

PBF PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT

COUNTRY: SUDAN
TYPE OF REPORT: FINAL
YEAR OF REPORT: 2018 - 2020



Project Title: Sustainable Returns and Peacebuilding through Durable Solutions and Rule of Law in Golo Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway: 000111503									
If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund: Country Trust Fund Regional Trust Fund Name of Recipient Fund:	Type and name of recipient organizations: RUNO UNDP (Convening Agency) RUNO UNICEF								
Date of first transfer: 15 August 2018 Project end date: 14 August 2020 Is the current project end date within 6 months? No									
Check if the project falls under one or more PBF priority windows: <input type="checkbox"/> Gender promotion initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Youth promotion initiative <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions <input type="checkbox"/> Cross-border or regional project									
Total PBF approved project budget (by recipient organization): <table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Recipient Organization</th> <th style="text-align: right;">Amount</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>UNDP</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$ 2,000,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>UNICEF</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$ 1,000,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Total:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$ 3,000,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Approximate implementation rate as percentage of total project budget: 100% *ATTACH PROJECT EXCEL BUDGET SHOWING CURRENT APPROXIMATE EXPENDITURE*</p> <p>Gender-responsive Budgeting: Indicate dollar amount from the project document to be allocated to activities focused on gender equality or women’s empowerment: \$1,050,000. Amount expended to date on activities focused on gender equality or women’s empowerment: \$1,050,000</p>		Recipient Organization	Amount	UNDP	\$ 2,000,000	UNICEF	\$ 1,000,000	Total:	\$ 3,000,000
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Project Gender Marker: GM2 Project Risk Marker: 1. Project PBF focus area: 2,3									
Report preparation: Project report prepared by UNDP Project report approved by: RCO Did PBF Secretariat review the report:									

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):

The project was implemented during a period which witnessed the fall of the previous Sudanese government and the start of a three-year national transition. In the context of these changes, there has been increased violence targeting vulnerable communities and a weakening of social cohesion, rule of law, and protection mechanisms which resulted in increased incidents of inter-communal clashes. The underlying causes of conflict in Darfur, which includes competition over natural resources and political and economic marginalization, which have exacerbated ethnic and tribal rivalries. This two-year PBF-funded project focused on addressing these issues to contribute to fostering peace in the Golo area of Central Darfur. In the past two years, inter-communal clashes in Darfur have predominantly been between farmers and pastoralists. Despite an increase in the rest of the region, these clashes have subsided in Golo.

On 03 October 2020, the Transitional Government of Sudan and the Sudan Revolutionary Front (SRF) coalition of armed opposition groups, including the Sudan Liberation Movement led by Minni Minawi (SLM/MM), signed the Juba Peace Agreement. Consisting of several region-specific protocols, including on Darfur and a separate protocol on national issues, this Agreement presents an opportunity to address longstanding grievances through the transition process. The Juba Peace Agreement also extends the transitional period to 39 months, from the signing of the agreement, reallocates key positions in the Transitional Government and seats in the National Assembly to the signatories, and calls for national dialogue and constitutional reform.

The protocols on Darfur deal with power and wealth-sharing, security arrangements, and issues relating to displacement, accountability and justice, land, and inter-communal reconciliation. These provisions stipulate: (i) the reinstatement of Darfur's regional status; (ii) proportional allocation of state and local government posts; (iii) the launch of a Darfur development fund with the annual budget of \$750 million for ten years; (iv) the resolution of forcible land occupation and the establishment of a Darfur land commission; (v) the establishment of a special court and appointment of an independent prosecutor; and (vi) the voluntary return of internally displaced persons and refugees with guarantees of security, return of land, compensation, and basic services. The provisions for security arrangements include a permanent ceasefire, the establishment of a monitoring mechanism, and the deployment of a 12,000-strong force, composed of the Government and armed movements, to protect civilians in Darfur. The Juba Peace Agreement provides an opportunity to address prevalent conflict drivers and strengthen ongoing peacebuilding efforts in Darfur, thus showcasing the catalytic nature of Darfur funding streams such as the Peacebuilding Fund.

Remaining outside the peace process are the Sudan Liberation Movement led by Abdul Wahid al-Nur (SLM/AW), which operates in the Jebel Mara area of Darfur, and the Abdelaziz al-Hilu faction of the Sudan People's Liberation Movement-North (SPLM-N), which operates in the Two Areas. The refusal of the SLM/AW to join the existing peace process poses a major challenge in Darfur. Areas under the influence of the SLM/AW remain volatile, especially Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) camps where protests demanding security, protection, and improved services have intensified. The protests are largely borne from dissatisfaction with the transition dynamics and the Juba negotiations, from which communities feel excluded.

Despite this challenging context, project implementation progressed well and achieved most project targets, recording a 100 percent expenditure in the process. From inception till the end, government institutions were part of this project as implementing partners (64 percent of all partners) and key stakeholders, which improved the sustainability of the interventions.

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):

End of Project Evaluation: Terms of Reference were developed and finalized with PBF technical support. The evaluation team consists of an International Lead Consultant responsible for design, analysis, and report writing and a National Consultant responsible for in-country data collection (both qualitative and quantitative) and preliminary analysis before synthesis and reporting by the Lead Consultant. The Lead Consultant will operate remotely due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

The evaluation will follow a standard process focusing on project relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, sustainability, and coherence. Additional aspects will be evaluated, such as catalytic nature of PBF funding, time sensitivity, risk tolerance, and innovation. Cross-cutting considerations will also be evaluated, including human rights, gender equality, and conflict sensitivity.

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):

This project contributed to a series of institutional or societal changes at the community-level. The existing Peace and Reconciliation Committee in Golo was operating from a dilapidated structure that impacted the feasibility of regular meetings, especially during the rainy season. Community trust had eroded due to the irregular meeting schedule impacting adjudication decisions. The project established a Peace and Justice Reconciliation Center (PJRC) for this committee, with meetings halls and offices. This helped to restore confidence in the Peace and Reconciliation Committee, and decisions made from the PJRC are widely respected. The Committee, together with paralegals and community police volunteers, were trained in peaceful coexistence, mediation, and community dialogue and are now well-equipped to adjudicate cases fairly and justly. With most conflict cases in Golo now solved locally, the number of cases referred to State-level Peace Committee has substantially reduced. Notably, 50 percent of the targeted communities in Golo said they have better access to paralegal services through the PJRC.

Reactivated and strengthened community-based conflict resolution mechanisms (CBRMs) played an important role in promoting social cohesion in communities. In a perception survey of the targeted communities, 88 percent of respondents reported improved perceptions of social cohesion in Golo. Communities reportedly felt more neighborly toward one other, assisting each other in times of need, as well as protecting and supporting each other during inter-communal conflicts. Relationships between farmers and nomads improved, leading to reduced conflict between the two groups. 86 percent of targeted communities confirmed a decrease in intercommunal violence due to the presence of strengthened CBRMs.

As the main perpetrators of violence, youth are an integral part of peacebuilding efforts in Golo. Youth are easily recruited into armed groups, as well as formal security forces, and are often the main offenders behind sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). This project contributed to changing youth perceptions on violence and supported the development of young peoples' vocational skills, thereby improving their ability to earn a decent income. Throughout the duration of the project, youth participation in armed clashes was limited, which can be attributed to their involvement in community conflict resolution mechanisms. Young people in Golo have been identified as changemakers for peace and play an important role in solving problems locally. As a result of this project's interventions, youth in Golo coordinated peacebuilding events in which different ethnic and tribal communities intermingled and

participated in dances, drama, singing, and sports. This has helped to improve tolerance and peaceful coexistence among the different communities. 86 percent of survey respondents reported a decrease in intercommunal conflict, including child rights and SGBV violations, due to this project.

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):

Members of the local government expressed their appreciation of the impact of the project in addressing conflict drivers, securing equal access to basic services, working with communities to strengthen peacebuilding and social cohesion, and promoting peaceful coexistence locally. Mr Ghomyne, Executive Director of Golo locality said: *“This project changed lives of Golo communities since it was the first project which addressed the root causes of our conflict. The project answered our questions, promoting peaceful coexistence among different tribes including farmers and nomads as shown by a reduction in farm-related clashes since early 2020.”*

The project reactivated sustainable conflict resolution initiatives within the community by building the capacity of CBRMs and improving CBRM composition to include women and youth, including women in leadership positions. Om-elfaghra Abdulrahman Mohamed (female - 28 years) is a CBRM leader who negotiated a potentially explosive incident in August 2019. According to Abdulrahman Mohamed, *“I led the negotiations with our CBRM members between youths and Sudanese Armed Forces in front of the military camp in Golo town, when youth were demonstrating, and managed to quell the potentially explosive situation!”*

The importance of this project in supporting peace and recovery was best described by Maria Abaker Osman, the Head of Gender and Peacebuilding Unit at University of Zalingei. Abaker Osman was directly involved in the project and trained youth on peacebuilding, mediation techniques, peaceful coexistence, gender equality, and formal and informal peacebuilding measures. She said that *“the peacebuilding project has been catalytic to Golo's stability. I urge the world to support Darfur communities, particularly Golo, since it has been the epicenter of multiple conflicts in Darfur. In the meantime, a rights-based approach on maintaining and building peace would be ideal, building on the strides made by this project. Women in Darfur want peace and they will utilize all their strengths to bring peace to Golo and Darfur since they are the ones bearing the biggest brunt”*.

The Commissioner of the Humanitarian Aid Commission in Golo, Abdulbasit Mohammed Abaker, commended the Youth Centre established under this project. *“This youth center is the first time the youth have had a place to go in Golo, and this is the first project to provide focus on youth activities. We very much appreciate this.”* The Sharti, Tigani Yousif, concurred by saying, *“Now is the time for youth to handle their own issues and they have a building for this. We are hoping the youth support the community in many things.”*

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.*

Outcome 1: Rule of law established and enhanced through capacity building of state and non-state actors

Rate the current status of the outcome progress: Completed

Progress summary: (3,000-character limit)

The Golo context analysis identified weak governance and rule of law institutions, inequality and marginalization, unresolved land tenure issues, competition over natural resources, and limited access to basic services as the root causes of conflict in Golo. Conflict triggers included proliferation of small arms, politicization of the native administration, proliferation of violence against women, and frequent tension and mistrust between Fur and Arab tribes. The main actors in the Golo conflict were also identified through a stakeholder analysis. The project addressed these drivers of conflict through support to rule of law institutions, such as the judiciary, and capacity building of state and non-state actors, namely the Sudanese Police Force, rural court judges, community police volunteers, and paralegals.

The initial baseline survey, conducted in collaboration with the Institute of Peace and Development Studies at the University of Zalingei, found that 83 percent of the community trusted informal justice institutions led by the community leaders while only five percent trusted formal justice institutions. The project had a direct impact on community trust of the formal justice system, which increased to 93 percent after a variety of interventions, including capacity building of Sudanese Police Force in command and control, establishment of paralegals, and support to community police volunteers. These structures also increased local communities’ understanding of the role that formal rule of law institutions should play in protecting and securing the locality. According to the perception survey, community trust in informal rule of law institutions was also strengthened to 93 percent due to improved CBRMs, capacity building of rural court judges, and infrastructural support in the form of a rural court in Khiling Administration Unit and a Peace and Reconciliation Centre in Golo.

A total of 14 CBRMs were reactivated, with 144 members (33 percent women, 45 percent youth), who were trained on conflict resolution, mediation, reconciliation, and peaceful coexistence. The perception survey found that the success of CBRMs was due to their diverse and inclusive composition. 79 percent of respondents reacted positively to the inclusion of women, youth, different tribal communities, and minorities in the CBRMs. 84 percent of respondents confirmed that women’s participation makes the CBRMs more effective, reporting that most cases handled by CBRMs involved women. 86 percent of targeted community members reported a decrease in communal conflicts, including child rights and SGBV violations. There was also a huge surge in confidence in the CBRMs, compared to a baseline of 53 percent.

Moreover, the establishment and strengthening of community-based child protection networks, which are composed of different ethnic groups, including women, youth, and adolescents, has also contributed to advancing peaceful coexistence.

Recognizing that youth and adolescents hold significant potential as changemakers and peace brokers, the project trained more than 100 youth and adolescents in community peacebuilding, respecting diversity and peaceful communication. A youth center built in Golo Town has provided, for the first time, a base for youth to meet, discuss, and initiate youth-centered activities. The project supported youth to integrate peacebuilding approaches in their activities. For example, as news of the COVID-19 pandemic reached Golo, the youth approached local

authorities to convene a meeting at the youth center to discuss what role they could play in supporting their locality. The youth who led this initiative members of the Masalit, Fur, Zakawa, and Arab Nawaiba tribes, and included young nurses and medical assistants. In total, five meetings took place at the youth center and resulted in local COVID-19 awareness campaigns with peace messages being developed. Youth were present during market days to provide information to community members.

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

Traditionally, CBRMs were comprised of men only. This project supported the inclusion of women and youth to improve their functionality. Out of 144 CBRM members, 33 percent were women and 45 percent were youth.

Youth-led peacebuilding efforts in Golo encouraged youth to serve as Peace Ambassadors and coordinate peacebuilding events bringing together different tribes and communities to form mixed teams and perform in music, dance, and sports. These events helped to inculcate a sense of togetherness and promote social cohesion. Youth also conducted 12 intensive awareness campaigns in Taringa, Killing, Darelsalam, Koron, Durgo, and Dabanira villages, focusing on human rights, access to justice, and legal aid.

The youth involved in initiating the COVID-19 coordination activities described above included 40 percent women, several of whom were health professionals from different tribes. Their visibility as changemakers and positive role models was well-received by all sectors of the community.

Outcome 2: Durable solutions and local economic recovery for returnees, IDPs and host communities improved

Rate the current status of the outcome progress: Completed

Progress summary: (3,000-character limit)

One of the key drivers of conflict in Golo was inequality and marginalization of the community, including limited access to opportunities following years of neglect because of conflict. The project, together with local communities, identified ways in which to enhance and facilitate agricultural production and youth livelihoods as a way to encourage local economic recovery.

Youth were found to be the main adherents to conflict due to limited livelihood opportunities. To counter this trend amongst young people, the Youth Volunteers Promoting Peace in Darfur project supported 80 youths (38 percent women) from the Fur and other tribes to promote peacebuilding messages and activities. Funded by South Korea and this PBF project, the intervention helped youth to cascade peacebuilding messages throughout their communities and to organize a peacebuilding event in Golo town attended by over 1,500 people from different tribes and groups. Participants shared messages of peaceful coexistence through traditional dance, song, drama, and sports.

In regard to livelihoods, a total of 63 youths (30 percent female) from different villages undertook three months of vocational skills development courses at the Youth Vocational Centre established by the project. The participants gained skills in welding, carpentry, masonry, and food processing. The youth involved in this training have since commenced income generation with their newly acquired skills, thus reducing the risk of their involvement in conflict. With support from the University of Nyala, 45 youths (29 percent female) were trained on the use of eco-friendly and low-cost alternative construction materials (Pozzolana), which

has contributed to availability of alternative construction materials for Golo communities at a reasonable and sustainable price.

Limited production and marketing of cash crops, such as fruits and potatoes, was one of the proximate causes of conflict identified during the context analysis. High prices of basic commodities drove people towards negative coping strategies. Thus, the project supported the establishment of farmer field schools / producer associations in which 175 farmers (60 percent women) from different tribes worked together to produce maximum yields of potatoes and tomatoes. Bringing together different communities to work towards a common goal helped contribute to mutual collaboration and peaceful coexistence. 81 percent of the survey respondents reported an increase in economic interventions in Golo between diverse communities, against a baseline of 30 percent.

The primary inter-communal conflict in Darfur is competition over natural resources between farmers and nomads. This project deliberately targeted both nomads and farmers in order to reduce the potential to exacerbate conflict. Thus, a total of 20 community animal health workers (10 percent female, 26 percent youth), who were predominantly (60 percent) from the nomadic communities, were trained and equipped, with support from Department of Animal Resources. With the support of these community animal health workers, vaccinations and treatments were provided for over 15,000 livestock belonging to both farmers and nomads. Medicine was provided by the government. The project also oversaw the creation of water harvesting facilities along migratory routes for nomads and the rehabilitation of Mela Dam for farmers.

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)

This project targeted youth through vocational skills development and to act as Youth Ambassadors. The youth beneficiaries shared messages of peace and peaceful coexistence in the communities, which according survey results, contributed to a reduction of violence in Golo.

Women were also at the center of this project, making up over 60 percent of the farmers in the farmer producer groups and occupying leadership positions.

Ensuring young women's meaningful representation and participation in basic services platforms has been a cornerstone of the project's approach. For example, gender inclusiveness in water sanitation and health (WASH) committees was at least 55 percent. Training was provided, not only in water point management, but also in meeting management skills. Ensure the meaningful participation of women in meetings is an important element for the sustainability of women's participation and future leadership. In addition, the implementing partners and UNICEF encouraged young women's participation in monitoring visits, with these visits designed and scheduled to provide a maximum opportunity for women's perspectives to be heard.

PART III: CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

<p><u>Monitoring:</u> Please list monitoring activities undertaken in the reporting period (1000-character limit)</p>	<p>Do outcome indicators have baselines? Yes</p> <p>Has the project launched perception surveys or other community-based data collection? Yes</p> <p>Joint field monitoring visits were conducted with government in February 2020 before the onset of COVID-19 and onsite guidance and advice was provided to both the community and implementing partners. Leaders of Golo Peace and Reconciliation Committee, Locality Executive and CBRMs participated in the monitoring visits</p> <p>A perception survey was conducted by University of Zalingei, Institute of Peace and Development Studies in October 2019 in targeted villages.</p> <p>Evidence-based success stories were developed, showcasing peace dividends in communities, improved community social cohesion and enhanced rule of law in Golo. Success stories have been shared with PBF and shared on social media and PBF and UNDP Websites. The success stories include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community -based resolution mechanism (CBRM) Lady • Peacebuilding Champion • Delivering Community Assets and Dividends to enhance Peace and Security in Golo 						
<p><u>Evaluation:</u> Has an evaluation been conducted during the reporting period?</p>	<p>Evaluation budget (response required): \$25,000</p> <p>If project will end in next six months, describe the evaluation preparations (1500-character limit):</p> <p>End of Project Evaluation Terms of Reference were developed with PBF technical support. The evaluation team consists of an International Lead Consultant responsible for design, analysis and report writing and a National Consultant responsible for in-country data collection (both qualitative and quantitative) and preliminary analysis before synthesis and reporting by the Lead Consultant. The lead consultant will operate remotely due to the COVID-19 pandemic.</p> <p>The evaluation will follow a standard evaluation process focusing on project relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, sustainability, and coherence. Additional aspects will be evaluated such as catalytic nature of PBF funding, time sensitivity, risk tolerance and innovation. Cross cutting considerations will be evaluated, and these include human rights, gender equality and conflict sensitivity.</p>						
<p><u>Catalytic effects (financial):</u> Indicate name of funding agent and amount of additional non-PBF funding support that has been leveraged by the project.</p>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Name of funder:</td> <td>Amount:</td> </tr> <tr> <td>UNAMID/SLF</td> <td>\$2,7million</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CERF</td> <td>\$250,000</td> </tr> </table> <p>SLF projects support UNAMID’s mandate and transition, as specified in S/RES/2495 (2019). The rationale was that conflict has ceased, and Mission-mandated tasks should therefore focus on stabilization-related operations to consolidate and preserve</p>	Name of funder:	Amount:	UNAMID/SLF	\$2,7million	CERF	\$250,000
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UNAMID/SLF	\$2,7million						
CERF	\$250,000						

peacekeeping gains. The project synchronizes priorities of the Mission and the UNCT in the spirit of the transition concept. SLF focuses on providing sustainable solutions to the drivers of conflict through 1) providing multisectoral support, including to traditional mechanisms to resolve communal conflicts as well as root causes of conflicts, 2) protect return areas and support for community-level conflict resolution and prevention platforms, 3) set up and operationalize the land management mechanism to provide proper land use planning as a foundation for recovery and development interventions. Under the rule of law theme the SLF focuses on 1) supporting the re-establishment of the criminal justice institutions including courts, prosecution offices, police stations and prisons, building the capacity of these institutions in areas most important for the voluntary return of displaced persons, 2) providing advisory and logistical support to strengthen the capacity of the police, rural courts to address land disputes and other inter-communal conflict drivers, and 3) supporting the implementation of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur (DDPD) through support to the Special Court and Special Prosecutor's Office for Darfur. SLF under the human rights priority area also focuses on building capacities of institutions on international and regional human rights standards, monitoring and reporting human rights, including sexual and gender-based violence and grave violations against women and children.

CERF is laying a foundation and ensuring that durable solutions for the internally displaced persons and refugees are prioritized to enhance peace and social stability, and peaceful coexistence among the targeted communities. This includes setting land conflict management system in place to accommodate further influx of returnees or displaced people; help IDPs restore their habitual lifestyle, as well as to support local communities to welcome new or returning members of the community. The project also includes implementation of micro-projects aimed at mitigating, preventing, and addressing conflict triggers between different communities and tribes to ensure peaceful co-existence amongst IDPs, refugee and IDP returnees and host communities.

Gender equality is also at the center of this project, namely women's resilience building whilst strengthening the engagement of youth to support peace, civic and recovery processes.

<p>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)</p>	<p>The project witnessed the following challenges but managed to navigate through them and achieve the desired results</p> <p><i>Socio-political crisis hindering progress:</i> Sudan witnessed a socio-political crisis from December 2018 to April 2019 leading to the change of government. That period was characterized by a Declaration of State of Emergency in the country and frequent reshuffling of government staff and other stakeholders to the project. This resulted in significant delays in project implementation especially for activities that required approval by government counterparts at different levels. With the formation of a new government, the situation changed for the better.</p> <p><i>Unpredictable security situation:</i> The level of fighting between the Government forces and SLA/AW subsided after the start of the peace talks in Juba in August 2019, but it escalated in 2020 including factional infighting between SLA/AW Borsa/Gaddura and SLA/AW Aldouk over participation in the peace process. The security situation has been quite tense over much of the project period, leading to displacements of communities. These displacements delayed the completion of project activities since community participation was an integral part of this project. The situation somewhat improved towards the end of the project period and the project was completed on time.</p> <p><i>Economic crisis:</i> The start of this project was characterized by serious cash shortages from the banks and this made project implementation difficult. Sudan is predominantly a cash economy and inflation rate in Sudan increased by 167 percent in August 2020 over the same month in the previous year according to the Sudan Central Bank. Partners developed strategic relationships with traders to transact through bank certified checks and bank transfers which were not common in Darfur. Bulk procurements were instituted to reduce number of transactions and benefit from economies of scale.</p> <p><i>COVID-19 pandemic:</i> In Sudan, the first case of COVID-19 was recorded on 13 March 2020 and by the end of the project it had infected over 12,500 people, resulting in 808 deaths in the process. Government instituted a full-scale lockdown country-wide from 16 March and this slowed the pace of project implementation. The project continued to implement the remaining activities albeit at a slow pace, following WHO and Ministry of Health guidelines which included maintaining social distancing, use of sanitizer or handwashing facilities and consistent use of face masks.</p>
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PART IV: 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
Outcome 1 Rule of law established and enhanced through capacity building of state and non-state actors	Outcome Indicator 1 a: Percentage of community members reporting a decrease in communal conflicts including child rights and GBV violations.	53%	80%	86%	A perception survey found out that 86 percent of target communities reported a decrease in communal conflicts including child rights and GBV violations, a huge surge in confidence compared to a baseline of 53 percent. Decrease was in sync with increase in formal and informal rule of law and protection mechanisms.	
	Outcome Indicator 1 b: Percentage of community members reporting satisfaction with informal and formal rule of law mechanisms initiatives.	36%	60%	83% formal 93% informal	A perception survey found out that 93 percent of targeted community reported satisfaction with informal and 85 percent were satisfied with formal rule of law initiatives. This surge in satisfaction was attributed to the support to rule of law institutions implemented during this project	
	Outcome Indicator 1 c: Number of young people/adolescents with peacebuilding competencies and meaningful engagement at community level (UNICEF &UNDP)	0	100	117	117 youth (31 percent female) gained knowledge on peacebuilding and conducted a peacebuilding event in Golo where over 1,500 (65 percent women) community members from different tribes interacted in various events working together to achieve a common goal. 65 of these youth participated in vocational skill (masonry, welding, carpentry, and midwifery).	
Output 1.1	Output Indicator 1.1.1: % of populations who state increase in	0%	60%	50%	A perception survey found that 50 percent of the targeted communities reported an increase in access to PJRC services and paralegal services since the	The functionality of the centre and paralegal forum

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay
Peace, Justice and Reconciliation Centres (PJRC) based in Locality centre established and fully functional	access to PJRCs and para-legal services.				establishment of the PJRC. The Centre is now a hub of local peacebuilding efforts promoting peaceful coexistence through fair and just deliberations on inter-communal conflict.	was restricted due to COVID-19 government restrictions
	Output Indicator 1.1.2: Number of para-legals trained (disaggregated by gender and age)	0	30	12	Paralegal training manual was developed by UNDP/UNAMID and government. A total of 12 paralegals (17 percent women; 33 percent youth) were selected in liaison with community leaders, Sudanese Police, and lawyer's alliance representative. They were trained on sexual and gender-based violence, land related laws (formal and informal), human rights including the linkage between the paralegals and the formal justice chain.	This was the first time for government to participate in the selection process, so they were quite skeptical
	Output Indicator 1.1.3: Number of cases successfully mediated	16	100	144	During the entire duration of this project, members of community resolution mechanisms reported receiving 144 cases of conflicts related to crop destruction for mediation from the villages and all cases were successfully mediated to the satisfaction of both parties (farmers and nomads)	
Output 1.2. Community based mediation and reconciliation capacity increased	Output Indicator 1.2.1: Number of community-based resolution mechanisms (CBRM) functioning and composition (disaggregated by gender and age)	1	10 (20% F/80% M); 30% Youth)	14	14 CBRMs established with 131 members (33 percent women and 45 percent Youth) from Fur, Zagawa, Masalit and Arab tribes. CBRMS were trained in conflict resolution, mediation techniques, dialogue promotion, peaceful coexistence & reconciliation using a UNDP Peacebuilding Manual	
	Output Indicator 1.2.2: % cases successfully mediated and resolved by CBRMs.	50%	80%	100%	144 cases were received by CBRMs and all were mediated and resolved to the satisfaction of both parties. All the cases were intercommunal conflicts	

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay
					between farmers and nomads. 79 percent confirmed presence of a good mix of representatives of female, youth, tribes and minorities in CBRMs.	
	Output Indicator 1.2.3: Percentage of community members stating a decrease in communal conflicts because of the presence of CBRM	38%	80%	86%	The perception survey confirmed that 86 percent of the targeted communities noticed a decrease in communal conflicts because of the presence of CBRMs. Apart from mediating cases, CBRMs also helped with awareness campaigns on peaceful coexistence with neighbors and the need to resolve issues amicably before escalation.	
Output 1.3. Legal empowerment of local communities, including women and girls, through awareness raising enhanced.	Output Indicator 1.3.1: Number of human rights issues identified and being addressed	0	2	5	More than 5 protection cases (rape) were reported and handled by paralegals and community policing volunteers at community level before they were referred to Sudanese Police Force. All the cases were sexual and gender-based violence related and traditionally women in Sudan do not prefer reporting such cases to police. It took the intervention of paralegals and community police volunteers for the women to gather courage and report the cases to Police	
	Output Indicator 1.3.2: Number of community members attending awareness campaigns on human rights, access to justice and legal aid (disaggregated by gender and age)	0	200 (60% female)	300	A total of twelve (12) intensive awareness campaigns were held in Taringa, Killing, Darelsalam, Koron, Durgo and Dabanira villages focusing on human rights, access to justice and legal aid. These trainings were held by UNDP/UNAMID with support from Bar Association and over 300 community members participated	
Output 1.4. Capacity of	Output Indicator 1.4.1: Number of community policing volunteers	0	10	33	33 CPVs (all male) were identified with the support of Sudanese Police Force using a predefined	

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay
Community-policing and rural courts to provide protection services to the most vulnerable strengthened.	(CPVs) identified, trained and membership (disaggregated by gender and age)				criterion, which included a security clearance. These CPVs became so popular with communities especially women since they were easily approachable and always available in the community. The project supported them with communication and visibility materials.	
	Output Indicator 1.4.2: Number of community members (community policing volunteers) from different villages/tribes participating in post conflict, multi-tribal exchange trainings including nomads (disaggregated by gender and age)	0	50	50	A total of 50 community members inclusive of 33 community policing volunteers from 14 villages participated in inter-tribal exchange trainings with other villages including nomads. This exercise assisted communities to fully understand each other needs and feelings whenever they were grieved, and it helped map solutions to community inter-tribal conflicts.	
	Output Indicator 1.4.3: % of female Police Officers trained in SGBV	0	40%	0%	The project attempted to engage women to train as female police officers but failed due to cultural and religious beliefs within Golo communities. In March 2020, the project decided to bring women Police Officers from Zalingei and Khartoum Sudanese Police Force to raise awareness, but the time coincided with the onset of COVID-19 in Sudan and government-imposed restrictions till the end of the project.	Cultural and religious norms required more time to be broken COVID-19 onset restricted movement between states
	Output Indicator 1.4.4: Number of Rural Courts established	0	1	1	One rural court was established in Khiling administration unit where the Paramount chief (Shatai) resides to access justice services and enhancement informal rule of law in the community. A total of 13 rural court judges (all male) were trained by the Bar Association and raised awareness on	

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay
					human rights, SGBVs, access to justice and legal support in their communities.	
Output 1.5 Capacity of locality level child protection institutions and service providers strengthened to prevent and respond to child rights violations including sexual and gender-based violence and separation of children	Output Indicator 1.5.1 Number of FCPU	0	1	1	The Family and Child Protection Unit (FCPU) was constructed by UNDP, UNICEF supported furniture and running costs for three months including training of newly deployed personnel from Police, State Council for Child Welfare (SCCW) and the Social Welfare Department.	
	Output Indicator 1.5.2: Number of FCPU staff supported	0	5	10	Training was provided to 10 Family and Child Protection Unit staff in Standard Operating Procedures on dealing with issues of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), Child Rights violations and referral mechanisms.	
	Output Indicator 1.5.3: Number of referral system for child protection established	0	1	1	Supported establishment and strengthening of a clear referral pathway from child victims to receive necessary medical, psychosocial or legal support.	
	Output Indicator 1.5.4 Number of protection service providers trained	0	40	80	80 health worker training on reducing child mortality rate as well as psychosocial support (PSS), and gender-based violence from all over the locality.	
Output 1.6. Community based child protection and youth friendly networks	Output Indicator 1.6.1: Number of community-based protection networks (CPCPNs) created and supported	2	4	9	Nine community-based protection networks were established in nine villages and provided with training to address Child Protections issues in their respective villages to raise awareness among their community and respond to cases while doing more of prevention measure in regard to violence against children.	

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay
established and strengthened	Output Indicator 1.6.2: Number of community members in community-based child protection networks trained.	0	60	135	135 community members were trained from 9 villages, specifically on identifying sexual and gender-based violence cases, referral pathways, providing PSS at the local level and awareness campaigns.	
	Output Indicator 1.6.3: Number of child and adolescent friendly spaces/centers	5	8	3	Two Child friendly spaces were constructed in Dar El Salam village and Koron villages; 1 youth center was constructed in Golo town.	
	Output Indicator 1.6.4: Number of staff receiving supplies and incentives	0	18	18	Eighteen animators worked across the 2 child friendly spaces and the youth center to provide child protection support to Children's activities.	
	Output Indicator 1.6.5: Number of individual and cases responded to	0	100	107	107 cases of child protection were responded to including sexual and gender-based violence, psychosocial support, unaccompanied and separated children and Children associated with armed groups and forces.	
Outcome 2: Durable solutions and local economic recovery for returnees, IDPs and host communities improved	Outcome Indicator 2 a: Number of returnee households in target villages and IDP households reintegrated and receiving basic social services because of project interventions	0	4,000	5,000	Over 5,000 returnee communities in the targeted 14 villages have access to safe drinking water and access to quality education because of the project interventions. They are attending schools with a greater diversity of students, and where PTAs are more representative of the local communities which is forging greater trust and satisfaction. Youth and adolescents have a place to meet and driving an agenda of activities in the youth center in Golo	

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay
					Town. are Peacebuilding approached have begun to be integrated into basic service provision.	
	Outcome Indicator 2 b: Number of women and men benefitting from economic recovery opportunities within eighteen months of intervention, disaggregated by vulnerability groups, gender and age	0	10,000	15,450	Over 15,450 community members (65 percent women, 35 percent youth) from Fur and Masalit tribes benefited from economic recovery opportunities such as farmer field schools, farmer producer groups, community citrus nursery, dam rehabilitation and access road establishment linking Khiling with Golo town.	
	Outcome Indicator 2c: Percentage of community members reporting an increase in the economic interventions between diverse communities	30%	75%	81%	A perception survey was conducted, and 81 percent of the community members reported an increase in the economic interventions between diverse communities. The economic interventions include farmer field schools (FFS), nursery establishment, demonstration plots and dam rehabilitation.	
	Outcome Indicator 2 d: Number of diverse community-level mechanisms established for management of basic social services	0	10	25	Existing water, sanitation and health (WASH) committees, Parent Teacher Associations (PTAs) and Child Protection Networks were strengthened, and new committees and networks were established. Ensuring ethnic and tribal diversity, as well as meaningful participation of women within the platforms achieved varying degrees of success, but in all cases began a dialogue on 'inclusion' and peacebuilding was initiated and is ongoing.	
	Outcome Indicator 2 e: Percentage of target groups	25%	40%	97%	97 percent of target communities reported increased trust between members of community and their local	

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay
	reporting increased trust between members of community and their local authorities				authorities according to a perception survey conducted by University of Zalingei. This was above the target due to the impact of the project coupled by the changes in political landscape as more people trust formal and informal structures in Golo.	
Output 2.1: Youth volunteers from Golo Locality empowered to play an active role in peacebuilding and recovery processes	Output Indicator 2.1.1: Number of Youth trained as volunteers from different tribes including nomads (disaggregated by gender) and deployed	0	800	869	<p>Eighty (80) youths (38 percent females) from Fur and Masalit tribes selected and trained on business development, environmental planning and community participation, climate change and survival strategies in Darfur.</p> <p>The identified youth volunteers recruited on average 11 youths each as they cascaded the idea of volunteering and peace messages in the villages.</p>	
	Output Indicator 2.1.2: Number of youths trained at Youth Centre in diversified vocational skills (disaggregated by skill, gender and age)	0	25	113	<p>63 youth (30 percent female) from different villages gained vocational skills in welding, carpentry, masonry, and food processing training.</p> <p>45 youth (29 percent female) gained skills in eco-friendly and low-cost alternative construction materials (Pozzolana). Youths were equipped with start-up kits to begin their small businesses as groups and they have since started to earn income.</p> <p>5 female youth gained skills in midwifery and they returned to the community upon graduating to support their mothers</p>	

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay
	Output Indicator 2.1.3: Number of peacebuilding activities implemented by Youth Volunteers	0	5	13	A total of 13 peacebuilding awareness sessions were held during the project period in Taringa, Killing, Darelsalam' Koron, Durgo and Dabanira including the one in Golo town where 1,500 people from Fur (90 percent), and Masalit (10 percent) tribes attended. Peace messages were disseminated through traditional dance, songs, sports, and drama.	
Output 2.2: Agricultural Productivity improved through adoption of improved techniques	Output Indicator 2.2.1: Number of value chain related producer groups / cooperatives established / reactivated and % of women participating	0	10	9	Nine value chain related producer groups (1 for gum Arabic, 1 for beekeeping and 7 for crop products) were established with 260 farmers (60 percent female). Improved Picasso potatoes variety (2,000kg) and improved Strain-B tomatoes variety (1,000g) were distributed and planted in 3ha. Farmers trained on pests, diseases identification and control. Farmers harvested 70 percent more than their usual harvest per feddan and their lifestyle has changed for the better.	
	Output Indicator 2.2.2: Number of producer association/cooperatives established and functional.	0	10	9	Nine producer associations (1 for gum Arabic, 1 for beekeeping and 7 for crop products) were established and are functional with 260 farmers (60 percent female). Improved Picasso potatoes variety (2,000kg) and improved Strain-B tomatoes variety (1,000g) were distributed and planted in 3ha. Farmers trained on pests, diseases identification and control. Farmers harvested 70% more than their usual harvest per feddan and their lifestyle has changed for the better.	
	Output Indicator 2.2.3: Percentage of people in target	49%	75%	88%	A perception survey conducted by University of Zalingei found out that 88 percent of targeted	

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay
	areas with improved perceptions of social cohesion within eighteen months of project implementation due to the concept of collective work,				communities expressed improved perceptions of social cohesion due to the concept of collective work. The project indeed made positive impact in the lives of Golo communities.	
	Output Indicator 2.2.4: Percentage increase of net annual income achieved by producer groups and households attributable to project activities	0%	20%	35%	Farmers who benefited from the project harvested 70 percent more than their usual harvest per feddan and this was a proxy indicator for a 35 percent increase in net income achieved through producer groups. In rural communities, half the yield caters for production costs.	
	Output Indicator 2.2.5: Number of water harvesting facilities constructed / rehabilitated	14	25	7	Seven water harvesting facilities were established or rehabilitated and these include one Mela Dam and 6 handpumps. These are providing water to over 10,000 people (65 percent women) in Golo and this reduced pressure on existing water sources, thus reducing potential conflict around water sources.	Geophysical surveys determined the number of water sources and areas close to the mountains had no ground water
Output 2.3: Rural/Farm roads and periphery roads rehabilitated, and agricultural irrigation paths	Output Indicator 2.3.1: Number of men and women employed in temporary labour intensive schemes (disaggregated by gender and age)	0	1,500	2,400	Over 2,400 community members (45 percent women, 50 percent youth) were employed in temporary labour intensive schemes such as rehabilitation of Mela Dam and the access road linking Khiling with Golo town.	
	Output Indicator 2.3.2: Number of community ‘access to markets’ roads established/rehabilitated and distance covered under CFW	0	10	25	A total of 25km of market access road was rehabilitated by communities with support from the project. This road assisted farmers to bring their produce to the market on time and opened the routes	

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay
constructed/R rehabilitated through “cash-for-work” (CFW)					to the armed movements groups who resided in the mountains. UNAMID took the advantage of the easy access to the armed movements and started to negotiate with them leading to some of them joining the peace negotiations in Juba.	
Output 2.4 Storage, packaging and transportation techniques of agricultural products improved	Output Indicator 2.4.1: Number of storage facilities with cooling systems installed	0	2	1	One cooling storage facility was constructed in Golo town and farmers will start to use it once it was handed over to the Farmers Association by the government before the end of the year.	Armed clashes hindered the construction of the second facility in Khiling
	Output Indicator 2.4.2: Number of farmers association members trained on operation and maintenance of the refrigerated storage facilities	0	10	10	Ten farmer association members (30 percent) were trained on the operation and maintenance of the refrigerated facility soon after establishment.	
	Output indicator 2.4.3: Number of farmers/youth centre graduates from different villages/tribes involved in packaging materials manufacturing (disaggregated by gender and age)	0	20	22	Twenty-two youth graduating from the Golo Vocational skills development centre started a business of manufacturing packaging materials for citrus and tomatoes and selling them to traders and farmers. The business was still at infancy stage but showed great potential as a steady source of income for the youth/	
Output 2.5. Livelihood of nomadic communities invigorated	Output Indicator 2.5.1: Number of water resources rehabilitated / constructed along the migratory routes	0	2	1	One water source was established in Somonga village along the migratory route and nomads appreciated this gesture of distributing services equitably between farmers and nomads.	The other site could not be established due to escalating costs

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay
	Output Indicator 2.5.2: Number of Animal Health Centers established and stocked	0	2	2	Two fully furnished animal health centers were established to cater for the nomad's community as well as neighboring farmers. This helped improve social cohesion between these two groups. These assets were handed over to Department of Animal Resources to run them.	
	Output Indicator 2.5.3: Number of animals treated and vaccinated (disaggregated as treated and vaccinated)	10,000	20,000	15,000	Animals were vaccinated and treated with support from Department of Animal Resources. This exercise covered both nomads and farmers and was very inclusive. It helped promote peaceful coexistence among the two groups.	Some of the Nomads livestock was not available during the exercise
	Output Indicator 2.5.4: Number of CAHWs trained and equipped (disaggregated by gender and age)	1	10	20	A total of 20 CAHWs (10 percent female, 26 percent youth) predominantly from the nomads' community were trained by Veterinary Doctor and Technician from Department of Animal Resources. Training focused on epidemic control and declaration, primary diagnosis of cases and reporting and use of basic drugs and treatment. CAHWs kits were distributed after the training and they have already started to use the kits in animal treatment.	
Output 2.6: Increased access, equitable distribution and improved quality of	Output Indicator 2.6.1: Percentage of school-aged boys and girls - accessing quality and appropriate sanitation facilities	0	100%	50%	50 percent of the targeted different ethnic group school children (50 percent of these were girls) accessed quality and appropriate sanitation facilities. Two 'out of use' latrine blocks were rehabilitated and upgraded with wash facilities in the targeted schools.	The number of latrines was reduced because of the dramatic increase in cost of construction materials and the

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay
education to children of IDPs, returnees and local communities						high labor cost in Sudan during the project implementation period.
	Output Indicator 2.6.2: Number of school enrollment campaigns implemented for formal and non-formal education	2	2	2	Two enrollment campaigns were implemented as planned. Masalit and Arab Nawaiba Nomad tribes participated in the campaigns with a celebration reflecting both tribes folklore and music. Women were supported in playing a significant role in discussing the importance of education within the community, and to encourage girls' enrollment and attendance at school.	
	Output Indicator 2.6.3: Number of children in ALPs reached through distribution of materials/supplies	0	15,000	15,000	Education supplies (primary school kit 1-4, primary school kit 5-8/ teacher kits/ recreation kits/ Cupboards/ seating/ Chairs and Desks) were distributed in the targeted schools benefiting more than 15,000 diverse school children 50 percent girls.	
Output 2.7: Increased institutional capacity of the locality education department to mainstream conflict sensitivity and	Output Indicator 2.7.1: Number of Short training modules on conflict sensitivity and peacebuilding developed	0	1	0	Training modules were not produced, but instead the IP partner worked with University of Zalingei trainers who used existing material.	Existing modules were utilized.
	Output Indicator 2.7.2: Number of school-teachers and Golo locality education staff trained on prevention of violence against	0	100	77	A total of 77 teachers (50 female/27 male) participated in peacebuilding and conflict sensitivity training workshops as part of the child friendly school (CFS) methodology. Two members of staff from the University of Zalingei Peacebuilding and	COVID-19 related restrictions prevented convening a

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay
peacebuilding into education services	children and peacebuilding competencies				Development Unit introduced peacebuilding concepts and discussed integrating these into both teachers' approach to educating, and to support the teachers in addressing the Peace Culture subject included in the national education curriculum since 2015.	further training workshop as planned.
	Output indicator 2.7.3 Number of child clubs established, and patrons trained	0	15	0	This activity was affected by COVID-19 and did not take place. Schools closed in December 2019 and did not open till end of the project in August 2020. Funds for this activity were used to cover escalating costs on other activities	Schools closed in December 2019 and did not open till the end of project
	Output indicator 2.7.4 Number of female and male PTA members trained on school management and supervision, mobilization, school improvement planning and peacebuilding	0	100	80	80 PTA members (30% female) from Fur and Zakawa tribes were trained in school management and improvement planning, and on peacebuilding. The aim was to improve understanding and acceptance of diversity both within PTAs and the school itself – both teachers and pupils. With schools being encouraged to be more inclusive, this element of the project is critical to the success of strengthening social cohesion across divers groups.	COVID-19 restrictions prevented the full target being met
Output 2.8: Increased equitable and sustainable access to improved drinking water facilities and basic sanitation	Output Indicator 2.8.1: Number of women, men, girls and boys having access to safe drinking water	3,000	10,000	7,500	7,500 persons (3,825 women and girls) from nomadic Arab Nawaiba tribe as well as Fur and Zakawa tribes were provided with access to improved water sources in targeted areas which has contributed to reducing tensions and unrest within and between local communities, especially during the dry season when water is scarce. Since providing equal access to water, there has been a reduction in the documented cases of conflict and heightened tension due to crowding at water points.	Access to villages during rainy season was restricted and this delayed activities

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay
facilities and adopt adequate hygiene practices for IDPs, returnees and local communities in target areas	Output Indicator 2.8.2: Number of diverse and representative water management (WASH) committees	0	10	9	Nine WASH committees with 90 persons (50 women) were established and included representatives from all local ethnic groups. The project took the opportunity to link WASH committees from nearby villages to support the development and strengthening of social cohesion and to set the foundations for better safeguarding of water sources and peace, not only in individual villages but across a broader area.	
	Output Indicator 2.8.3: Number of communities with community action plans implementing CLTS.	0	3	4	Four diverse communities with total population of 4,955 people (1,112 females) implemented community led total sanitation (CLTS) and achieved open defecation free status. The CLTS core team facilitated regular community discussions on sanitation and worked as a platform and tool for community dialogue on basic services. Critically, opportunity was given for women and youth to participate and share opinions and concerns. Previously, decisions were made by the native administration without consultation.	
	Output Indicator 2.8.4: Number of institutions provided with WASH services. facilities provided with access to WASH services	0	4	2	Two schools were provided with access to improved WASH services including hand pumps. These facilities contributed to quality education which has reinforced trust locally and led to a greater sense of belonging and satisfaction of service provision.	Extremely high inflation led to a situation where the target number of WASH services was impossible to achieve with the limited budget. The cost of construction materials for

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay
						developing WASH services almost doubled during the first 12 months of the project.
	Output Indicator 2.8.5: Number of government WASH staff supported at locality level.	0	2	2	Two experienced government WASH staff were supported to provide quality technical support in Golo. The poor living and working environment, together with insecurity is an ongoing obstacle to encouraging government technical staff to remain in the area which presents a challenge to the provision of quality WASH services. These two staff supported by the project provided coaching and mentoring to their government colleagues.	