

The project supported community capacity for protection through 10 community-based protection networks (CBPNs), supported by youth networks/buddy system – who represent the most proactive young women and men of PBF target communities, trained in advocacy, SGBV, survivor-centred approaches in protection and response, referral pathways, peer-to-peer psychosocial support, and human rights. Community outreach volunteers also compliment the roles of CBPNs by undertaking awareness raising. This contributed to strengthening and expansion of community-based protection mechanisms. Around 3,500 persons with specific protection needs (1,202 men and 1,135 women, 1,163 youth) were referred to legal counselling on HLP, civil documentation, human rights, GBV and child protection, and service providers, if available, and traditional mechanisms of mediation and conflict resolutions as the rural courts and Ajaweed committees, which were also supported through training and in-kind assistance. Of these, about 48 cases (18 female, 30 male) were supported with emergency individual protection assistance. The CBPNs take on other roles, such as return monitoring, sharing early warning information with UNHCR to enable advocacy with security actors to prevent escalation of violence, especially during the farming seasons.

10 CBRMs were reactivated (35 women; 10 young women; 15 young men/100), and are now functional supporting the peace building efforts in the targeted localities. A total of 132 cases were received by the CBRMs, 88% of the cases were resolved, 3% referred to the formal justice system – GoS Police (SGBV cases), 8% referred to higher committees (locality) and 1% referred to as “Other” (social case requiring additional information). 30% women reported cases to CBRMs and were aware of the outcome as evidenced by their 100% level of satisfaction to the verdict by the CBRMs. 19 of the reported cases were SGBV; 38 related to land disputes; 1 intertribal; 55 livestock; 2 water dispute and 1 social. The functionality of CBRMs was strengthened by community dialogues where committee members deliberated with 98 community members (33 women, inclusive of 19 youth) on strategies to improve peaceful coexistence in both Nertiti and Umdhukun localities.

The project constructed 1 Family and Child Protection Unit (FCPU) and strengthened the capacities of 30 police and prosecutors (30 men and 01 women). At the community level, 10 Community-Based Child Protection Networks (CBCPNs) with 150 members (90 Male and 60 Female) were established and trained on child protection, child rights and referral pathways. Since the establishment, a total of 400 children (256 girls and 144 boys) benefited from CBCPN service including referral to health, legal and Psychosocial Support Services. These efforts have resulted in stronger protection systems for children in Nertiti and Um Dukhun localities, both at the locality and community levels.

The project strengthened the capacities of 140 young people (76 young women and 64 young men) from different communities in Nertiti and Um Dukhun on conflict resolution and peacebuilding. Also 2 youth lead initiatives were conducted used drama addressing conflict resolution and peaceful co- existing as well as prevention of GBV including child marriage. a total of 320 community members participated. The effort resulted in promotion of peace and co-existing among the community and expecting to reduce GBV including Child Marriage.

**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 35% of CBPNs are women and young men comprise of 28%. More youth are involved in community protection, after capacity building activities, 154 youth (69 male and 85 female women) received training which shows the willingness of youth, especially women to support CBPNs’ activities, whether protection, return monitoring activities or outreach efforts.

The engagement of youth and women in CBRMs increased to 40% from a baseline of 0. Youths’ participation in peacebuilding was amplified in Um Dukhun and Nertiti locality through dialogue forums that attracted 324 community members (74 being women).

To ensure women’s rights are promoted and knowledge remains in the communities, 8 CSOs (38% women CSOs, 25% youth CSOs) had their capacities built on how to apply a rights-based approach to programming.

Through the establishment of CBCPNs, 60 members out of 150 were Female. Within the CBCPNs, females were more active in the referral of the children to services. Youth and adolescents participated in each CBCPN and engaged in activities like life skills and PB activities where in a total of 140, 76 were male and 64 females.

**PART III: CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Monitoring:** Please list monitoring activities undertaken in the reporting period (1000 character limit) UNHCR, UNDP and UNICEF have all been conducting regular monitoring visits individually, often accompanied by key government stakeholders as well as 5 interagency visits to both Nertiti and Um Dukhun. The joint visits have also included locality coordination meetings, which include other stakeholders that are key in monitoring the PBF activities such as community and locality leadership, elders, CSOs and implementing partners, as well as government officials.   | Do outcome indicators have baselines? The baseline values were provided by JIPS through an analytical report for each locality and established all project indicators in each locality. The outcome indicators are established by JIPS through analysis of data collected from the household surveys 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? YesHousehold intentions and perceptions survey were included in the data collection that took place in January 2021, as part of the durable solution planning process. |
| **Evaluation:** Has an evaluation been conducted during the reporting period?Preparations are ongoing for final and impact evaluations. A sustainability and lessons learned workshop for all recipient UN agencies was conducted in May, 2022.  | Evaluation budget (response required): Usd 90,000If project will end in next six months, describe the evaluation preparations *(1500 character limit)*: A joint Darfur-wide final evaluation will take place at the end of the project in the third quarter of 2022. The three lead agencies agreed to conduct one evaluation for the five Darfur projects and a decision was taken that the procurement of an international evaluation firm be carried out headed by UNDP. Terms of Reference documents for the project’s final evaluation are underway. A competitive open procurement process will be carried out before the evaluation is done, followed by data collection and analysis will in August-October. The final report is expected to be received by end of November 2022. In addition, the impact evaluation of the project will be carried out by 3IE, expected to take place towards the end of 2022/start of 2023. Staff from all agencies participated in an impact evaluation training jointly hosted by the 3IE, PBSO, and the PBF Secretariat.  |
| **Catalytic effects (financial):** Indicate name of funding agent and the amount of additional non-PBF funding support that has been leveraged by the project.  | Name of funder: Amount: CERF $250,000UNAMID $2,749,915Government of Japan $1,600,000Government of Norway $2,500,000Global Fund $ 5,497German 4 $ 171,344  |
| **Other:** Are there any other issues concerning project implementation that you want to share, including any capacity needs of the recipient organizations? *(1500 character limit)* | Implementing partners of UN agencies need support to establish field offices in target locality because of the many challenges that face remote management and monitoring of activities, mainly the capital-intensive community support projects. Constant presence in the field has the advantage of constant communication and coordination with the local communities which can remove misunderstanding and addresses implementation challenges on time. Capacity building for implementing partners is needed in Protection Mainstreaming, Gender Mainstreaming, Context Analysis, Conflict Analysis, Civil-Military Coordination including with Non-state military actors, Youth Empowerment, Project Management cycle, Information management, and Quality Assurance.Harmonization of various established conflict resolution committees at community level will need to be done for future peacebuilding activities. Care will need to be taken to strengthen already existing conflict resolution mechanisms as opposed to forming new ones. Since the project has already proven their usefulness of the committees, as well as capacity building taken place, then harmonizing and strengthening already existing platforms will have far reaching results as opposed to forming new ones.  |

**PART IV: COVID-19**

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

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

$

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

*Due to currency fluctuations, the project gained currency exchange gains that were channelled to CSPs : Construction of a multipurpose community center in Thur village, Animal husbandry workshop in Sagadir village, Income generation support for vulnerable women and youth in Fogodeko village of Nertiti locality; Construction of water pool (hafir) in Abujaradil village, Provision of oil making and groundnut crusher machines in Alrawyan village of Um Dukhun locality.*

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.*)

Sanitation supplies provided by UNFPA were distributed to participants during the meetings, workshops, training etc. As a result, there is greater awareness about the severity of the pandemic and about how to protect oneself within their immediate environment.

This awareness was evident each time there were public meetings organised, there were hand washing provisions for participants.

**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 1.1**Percentage of community members reporting improved socio-economic conditions (social cohesion and economic opportunities) in their locality disaggregated by sex and age |       |      To be reported at endline |       |       |       |
| **Indicator 1.2**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 |       |      To be reported at endline |       |       |       |
| **Indicator 1.3**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 |       |      To be reported at endline |       |       |       |
| **Output 1.1**Government capacities built for resolution of land issues including gender issues, at Locality level, and Locality Action Plans produced | **Indicator 1.1.1**Percentage of land institutions with improved arbitration, registration & sketch mapping capacities to deliver on their mandates | 15%N/A | 60%**2 localities** (Target was 2Localities: 1 | 100% of the targeted villages had land institutions with improved arbitration and registration capacities | *Land steering committees:* 2 land steering committees with 20 community members (5 women) established in Nertiti and Umdukhun. The steering committee received training on land registrations and conflict resolution on land issues. *Land arbitration committees:* 2 arbitration committees (20 community members (5 women) were trained on land disputes and conflict resolution have been conducted, one in Nertiti locality (Thor, Khoramla) villages attended by 52 community members (32 men, 20 women) and one in Umdukhun locality (Abu Jardil, Motor) villages attended by 56 (33 men, 23, women) **100% of target****6 / 54 = 11% of the total localities** | The milestone recorded is only for targeted institutions not all across the locality. The delays in implementation of JPA also delayed the establishment of land institutions at state and national level which would have helped in resolving land issuesLand institutions in 6 Localities in five states gained registration and sketch mapping capacities to deliver their mandate. In this output, the achievement was greater in terms of the quality (the comprehensive nature of the skills gained, including land administration, facilitation of community participation process, spatial survey, and mobile data collection) rather than quantity (the number of localities). |
| **Indicator 1.1.2**Percentage of community members with registered land titles of ownership disaggregated by gender | 20%**N/A** | 40% (15% female)**6 consultations** (Target was 2: 1 locality in Central Darfur) | 15% of the total households in Thur, Gorni, Abu Jaradil & Matoor villages (21% women) | The steering committee led the registration of land for 300 community members (240 men, 60 women) in Nertiti locality (Thur, Gorni) and 300 (235, men, 65 women) in Umdukhun locality (Abu Jaradil, Motoor) villages**100% of target****6 / 54 = 11% of the total localities** | 6 community consultation and training workshops were conducted (, targeting community leaders at the locality level to raise awareness on land rights and potential land conflict, as well as advocate for land and resource management through local dialogue. Four village planning and services committees were established in Tawila locality in North Darfur, Geraida locality in South Darfur, Asalaya locality in East Darfur and Jabal Moon locality in West Darfur. |
| **Output Indicator 1.1.3**Percentage of land conflicts resolved  | 20% | 50% | 89%(34 cases resolved out of 38 land related cases) | According to the consolidated CBRM register, 38 cases of land disputes were received, 34 cases were resolved, 2 cases referred to the Higher committee, one case referred to the traditional leaders and one case is still pending (waiting for additional information from the complainant) | This showed the effectiveness of the CBRM register in recording cases. The over-achievement was a positive sign of the effectiveness of the CBRMs |
| **Indicator 1.1.4**Number of inclusive stakeholder consultations on land reforms for drafting land legislation | 2 consultations | 6 consultations | Four land consultations on land reforms for drafting land legislation | Four (4) consultations on land issues have been conducted, 2 in Nertiti (Khoramala &Thur) villages attended by 60 (44 men, 16 women) and 2 in Umdukhun (Abu Jaradil & Motoor) villages attended by 56 (40 men, 16 women). The consultations produced recommendations which were incorporated into a draft land legislation. This draft legislation is awaiting consideration by the State Legislative Council before its ratified. The state government has promised to present the draft land legislation to the Council once its fully constituted and has resumed its functions. The State legislative Council is currently not available due to ongoing political impasse in the country | COVID delayed the startup of the activity including the rainy season startup  |
|  | Indicator 1.1.5 | **0** | **4** |  | **4** | 4 villages (Gurni and Tour villages in Nertiti locality and Abu Garadel and Kamar in Um Dukhun locality) were demarcated. In Gurni village, 1,100 land records were given.  |
| **Output 1.2**Planning for durable solutions informs Locality Action Plans | **Indicator 1.2.1**# of inclusive locality Action Plans for durable solutions developed based on disaggregated data in target locations | 0 | 2 | 2 Locality Action Plans developed for Nertiti and Um Dukhun localities | The draft Durable Solution Action Plans issues for Nertiti and Um Dukhun localities are issued. UNHCR is working on the selection of priority area, costing, and agreeing implementation coordination mechanisms jointly with the Durable Solutions Working Group. To develop the plan, wo two-day planning workshops were held in Nertiti on 26-27 September 2021 and in Um Dukhun on 1-3 December 2021, attended by 243 persons (197 men, 35 women, 25 youth). Participants represent leaders and informal structures, local and state authorities, civil society and international agencies. Community data was collected in early 2021 through area carrying out multi-sectoral community profiling exercise and a survey on a sample of 2,690 households in both localities that covered refugee returnees (667 HHs), IDP-returnees (573 HHs), IDPs in camps (417 HHs), nomads in damrahs (560 HHs) and non-displaced communities (500 HHs).  | Delays occurred in data collection and action planning workshop in Um Dukhun locality because of insecurity caused by frequent armed clashes and tribal conflicts as well as rainy seasons.  |
| **Indicator 1.2.2**# of community support projects identified, implemented and utilized by the community | 0 | 8 | 8 CSPs were completed and operational except for the Hafeer project, which will be utilizable after start of the rain season in June. | UNHCR completed 8 community support projects in both the target localities prioritizing infrastructure, and livelihood and facilities for youth and women **Five CSPs were completed in Nertiti locality**:- Construction/furnishing of two community multi-purpose centers in Gourni and Thur. - Income generation activities for vulnerable women and youth in Fogodeko.- Construction of security wall for a secondary school in Guildo. - Animal husbandry micro business training for nomadic communities in Sagadir. **Three CSPs were completed in Um Dukhun**: - Construction of a rainwater harvesting pool (traditional Hafeer) in Abujaradil. -Provision of IGA (groundnut crushers/oil pressors to returnee communities in Al-Rawyan. -Construction/furnishing of a youth center in Motor. Gains from USD\_SDG exchange related in 2021 used to provide furniture to the new public facilities  | COVID 19 restrictions, insecurity caused by frequent armed clashes and tribal conflicts Inaccessibility during rain seasons.rising prices and shortage of construction materials. vendors’ inability to deliver under such conditions to the remote IDP and returnee areas. |
| **Indicator 1.2.4**# of individuals, disaggregated by age and gender, registered to receive civil documentation, and obtained civil documentation | **Value for Nertiti -Um Dukhon****Persons with birth certificates**IDO Returnees:1%- 6%Refugee returnees:2%-- 8%Nomads: 2%- 24%Non-displaced: NA- 17%**Persons with national ID**ID Returnees:52% - 19%Refugee Returnees:50% - 23%Nomads: 56%- 68%Non-displaced: NA – 45%**Children under five with birth certificates (SDG 19-6.1)**IDO Returnees:1% - 7%Refugee returnees:1%-5%Nomads: 1%- 14%None displaced: NA- 11% | 15% of IDPs identified by the project in target location as modified in the results framework for NCE period. It was agreed with the PBF secretariat to report only on the number of persons who obtained civil document with project help.  | 4,126 persons obtained national ID number (2,110 women, 1,516 men, and 500 youth) and 1,521 obtained birth registration certificates | UNHCR supported the mobile Civil Registry team to conduct registration campaigns in target locality in early 2021 and follow up and distribution of issued documents. Out of 4,900 persons identified as lacking such documents who received legal assistance, legal representation and financial support towards costs of courts, legal counselling and civil registry fees. About 4,126 have obtained them during the project lifetime, 100 still under processing, and 774 were rejected. In addition, 1,521 applications obtained birth certificates for children from Fuga Diko and Gurnei in Nertiti locality.  | Only one Civil Registry Office is in Zalingei town covering entire Central Darfur state. The civil registry faces multiple constraints in staffing, equipment, official paper for printing issued documents and slow procedures including verification of application against national and regional registries.It was agreed with the PBF Secretariat to report on number of persons reached rather than percentage. A NTF with justifications was submitted |
| **Indicator 1.2.5**# of community reconciliation committees, with women and youth representation, established and provided with trainings and technical support to carry out intercommunal dialogue, mediation and dispute resolution | 0 | 6 | 11 PRCs ( as CRCs in the other states) were created. with total of 110 members 122 disputes resolved (96 in Nertiti and 26 in um Dukhun) | UNHCR formed and capacitated 11 Peace and Reconciliation Committees in both target localities. The four PRCs presently operational in Um Dukhun are formed in Abujaradil, Motor, Sarafaya, Alrawyan with a (total of 40 members including 25 men, 15 women, and 15 youth). The seven PRCs presently operational are found in formed in Thur, Boldong, Khor Ramla, Gorni, Sagadir, Juldo and Kori villages of Nertiti locality with a total of 70 members including 50 men, 20 women and 10 youth). The capacity of PRCs members was developed through several trainings in protection principles, identification of PSNs, AGD approach, mediation dispute resolution skills. The PCRCs successfully resolved 122 disputes in Nertiti (96 related) farming land, criminality, domestic violence and 26 disputes in Um Dukhun related to land ownership, cattle rustling, domestic violence.  | More CRCs were established to cover the 11 target village clusters taking into account factors such as distance between target villages. and their tribal composition and conflict dynamics. Challenges include COVID-19; insecurity; inaccessibility to target villages due to unsafe conditions and lack of means of reluctance on part of certain groups.  |
| **Output 1.3**Locality-level Land and Natural Resource Management Plans prepared on an inclusive and participatory basis | **Indicator 1.3.1**Number of IDPs, returnees, host communities and nomads participating within community-based resolution mechanisms | 10 | 60 (20% female, 15% youth) | 100 IDPs, returnee host communities and nomads (35 women, 10 young wome) | 100 community members (35 women inclusive of 10 young women) formed 10 CBRMs in Umdukhun locality (Rawiana, Sarafaya Elbaida, Abujaradil, Motur villages) and Nertiti locality (in Guildo, Tur, Baldong, Koramla, Gornei and Saga villages). These CBRMs included IDPs, returnees, host communities and nomads and started to resolve disputes to the satisfaction of the communities | Savings from the exchange rate gains led to increased outreach by the project with more community members participating |
| **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 | 4 community initiatives jointlyplanned by nomads and farmers, used andmanaged | *Water resources:* Two haffiers constructed in Nertiti in (Morayah and Abujaradil villages) serving 1,500 households from both nomads and farmers and assisted in reducing competition over water resources. Eight (8) water handpumps rehabilitated in Umdhukun town targeting ove 50,000 households*Community forests:* - Four village community forests established in Tur, Gornei, Abjaraldil and Matour *Farm demarcation*: 40 farmers (inclusive of 10 women) demarcated their plots with gum Arabic trees to reduce boundary conflicts with nomads *Fuel-efficient stoves:* Nomadic communities and returnees of Thour and Gourni were targeted with environmental management initiatives which targeted 120 women with fuel efficient stoves which reduced the frequency of women to the forests in search for firewood  |       |
| **Indicator 1.3.3**Percentage of disputes between famers and nomads over natural resources successfully resolved. | 10% | 65% | 91% (86 cases resolved out of a total of 95 case received) | According to the consolidated CBRM register, 95 cases related to natural resources (land livestock and water) were recorded, 86 cases resolved successfully and to the satisfaction of all parties, 7 referred to the Higher committee, one referred to the traditional leaders and one is pending (awaiting further information from the complainant) | This percentage is for cases reported to CBRMs and recorded and shows the functionality of the CBRMs |
| **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 2.1**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 |       |      To be reported at endline |       |       |       |
| **Indicator 2.2**Percentage of community members reporting increased satisfaction with informal and formal rule of law mechanisms/ initiatives. Disaggregated by sex and age |       |      To be reported at endline |       |       |       |
| **Indicator 2.3**Percentage of community members reporting satisfaction with equitable access to quality basic social services. Disaggregated by sex and age |       |      To be reported 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% | 45% |       | Activity ongoing and results will be populated by 21 June 2022 |       |
| **Indicator 2.1.2**Percentage of authorities adopting the developed guidelines for effective mandate delivery | 0 | 10% |       | Activity ongoing and results will be populated by 22 June 2022 |       |
| **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 established to increase SPF presence in target communities | 4 | 5 | 1 Police Post established | One Police Post has been built in Gildo village in Nertiti Locality Although it was meant to be a Police post, the SPF Director in Nertiti consulted the SPF Commissioner in Zalingei and agreed to upgrade it to a Police Station, whereby a First Lieutenant Officer was assigned to manage the station and a 4X4 vehicle will be designated to the station. This was due to the design and good quality of the constructed Police infrastructure. | COVID delayed the startup of these assets but they were successful completed  |
| **Indicator 2.2.2**Number of trained police personnel with improved skills and ability to perform their duties (disaggregated by gender and status i.e. newly recruited/been there for last 12 months). | 8 | 40 (20% female). | 122 Police personnel (6% women) trained (94 in Nertiti and 28 in Umdhukun locality) | *Nertiti locality:* 94 SPF Officers (2 females, 92 male), in Nertiti (Gorni, Baldong, Guildo, Tur villages) were trained in collaboration with UNITAMS. 45 community police volunteers (15 women) in Nertiti locality (Gorni, Baldong, Guildo, Tur villages) were trained on community policing.*Umdhukun locality:* 28 Sudanese Police Forces staff (5 female, and 23 male) from Umdhukun locality (Abjaraldil, Motor and Al rawayan villages) were trained on how to conduct patrols, intelligence policing, early warning and early response, and public order management. 45 community volunteers (26 female, 19 male) trained on community policing in Um Dukhun (Abjaraldil, Motor and Al rawayan villages).  | The rule of law actors expressed massive interest in the capacity building exercise and UNDP agreed to increase the numbers beyond targeted using the savings from exchange rate gains |
| **Output 2.3**Increased access to equitable quality basic services | **Indicator 2.3.1**Number of out of school children across diverse target groups accessing formal and informal education with direct support | 3,000 | 2000 | 1800 | Two enrolment campaigns were conducted in Umdukhun and two in Nertiti targeting communities, and an estimated number of 2,000 community members attended each campaign. As a result 1800 were registered 50% female and 50% male in Thour, Gurni, Khor Ramla, Buldong,, Fuga digo, Galaxy Damra, Bushara tyeeb, Moutur, Abu jaradil and Marari | Th School fess was a major challenge to the number of families due to limited income. In addition there was lack of classrooms to accommodate school age students |
| **Indicator 2.3.2**Number of girls, boys, women and men from diverse community groups having access to safe drinking water and sanitation | 36000 | 7500 | 9500 | 9500 people Disaggregate ((2132 women, 2048 men, 2713 girls and 2607 boys) in the targeted villages of (Thour, Gurni, Khor Ramla, Buldong,, Fuga digo, Galaxy Damra, Bushara tyeeb, Sarfaya elbeada,). They have access to safe water through 11 water points (2 mini water yard, 9 hand pumps) | More budget was allocated for drilling more hand pumps due to the increase in funds as a result of the gain due to the exchange rate |
| **Indicator 2.3.3**Number of boys and girls who benefited from Family and Child Protection Units (FCPU) services including GBV | 0 | 200 | 53 | 30 Police members in Nertiti and Um dukhun were trained on FCPU SOPs and justice and rights for children. The construction of 2 FCPU is ongoing and will be completed by September. The project also supported referral children from 2 project- targeted localities, to FCPU in Zalingie. So far a total of 53 children (23 boys and 30 girls ) have benefited from FCPU Services including GBV cases. | Delay of FCPU construction due to change of political situation in the country which resulted in suspending of implementation through the Government counter parts. |
| **Output 2.4**Capacities of services providers and communities are enhanced tomanage 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 | 315 | 315  | 315 PTA members and education officials have been trained on conflict sensitivity and peacebuilding. 42% female and 58% male in Thour, Gurni, Khor Ramla, Buldong,, Fuga digo, Galaxy Damra, Bushara tyeeb, Moutur, Abu jaradil and Marari villages. |       |
| **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 | 0 | 70% | 70% | 86% A survey was conducted of 250 respondents in 5 areas, Thour, Gurni, Khor Ramla, Buldong,, Fuga digo. Out of 76 disputes received, 66 were resolved.  |       |
| **Indicator 2.4.3**Number of WASH committees established and trained in conflict resolution and peacebuilding | 0 | 20 | 15 | In 2020 UNICEF managed to form 11 committees and in 2021, 4 water user committees were established and trained on conflict resolution and Peacebuilding to reduce the tension over resource among the local committees The  | The reduction of the targeted 20 was as a result of no yield of water in some of the targeted villages |
| **Indicator 2.4.4**Percentage of disputes resolved by WASH committees | 0 | 100% | 80% | 80 % of disputes over the Water sources were resolved by trained WASH committees.  | One water yard is yet to be completed, hence the variance of expected disputes resolved. |
| **Indicator 2.4.5**Number of girls and boys who benefited from children protection network services | 0 | 500 | 411  | 10 inclusive CBCP networks were formed. This enhanced referral services and resulted in 411 children benefiting from the referal systems. 259 girls and 153 boys, In Nertiti in the villages of Thur , Goramla ,Gurni ,Lodang ,Guldo ,Salga Der and in UmDukhun ( Motor , Abujaradel , Sarafiya Elbada and Alroyana | The networks will be fully functional once the two FCPUs are completed. They are currently under construction.  |
| **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 |       |       |       |      To be reported at endline |       |
| **Indicator 3.2**Numbers of key stakeholders – women, children and youth, returnees – with peacebuilding competencies and engaged in initiatives to effect meaningful change at the community level. |       |       |       |      To be reported at endline |       |
| **Indicator 3.3**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 |       |       |       |      To be reported at endline |       |
| **Output 3.1**Community-based reconciliation mechanisms (CBRMs) functioning, networked across Darfur, and linked to State and National-level peace architecture | **Indicator 3.1.1**Number of functional community-based resolution mechanisms (CBRM) in place | 1 (90% Male, 10% male youth)  | 10 (of which 30% female and 30% male youth)  | 10 CBRMs established with 100 members (35% women; 17% youth) | 100 community members formed 10 CBRMs with 35 women and 10 young women, 7 young men being part of the committee in Guildo, Tur, Baldong, Koramla, Gornei and Saga villages (Nertiti locality); Sarafaya, Motour, Abjaraldil, Alroyn villages (Umm Dukhun locality). These CBRMs are now functional and have managed to receive 132 cases, resolving 116 cases in the process |       |
| **Indicator 3.1.2**Number of community members actively participating in different peace initiatives (dialogue & conference) disaggregated by gender and age | **0** | 200 community members (15% women; 20% youth)  | 499 community members (25% women, 56% youth) participated in community dialogues and conferences | *Peace conference:* 77 participants attended the conference, including 18 women, 19 youths) from the various villages and nomadic Damras in Nertiti locality representing farmers, pastoralists, CBRM Committees, women and youth groups, religious and influential community leaders, Native administration, government representatives including the governor of central Darfur state*Community dialogues:* Four (4) joint dialogue forums were held, 51 (22 women, 10 youth) community members participated in community dialogues at Umdhukun town and 47 (11 women, 9 youth) at Nertiti town this included participation of representatives from the project target villages. Youth initiatives in Umdukhun organized one forum for dialogue which was attended by 200 community members (155 men, 45 women inclusive of 150 youths) where they discussed peacebuilding efforts and how the youth contribute to peacebuilding. In Nertiti Tour and Gorni village youth organized dialogue forum attended by 124 (95 men, 29 women inclusive of 100 youths) to spread peace messages, create a uniform vision and ensure that the youths participated in decision making. | Communities were so much in need of these community-level conflict resolution mechanisms and UNDP advise the committees to increase the numbers of dialogue and conference participants  |
| **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% | 45% community members reporting cases of conflict to CBRMs (of which 40% are women) | 100% community members (30% women; 14% SGBV, 29% land, 1% inter-tribal, 24% livestock, 2% water, 2% other) | According to the consolidated CBRM register, a total of 132 community members (40 women, 92 men) reported conflicts to CBRM and were aware of the outcome as evidenced by their 100% level of satisfaction to the verdict from the CBRM. 19 cases of SGBV reported, 38 land cases, 1 intertribal case, 55 livestock cases, 2 water cases and 1 “other” case (social) | The CBRMs functionality was appreciated by the community and as such communities were free to report their cases and got a satisfactory verdict leading to a 100% success rate for those cases reported to the CBRMs |
| **Output 3.2**Civil society mechanisms for protection of women and girls strengthened, and women empowered to claim rights and redress and participate equally in public affairs and community peacebuilding | **Indicator 3.2.1**Number of community members sensitized on women’s rights (disaggregated by gender & age) | 0 | 200 (40% youth (50% female youth), 40% women)) | 200 women(71% women youth) | 100 women (65 young women) trained on peace process and women rights in Khoramala, Sagadir, Thur, Gildo, Gorni, Buldung villages (Nertiti locality) and 100 women (77 young women) sensitised on leadership, women’s rights, international and regional treaties (CEDAW and African Protocol for women) and legal reforms in Abugaradil, Mutor, SarafAlbeda, Royan villages (Umdukhun locality)  |       |
| **Indicator 3.2.2**Number of targeted community members in functional community microfinance schemes disaggregated by age and gender | 5% (20) | 50% (200)(50% women, 50% female youth) | 205 women inclusive of 49% young women | Ten (10) woman microfinance associations with a total of 205 women (inclusive of 100 young women) were formed from Khoramala, Sagadir, Thur, Gildo, Gorni, Buldung villages (Nertiti locality) and Abugaradil, Mutor, SarafAlbeda, Royan villages (Umdukhun locality). The women received training on business proposal development, access to information, access to land and loans, small business management and marketing.  | More women were interested in microfinance and we used the exchange gains to increase the women beneficiaries |
| **Indicator 3.2.3**Number of functional women centersestablished to enhance leadership skills and discuss women rights and regional treaties | 2 | 4 | 2 women centres established | 2 Women Centres constructed, one in Gorni village (Nertiti locality) where approximately 5,210 Women are directly benefiting from the Centre and one Women Centre constructed in Abu Jaradil village (Um Dukhun locality) where approximately 3,404 women are benefiting from the Centre | COVID delayed the startup of the activity |
| **Output 3.3**Vulnerable children and youth have enhanced capacity to advocate for and engage in peacebuilding initiatives | **Indicator 3.3.1**Number of children and youth who benefitted from youth center services | 0 | 400 | 767 | Through youth engagement activities and provision of recreational kits a total of 767 youth and adolescents benefited with 350 Female and 417 Male from PB activities including life/employability skills training and recreational activities through the community based psychosocial support activities via schools and open spaces.  | Delay of the construction of 2 youth centers due to change of political situation in the country which resulted in suspension of implementation through the Government counterparts. However activities were implemented through alternative contractors.  |
|  | **Indicator 3.3.2**Number of inclusive youth initiatives designed, and implementation plans developed that incorporate peacebuilding and conflict sensitivity approaches | 0 | 6 | 4 | Youth groups have successfully managed to conduct (4) initiatives focusing on peacebuilding and conflict sensitivity approaches. These initiatives include football for peace, and drama to sensitize social cohesion and advocate for peaceful coexistence in Motor and Abujaradel  | Currently the Implementing partner is working to complete the additional 2 initiatives including the football for peace and drama to sensitize for social cohesion and advocate for Peaceful coexistence before end of June 2022.  |
|  | **Indicator 3.3.3**Number of community members participated in youth-led peacebuilding and advocacy activities | 0 | 200 | 320 | 320 participated in the youth led activities that included football for peace, and drama for social cohesion and advocacy messages in Motor , Abujaradel , Sarafiya Elbada and Alroyana |  |
| **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**# of functional community-based protection networks, including women networks, applying AGDM and human rights approaches | 0 | 6 | 11 CBPNs are formed in Nertiti (7 networks, 70 members) and in Um Dukhun (4 networks, 40 members) because of the vast distances between the target communities in both localities. | UNHCR supported formation of 10 Community-Based Protection Networks (CBPNs) in Thur, Boldong, Khor Ramla, Gorni, Sagadir, Guildo villages of Nertiti locality, and Abujaradil, Motor, Sarafaya, Alrawyan under Um Dukhun locality. The committees members are52 18 women (including 13 young women), 34 men (including 15 young men), distributed between 6 networks in Nertiti (with 30 members in total) and between four networks in Um Dukhun (22 members). The networks are supported by youth (69 men and 85 women) who assist in monitoring field visits and holding awareness and outreach activities in areas of returning refugees on protection and gender issues such as early marriage, FGM and SGBV. The CBPNs organization collection of cash and material support in local community to meet urgent protection needs to PSNs. In addition, the networks regularly met with the Peace and Reconciliation Committees to address protection related to conflict and disputes especially land related disputes when a case involves persons with special protection needs. | More CBPNs were formed to resolve coverage challenges arising from the number and tribal and group composition of target communities.COVID-19.Rise in criminality, Budget constraints on provision of material assistance to SNPs and such as transportation and communication, Lack of mobile services to enable remote monitoring.  |
| **Indicator 3.4.2**% of individuals, identified by the project in the target areas and disaggregated by age and gender, that received paralegal assistance andreferral mechanisms support. | 0 | 5% of targeted population, identified by the project in target location as.modified in the results framework for NCE period.It was agreed with the PBF secretariat to report only on the number of persons who obtained paralegal assistance and referral support. | 3500 persons benefited from paralegal assistance and referral mechanism support in both localities. | In both localities, CBPNs provided paralegal assistance to 3,500 persons benefited from paralegal assistance and referral support (1,202 men,135 women, and 1,163 youth (597 M, 566 F). In Nertiti, a total of 2,000 PSNs including 720 women, 290 men, 513 girls and 477 boys). were supported by referrals including and legal awareness. In Um Dukhun: a total of 1,500 PSNs (178 women, 187 men, 565 boys and 570 girls) were referred to public services facilities (health, education, water, civil documentation) run by state agencies and humanitarian actors. A total of 48 most vulnerable, emergency cases (20 PSNs in UMD - 8 women, 7 men, 3 girls,1 boy; 28 PSNs in Nertiti – 6 women, 18 men, 2 girls, 2 boys)were provided with individual protection assistance including cash, NFI and other material support.  | Ongoing challenges to referral mechanisms in target localities, include limited services available locally, and limited capacity of public or humanitarian service providers, Rising numbers and needs of PSNs due to prevalence of intercommunal conflicts, limited budget for individual protection assistance. |
| **Output 3.5**State-wide civil society capacity building on human rights training, rights basedapproaches | **Indicator 3.5.1**Number of trained civil society organizations applying a rights-based approach to policy advocacy and programming | 0 | 5 CSOs (2 women CSOs) | 8 CSOs (3 women CSOs and 2 youth CSOs) | Two days training was conducted in Nertiti for 34 CSOs members (11 female, 23 male) from 8 CSOs (inclusive of 3 women CSOs, and 2 youth CSOs). The training focused on how to apply a rights-based approach to advocacy programming. | A lot of CSOs were interested in human rights-based approaches and as such the target was exceeded as a response to the need on the ground |