



DCPSF FINAL REPORTING TEMPLATE 2023

INSTRUCTIONS

Section 1: Contact and Project Details

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Responsible individual Name and job title	Jessica Choong Programme Officer, World Vision Sudan
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Project Title	Kubum and Edfursan Community Stabilization Project
State	South Darfur
Localities and their Population number	Kubum Locality 54,000 people and Edfursan locality 107,000 people
Specific villages covered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Markundi (Markundi, Damba, Dandoro, Kabasa, Alshawaia and Teiry). • Alhuda (Alhuda North, Umalgora East, Umalgora West, Alkumal and Janba Alsalam). • Nurly (Kidika, Nurly, Maloot, Taiba Alneimayiah, Almarrarah, Albanjadeed, Burgaa, Umderisayiah, Dankasoo, Albeirak Alzorouk, Darbow, Jemiza sharik, Jemiza Gharib, Umbokhas, Saibaa, Rumaliyah, Mangaa, Alnakheel and Gawaiayh)
Project start & end date (as per the signed contract)	1 February 2021 to 31 March 2023
No Cost Extension (NCE) dates if any	1 February 2023 – 31 March 2023
Project Budget (as per signed contract)	USD 799,471
Total Expenditure	USD 799,471
Reporting period	1 February 2021 to 31 March 2023



Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs



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Section 2 – Executive Summary (MAX. 700 words)

Please provide a summary of your project:

- What was your project about? Brief summary on main goals, relevance in the Darfur context and key output results during this DCPSF Phase (2021-2023).
- A brief on budget and delivery rate for the entire project

Decades of internal conflict has left many Sudanese internally displaced, with some seeking refuge in neighbouring countries. Inter-tribal conflicts interlaced with intra-tribal fighting over land tenure, usage and sharing of common public resources particularly between the pastoralists and the agro-pastoralists has been rife. In 2022, the UNOCHA reported that more than 310,000 people were displaced during the year due to increased inter-communal conflict. In South Darfur the operational state, more than 9,800 people were displaced in December 2022 due to violent communal clashes. The Juba Agreement signed in August 2019 between the military and civilians was expected to usher in a new era with a new constitutional order, free elections, and democracy impacting on renewed peace, which is fundamental for development. However, the gains were reversed in October 2021 following a political coup/transition and the parties have been negotiating in 2022 and 2023, to return to the implementation of the Juba Agreement.

In South Darfur, World Vision Sudan and UNDP partnered to implement the Darfur Community Peace and Stabilization Fund (DCPSF) from February 2021 to March 2023. Following the scale down of the major Darfur Region conflict, youths joined tribal gangs and engaged in crime including cattle rustling. Influential individuals continued to exploit the post-conflict power vacuum and lawlessness to mobilize gangs along tribal lines to further expand existing tribal fault lines. The DCPSF was designed to provide relief for women, men, community leaders and the Government towards peaceful co-existence among the different tribes fostering re-settlement and recovery for the conflict-affected communities in Darfur. The DCPSF project was implemented in Nurly and Alhuda Village in Edfursan locality and in Markundi Village, Kubum locality.

The project was designed to address four major outputs:

1. Establishing functional and effective community-level conflict resolution and prevention structures in six (6) communities in Kubum and twenty-four (24) in Edfursan (Output 1);
2. Increasing peace dividends through shared assets as connectors for peace, joint management of natural resources such as water resources and basic social services such as school classrooms and cooperation between communities in Kubum and Edfursan (Output 2);
3. Enhancing the capacity of 110 women to meaningfully participate in local and state level peace building platforms while ensuring cooperation between communities in Kubum and Edfursan (Output 3);
4. Linking the community-level conflict resolution structures to State level institutions and the wider Darfur agendas through influencing agenda, active participation and, upward and downward information sharing on peace processes and research (Output 4).

The results from the independent end of project evaluation carried showed that the project significantly contributed to improving peaceful co-existence and social cohesion amongst the communities in Kubum and Edfursan locality. The project reached more than 161,000 beneficiaries who benefitted from improved interaction between communities and received peacebuilding messages contributing to improved peaceful co-existence. The project had five (5) functional Community-Based Resolution Management (CBRM) Committees that were instrumental in 167 conflict issues reported which were mostly on farming issues, land boundaries, cultivation on animal migration route and domestic gender-based violence issues. Most significantly important for peacebuilding was the inclusion of 29 women (33%) out of 87 members in CBRM committee. The

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inclusion was a positive signal given the cultural context where women had limited participation in conflict management. Ninety-eight (98%) of the community members indicated they felt safe in having the CBRMs resolve their reported conflict issues. The rehabilitation of water network in Nurly and Alhuda coupled by rehabilitation of thirty water-pumps, not only provided clean water to the communities, reducing competition over water resources but provided a platform for interaction and building peaceful relationship between communities. Access to basic social services was improved through the construction of school classrooms in Alhuda, Dadonda and Kabbassa Village, additional rooms in Markundi Village Health Center that are accessed by the different community members, bringing the community together and reducing competition on social services. The demarcation of the fifty (50) kilometres of animal routes was positive in reducing the major reported conflict between nomads and farmers. The program brought the youths from various community together and engaged them on vocational training for mechanics, carpentry, basic electronics food processing, women groups were engaged in Income-Generating Activities (IGAs). Men and women were included trained on the Savings for Transformation (S4T) model as livelihoods connectors to peace bringing in the different groups to one common location which was also used as platform for sharing peacebuilding messages. Several peace buildings bazaars were carried out, football matches, horse racing and these were used as platform to bring communities together fostering peaceful co-existence.

The evaluation noted that the project was relevant aligning with priorities of the communities to promote peaceful co-existence, encouraging sharing of communal resources, creating avenues for conflict management and enhancing active participation in State level peace building management forums. The evaluation also noted that project activities and outputs were consistent with the overall objective. On inclusiveness the evaluation concluded the project made all efforts to engage and extensively consult all the relevant stakeholders; direct and indirect beneficiaries, community leaders, religious leaders, the Humanitarian Aid Commission, Government Line Ministry of Social Welfare and Agriculture, the Police Service, research institution (Nyala University-Peace Building Research Center) local partners (Alshrooq). The extensive consultation amongst the key stakeholders shaped the key peacebuilding's campaigns awareness campaigns during the project life.

The evaluation also concluded that the project was effective, and resources were deployed efficiently, noting that the allocated resources were utilised without any major deviations from budget, despite the rising costs of operations, internal regulations impeding exceeding specific financial ceiling without intervention of country office, security concerns, and prevalence of some cases of political instability. The evaluation highlighted that the project activities were implemented in most efficient way compared to any other alternatives. The learning for future programming includes ensuring speeding up the recruitment processes ensure staff are on board at the beginning of the project to reduce on the missed impact on the project

As per table below, the project had an allocation of US\$799,472 and by the end of project period in March 2023, all the allocated budgeted amount had been used for the projects. In April 2022, the project received an approval from UNDP following a request on reallocation of US\$45,000 from perception survey (that UNDP had recommended to be cancelled) and from the savings from different lines that emanated from devaluation of the United States Dollar to the local currency in 2021.

Budget Item	US\$
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Total Agreement Budget	799,472
Cumulated expenditure	799,472
Remaining Balance	Nil
Burn Rate (%)	100%

Section 3 – Project activities and results (500 words for each section)

Using the output breakdown below, please list **all your activities and significant results achieved made during the project implementation period (2021 -2023)**.

Highlight any achievements towards gender equality and inclusion.

Output 1: Community-based conflict resolution and reconciliation mechanisms are in use and working effectively to resolve conflict

Output Activity	Result
<p>Output 2.1.1 Transfer to Sub-Recipient</p>	<p>The project signed an agreement with Alshrooq Organisation (a local partner), US\$43,000 was budgeted under this Output to be transferred to the local partner, from the total amount, US\$38,661 (90%) was disbursed during the project life. The disbursements were carried out as quarterly trenches.</p> <p>The transfers carried out supported Alshrooq to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize the peace building bazaars in Markundi and Edurfusan, which were attended by a cross section of different communities and villages, more than 5,000 participants (3,453 women and 1,547 men) were reached. The bazaars were a platform for sharing peacebuilding messages, fostering togetherness and helping to strengthen interactions and the relationships between the communities. During the event there were cultural showcases carried out by men, women and youth groups. Organized football matches in Markundi and Nurly and horse racing events in Markundi. More than 5,500 participants attended. This was a platform to bring in youths, men and women to a common place to witness football and horse racing matches, fostering in togetherness and the positive spirit of competing. This was also used as a platform to bring different key peacebuilding stakeholders together; the Police Service, State Ministry of Social Welfare, Community Leaders, CBRM Committee that were key to driving the project initiatives. These were used as platforms to share messages on peacebuilding before and during the matches.

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<p>Output 2.1.2 Formation and training 3 CBRMs (10 Women and 10 Men)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Of the planned three (3) CBRM Committees, five (5) Committees were established and trained. Initial three Committee were set up, the additional two committees were informed by the UNDP monitoring visits, that recommended two additional committees to be formed in 2022. The three initial committees were formed in 2021. • There five committee are in Nurley, Alhuda, and Markundi, Dandor and Kabbassa Village. Eighty-seven (87) members were engaged (29 women representing 33% of participants and 58 men representing 67% of participants). Women representation was positive and good starting point in conflict management which has been dominated by men over the years. • A total of 189 cases were reported and recorded by the committees, from the total, 176 cases (93%) were resolved, 5 cases (3%) were transferred to the local courts and 8 were pending final resolution by end of March 2023. • The cases were mainly on conflict between farmers and nomads on land boundaries, demarcation of animal routes and domestic gender-based violence issues. • The cases were resolved with also the support from the community leaders and the Police Unit and Ministry of Social Welfare, these were key stakeholders in reviewing some of the final decisions. • There was set to ensure the CBRM committee were more representative and included different tribal ethnicities, women representation, active participants able to support process required, past exposure/experiences of candidate. • As part of the exit strategy the project worked closely with the local partner, community leaders, line ministries and Police Service who will continue to monitor the sustainability of the CBRMs beyond the project period.
<p>Output 2.1.3 Equipping CBRM Committee with tools to allow smooth functioning (Books, Visibility provisions)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project procured and distributed stationery required; books, pens for the CBRM Committees. • Additionally, to improve visibility of the project and the CBRMs, the project distributed some branded half jackets to all the committee members.
<p>Output 2.1.4 Train selected Peace Committee members in conflict mapping / assessment, basic conflict resolution skills and management of a community-based conflict monitoring system</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Linked to Output 2.1.2, the project carried out a six-days training for all the 87 participants (29 women, 58 women). The training focused on conflict mapping and resolution techniques, prevention measures for the set of conflicts commonly handled, engagements and referral, support for peace-building awareness campaigns and general administrative issues; recording of cases received and cases resolved.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The evaluation noted that through the training received by CBRMs participants greatly enriched their knowledge on how to positively contribute to resolving the local conflict issues. The evaluation also noted that the feedback from the community was that the CBRMs played a significant role in resolving the local problems with high degree of professionalism and acceptability from the conflicting parties.
<p>Output 2.1.5 Empower women groups e.g. Hakkamas to redefine their mandate and roles</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thirty (30) women groups (hakkama), one from each of the 30 targeted villages were selected and underwent a one-day training. The training focused on conflict resolution, peace building and social cohesion and how to become champions in peacebuilding in their communities
<p>Output 2.1.6 Capacity building for faith leaders and traditional leaders for inclusion in peace building.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thirty (30) Faith and Local leaders (men) were selected and given one-day training on peace building There were encouraged to be Ambassadors in the community and were present during the peace-building campaigns to encourage and promote peaceful co-existence amongst the communities.
<p>Output 2.1.7 Linking the CBRMs with Observatory of Violence at Nyala University department of Peace Research center</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The target communities were linked with the Peace Study and Research Center at the University of Nyala that supported in seconding two master's degree students to the community to gather data on peacebuilding and support the community in peaceful resolution of conflict. A research study was conducted by the University and shared across the stakeholders including the community leaders and communities to shape future local programming of peace-building interventions
Output 2: Peace dividends for community interdependence and coexistence are delivered	
Output Activity	Result
<p>Output 2.2.1 Transfer to sub-recipient</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is linked to Output 2.1.1. No specific budget was provided under this Output. The budget disbursed to the local partner also covered activities under Output 2
<p>Output 2.2.2 Market shades will be constructed at Nurley administration unit for different tribes to carry out their trading and generate livelihoods.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project completed the construction of two markets shades in Nurly Village (measuring 10.6m x 5.9m for each shade) by June 2022 The market shades provide space for 16 retail participants, (8 women and 8 men) to sell meat and

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	<p>other vegetable products. This also provides an opportunity for different communities to buy from the same common marketplaces. This will improve the availability and the flow of commodities into the markets.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Market Shades Committee was established to handle the day-to-day running and allocation of the market shades in coordination with the local authorities. • The market shades are a connector for the different men and women participants from the different villages promoting peaceful co-existence and sharing of common resources. This was also used as platform for sharing peace-building messages. • Despite the main idea being to contribute to increasing interactions between communities, this also contributed to improving food quality and safety standards. The baseline noted that the meat retailers were selling their commodities in an open site always susceptible to contaminations prior to the establishment of the market shades.
<p>Output 2.2.3 Provision of IGAs to vulnerable women and youths groups</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project engaged six (6) groups with 30 participants (15 women and 15 men) and trained on IGAs. During the consultation meetings on the type of IGAs, the participants selected the tuktuk (three-wheeler) transport business. • The program distributed 6 tuktuk with a loading space for more than 750kg). The project noted that the tuktuk were handy in transporting items from the market, supporting on providing transport for those seeking health services. Additionally, the motorbikes have also been used to support the peace-building work for CBRMs to ensure they reach other deep areas that would not have been possible without this support. • The income from the small business was pooled together, and the group decided on usage of the savings and ploughing back the profits on fuel and basic maintenance of the tuktuk. The evaluation noted that the selected IGA type was relevant to the needs of the group and that the groups were generating between 40,000 to 70,000 Sudanese pounds per week (approx. US\$70-120) per week. • The project provided basic training on maintenance and on financial management on use of the savings • The IGAs were a platform not only to improve livelihoods, but to promote peaceful co-existence as participants from different communities were brought together to share income generating and also peace-buildings messages.

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<p>Output 2.2.4 Provide vocational training and equipment for youths and women</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A total of 30 participants (15 women and 15 men) were selected and registered for vocational training. The project completed a 15-day training on general mechanical maintenance, auto electrical and carpentry for the 15 youths (men). The training was carried out at Nyala Technical College. The 15 women were trained on food processing during a 7-day workshop. • The project distributed the start-up kits for men and women; the carpentry tools, mechanical kits, kitchen equipment. • The involvement of women and men from different communities coming together to engage on various vocational training contributed to human capital improvement and was a platform to encourage peaceful co-existence and share conflict management and peace building messages
<p>Output 2.2.5 Provision of startup kits for vocational graduates</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Linked to Output 2.2.5 above, as highlighted above, the project procured the start-up kits; the carpentry tools, mechanical kits, kitchen equipment and food processing equipment. The items were distributed to the participants and will remain in use after the project has ended.
<p>Output 2.2.6 Training and supporting S4T groups</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All the nine (9) groups planned groups for S4T were selected and underwent training on savings schemes, record keeping, procedures for borrowing. For each group a smaller constitution is in place. The groups comprise of a total 215 participants (133 women and 82 men) • The 9 groups remained functional throughout the project period and continued to organise their internal meetings for contributions and issuing loans to the members. • A total of 3,267,000 SDG (US\$5,732) was contributed as savings whilst loans were issued out for of 1,330,000 SDG (US\$2,333). • The evaluation noted that some groups managed to utilize their accumulated financial resources to acquire assets (which would have been a challenge to acquire without the S4T model) • The groups were made up of different communities, this was the first time to implement such as a concept and it required more trust between the different community members, this contributed to building positive relationships amongst the communities. • The evaluation noted that there is a need to continue encouraging the savings for transformation model and getting more groups to join.

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<p>Output 2.2.7 Rehabilitation of Nurley Water Schemes (Overhead tank, Solar System, Pipeline, Tap stands)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Nurly, the project rehabilitated a water network system. One elevated overhead tank with a capacity to carry 25 barrels (80 cubic meters) was installed. Four (4) water tapes were installed, including a solar-powered system. • This rehabilitation was considered a relief for the vulnerable women and children as the scheme reduced protection concerns. Women and children would walk long distances to fetch water in open wells, further increasing the health risks for the households and with the water tapes providing clean water from a protected source, there is less burden for women and the girls. • This remains a great connector for the community as the different community groups gather to share the water facility, improving interaction and peaceful co-existence without competition on resources. • For sustainability, a Water Committee was formed to manage and carry out minor maintenance work with support from Water Department. The evaluation noted that training sessions had been conducted with the committees and there were fully aware of their responsibilities to conserve and manage the rehabilitated water points. • The evaluation also noted there is a plan by the community to contribute funds towards more connection to substations within the village to ease fetching water for the households. This initiative includes procurement of water pipes for connections from main source to substations through contribution of village community members. This is positive sign of trust amongst the communities, peaceful sharing of resources, this also enhances ownership and sustainability.
<p>Output 2.2.8 Rehabilitation of Alhuda water Scheme (Pipeline, Tap stands, Submersible pump)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Linked to Output 2.2.7 above the project carried out an assessment of the needs in Alhuda water scheme • The water was available with a full installation, however, not solar-powered • The project provided the solar-powered system for this project and the stand for the water tank. • This will cover 23,000 beneficiaries (women and men) and this is an opportunity to improve the provision of clean water supplies, reduces the health related and protection concerns. This will help improve the interaction and peaceful co-existence in the community.
<p>Output 2.2.9 Rehabilitation of 30 broken handpumps</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project prioritized rehabilitation of 30 hand pumps distributed according to community needs and the

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	<p>feasibility assessment of these water points to produce sufficient water</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All the planned 30 water hand pumps have been rehabilitated. • The rehabilitation of the pumps was carried out with support from the community members and the Water Engineering staff from the government. The project procured all the necessary equipment that was required for each borehole's rehabilitation. • The project conducted community awareness and provided training for the selected Water Committees, equipping them with basic maintenance knowledge and skills for sustainability purposes. • One of the key dividers identified was the competition of public resources by the community groups, the 30 functional water pumps will reduce the competition for the scarce water resources, reduces the risk of women to protection issues, reduces even the burden in fetching water from considerable distances. • The functional handpumps will significantly enhance the interaction between communities due to common use of these water points by all communities residing in the area. • The water pumps will serve more than 25,000 beneficiaries improving the provision of clean water, reducing risk to water-borne diseases. The boreholes will also serve more than 16,000 domestic animals
<p>Output 2.2.10 Migratory route will be demarcated passing through three administrative units in-order to reduce human livestock conflicts.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One of the dividers amongst the pastoralist and agro-pastoralist community was the lack of clearly demarcated animal route, leading to animals being astray and getting into crop fields creating more conflict. • The project worked with Department of Animal Resources, the Police, State Ministry of Social Welfare, the community leaders and community (pastoralist and agro-pastoralists) to draft a plan tfor a demarcation route stretching for fifty (50) kilometers • The demarcation of the animal migration route was completed with support from all the major stakeholders highlighted. • The evaluation noted that the demarcation of animal routes will greatly contribute to decreasing the conflict and tensions between the farmers communities and nomadic communities which used frequently happen during movement of nomadic communities.
<p>Output 2.2.11 Construction of 6 class rooms and 3 office (1 in Alhuda and 2 in Markondi)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To increase basic social services infrastructure the project had targeted to construct six (6) classrooms and three (3) offices. The schools are in three locations;

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	<p>Makundi/Alhuda Village, Dandora Village, Kabbassa Village.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project constructed six classrooms and three offices (two classrooms and one office in each location) in Alhuda, Dandora and Kabassa. • Besides improving enrolment and concentration in class, the permanent school infrastructure will save the schools on the financial resources that could have been required for the yearly rehabilitation (if these were temporary structures) • The schools had started enrolling children from various surrounding communities, increasing the interaction amongst the communities, fostering peaceful co-existence as they share common public resources • An increase in enrolment was noted in all the three schools with 350 new students recorded. More students are expected to join during the next enrolment in September 2023.
<p>Output 2.2.12 Furniture for classroom and office equipment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Linked to the Output above, to create a conducive environment for the teachers and students each of the three schools were supported with furniture. • The school environment, with all the furniture (desk and chairs provided) provided a safe space for children from all backgrounds to attend school and simultaneously interact amongst each other restoring communal trust and improving relationships. • A total of 72 desks, 30 metallic chairs, 72 benches, 12 metallic tables, 36 plastic chairs, 9 metallic cupboards and 6 empty barrels were distributed to all three schools.
<p>Output 2.2.13 Construction of Women and Girls Safe spaces for use during Vocational training</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One women center was constructed in Markundi consisting of the main large hall, office and 2 latrines (for women and a separate for men) the aims of the center to enhance the peaceful coexistence among the communities particularly the Women and Girls through the activities of Vocational and IGAs. • The project also provided the center with 36 Plastic chairs, 5 plastic tables, 2 metallic tables, 1 metallic cupboard, 10 plastic mats and 1 water reservoir capacity of 1000L.
<p>Output 2.2.14 Construction of additional 3 rooms in Markundi Health facility (Maternity, Lab and Vaccination rooms)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve access to health services, reducing protection concerns for women and children as they moved to sort out health services, the project constructed three additional health services rooms in Markundi village clinic. • These were officially handed over to the health Center during the project life. The Center has an average of 30

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	<p>health consultation cases during the normal days and 75 during mass health campaign days.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Markundi is the largest village in the administration unit, accessed by several persons from Markundi itself and the surrounded villages which lack such services in their respective areas, the construction will continue to enhance interaction as the communities access the public health services. This will improve the health outcomes indicators for the communities.
<p>Output 3: Women’s organisations, including those representing pastoralist women, empowered to meaningfully participate in local and state-level peacebuilding platforms</p>	
<p>Output Activity</p>	<p>Result</p>
<p>Output 2.3.1 Transfer to sub-recipient</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is linked to Output 2.1.1. No specific budget was provided under this Output. The budget disbursed to the local partner also covered activities under Output 2.
<p>Output 2.3.2 Establishment and training of 3 women CSOs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project established three (3) Women Community Social Organization (CSOs) in the three targeted villages in Alhuda, Nurly and Markundi villages, a total of 30 women participants were engaged • The participants were trained by the facilitators from Nyala Research Center in collaboration with the Ministry of Social Welfare. The one-day training conducted focused on: Understanding conflict management concepts, causes of the conflict <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Negative impact of the conflict, especially towards woman and children ○ Peace building and development and the role of the women ○ Strengthening the active participation of the women in peace building activity ○ Social peace among the community, conflict sensitivity ○ Role of small business and the importance, and failure of the small project ○ Management of the small business and the sustainable of the small project ○ Concept of the collective work • The recommendation from the participants included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Increasing the number of the target members for the vocational training for the women, ○ Increasing the awareness among the community about the peace and acceptance

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<p>Output 2.3.3 Provision of small grants to Women CSO to support local level peace initiatives</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Linked to Output 1.3.1 above, the project disbursed US\$750 for each of three CSO. All participants as highlighted were trained on small business management. • Besides providing the much-needed start-up capital for the women groups, the CSO were platform for increasing interaction between different selected members. • Peacebuilding messages were shared during the training and the participants were urged to be peace-building ambassadors in the community
<p>Output 2.3.4 Young women will be trained to become advocates of GBV where men will also be trained to become GBV ambassadors</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thirty (30) girls were trained to become advocates of GBV ambassadors (10 per each Location). • The participants were trained on GBV concepts, child protection, the inclusion of men and women in conflict resolution.
<p>Output 2.3.5 Training men as GBV ambassadors</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thirty (30) men were trained as GBV ambassadors and are expected to champion the prevention and reporting of GBV cases. • The participants were taken through the GBV concepts, child protection, the inclusion of men and women in conflict resolution and GBV issues, the role of men and women in peace building.
<p>Output 2.3.6 Training medical officers on clinical management of rape</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thirty (30) selected participants drawn mainly from the community health worker came together and were trained on clinical management of rape cases.
<p>Output 2.3.7 Referral pathways mapping and GBV case management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The program trained group of participants that included Police Service, Medical Officers, young girls, The training were on GBV awareness and prevention and reporting/referral mechanisms that are available
<p>Output 2.3.8 Quarterly coordination of Child protection and GBV meetings at the locality level</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organized two (2) Child Protection coordination meeting in Kubum and Edurfusan locality attendees, local leaders, CBRM members, youth men and women, police officers, teachers, and women’s union.
<p>Output 4: Improved networking, coordination and learning between local and state-level peacebuilding institutions</p>	
<p>Output Activity</p>	<p>Result</p>
<p>Output 2.4.1 Transfer to Sub-Recipient</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A total of US\$7,456 was disbursed to the local partners. • With the funding Alshrooq organized Bazaars to reflection the peace culture through the exploitation of local resources such as hand gifts, dissemination the peace through the wording in stand board and foster paper.

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<p>Output 2.4.2 The CBRMs and Community leaders will be supported to participate in National Peace Building Forums.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In February 2022 ten (10) CBRM Committee members (2 women and 8 men) from the targeted locations attended the one-day Peace Forum conducted by State Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock and the forum focused on the improving the relation between the farmers and the nomads, early preparation for opening and demarcation of the animal routes. • The meeting also discussed the lessons learnt from the previous demarcation exercise carried out.
<p>Output 2.4.3 Research, Produce and disseminate conflict information on progress of peace building efforts at locality and State levels in collaboration with Peace Research Center at Nyala University</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The University of Nyala Peace Building Unit conducted a Peacebuilding Research and shared the final report. The results were also disseminated at locality level and will be used to influence peace-building strategies. Below is a summary of some of the key extracts from the report: • The results of the study showed that 93.6% of the participants confirmed the existence of conflicts in Nurlu that is linked to five root causes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Land tenure and ownership, 2. Water sources, 3. Migratory livestock Routes, 4. Crop damage, 5. Increased illiteracy level • The general nature of conflicts in Alhuda area is family disputes with a rate of (76.3%), in addition to some tribal disputes with a rate of (15.8%), and conflicts between members of community with a rate of (7.9%). • The historical conflict between the farmers and the pastoralists represents (86.8%) of the most common conflicts in the Alhuda area, with some conflicts between farmers at a rate of (5.3%) and some tribal and ethnic conflicts. The following figure shows the most common conflicts in the Alhuda area. • The stakeholders in the Murkundi area remain negatively impacted by the conflict issues happening in neighboring communities, conflict across the border and their tribal rivalry. Examples included the border with Chad, the extension of some social components with the state of Chad and Central Africa, and their border with Chad. Through open borders, the phenomenon of illegal immigration, the movement of weapons
<p>Output 2.4.4 Support engagement of CBRMs and state governance apparatus that includes the police in management of conflicts.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The program worked closely with the Police, bringing in the Police to work together with CBRMs members and provide more technical support on conflict resolution and management.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Police remained supportive actively participating in the in the peace building bazaar and the social event maintain peace and order during the events. • The police was also instrumental in sharing the peace-building messages through GBV pamphlets and the Police members were part of the main committees on demarcation routes and on the major events; horse racing and sporting events.
<p>Output 2.4.5 Secondment of Peace Studies Students from Nyala University for peace building accompaniment with CBRMs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project had two students seconded to work with CBRM committees. The students were also instrumental in data collection and providing the monitoring teams with valued feedback from the participants
<p>Output 2.4.6 Cooperation with Nyala University Peace Studies and Research Center and publication.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Peace and Research Center was conducted a Peace Building and continued to support the engagements with different stakeholder on peace building. • The research will influence peace building and conflict resolution mechanisms linked to supporting Darfur wide peace building negotiations.

Section 4 – Conflict sensitivity and Inclusion (500-word limit)

Conflict sensitivity and Inclusion: Share a brief summary of how you ensured:

Conflict sensitivity was mainstreamed across all the DCPSF project activities

1. Overarching Goal:

The overall objective of the project was to promote peaceful co-existence among communities which fosters resettlement and trust, ultimately building a conducive environment for development planning and discussions. Mainly the project direct peace-building activities, livelihoods program, infrastructure, trainings, were all part of deescalating the conflict issues in South Darfur further creating a peaceful environment. All the major peacebuilding campaigns/bazaars, horse racing, football matches were all linked on reducing the dividers, whilst strengthening the interaction and trust between communities contributing to peaceful co-existence.

2. Major Activities:

The project established the CBRMs to handle all the reported conflict issues in the three locations, these were trained and equipped and will remain functional beyond the project period. The project further established women CSOs, trained women and girls on conflict management, handling GBV cases, protection cases with support from CBRM and the established protocols. The rehabilitation of water network in Alhuda and Nurley, rehabilitation of the thirty (30) handpumps will reduce competition on the basic public infrastructure, not only improving provision of clean water, and reducing the risk of waterborne diseases, however, this will contribute to increased interaction and co-existence by the different communities sharing the common resources. Six classrooms constructed, with offices and an additional 3 rooms added to the existing health infrastructure in Markundi will reduce the competition, one of the main dividers. The improved income from the IGA introduced, from vocational training, savings for transformation activities should support the participating households and help create the spirit of working together, building trust and improving relationships between communities

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3. Demarcation of animal routes:

The demarcation of animal routes will help in defusing the volatile situation between nomads and farmers during the cropping season. The engagement and interaction during the planning process and during the implementation and handover were vital to create more trust and enhance peaceful co-existence of nomads and farmers and this is expected to continue as the two groups managed the animal route areas.

4. Inclusion of different groups

All major groups were involved, the project included the pastoralists, farmers (as highlighted in paragraph above) youth groups, women groups (as highlighted in section below). The project also worked closely with the Government Line Ministries, the CSOs, the Police Service, local non-governmental organization, the University of Nyala Peace and Research Center and the views from all the groups on conflict management informed the implementation of project activities.

Inclusion of women, youth, pastoralists, and farmers as well as environmental issues. Please provide specific examples with numbers of those included.

1. Women Inclusion

Overall, the project was intentional during the design, implementation and evaluation to get the views and participation of the women in peacebuilding activities. In all the project activities as reported, there were deliberated efforts to ensure women and girls were included and that their voices were heard. Women and their needs were at the core of implementation as below:

- The project made significant positive strides in ensuring women were part of the CBRM Committees and supporting the peaceful resolution of conflict issues brought in. The project had 87 participants engaged on CBRM Committees, of which 33% (N=29) were women. This was significant considering that, prior to this project, women were culturally not involved in conflict management, this was considered more of issues to be resolved by men.
- Ninety-four (94%) of the conflict issues reported and resolved by the CBRM Committee came from women, this meant the women voices were heard and they felt comfortable in approaching the CBRMs to handle the conflict issues faced in the community.
- Women constituted 50% of the 30 participants selected on IGA. The participants were divided into six groups with a 50% women representation and were trained on the selected IGA on tuktuk small business management. This further created a platform for women from the different communities to interact with each other and work towards a common livelihoods goal.
- Women also constituted all participants (100%) that were engaged on the CSO. Thirty women were involved and formed 3 CSOs that were trained.
- From the market shades constructed in Markundi, women constitute 50% of the selected retail traders. A total of 16 retail participants (including 8 women) drawn from different communities will directly benefit from the established marketplace.
- Thirty (30) women groups (hakkama) from each of the 30 targeted villages were selected and underwent a one-day training.
- From the 215 members organised into 9 groups for Savings for Transformation (S4T), women constituted 62% (N=133) of the group.
- One women center was constructed in Markondi consist of hall, office and 2 latrines (for women and a separate for men) the aim of the center to enhance the peaceful co-existence among the communities particularly the Women and Girls through vocational trainings and IGAs.

2. Youth Inclusion

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The youths also formed part of the core participants targeted by the project. The youths were mainly engaged on:

- Vocational training on mechanical maintenance, carpentry, electronics and food processing., the project engaged and training 30 youths (15 women and 15 men) from different communities.
- The youths were also involved in the football and horseracing events in Markundi. The events that drew a large crowd of youths, men and women, girls and boys enhanced interaction, and these were platform used to share more peacebuilding and GBV messages
- From the market shades constructed in Markundi, the youth (women and men constitute 50% of the selected retail traders. A total of 16 retail participants (including 6 youths; men and women) drawn from different communities will directly benefit from the established marketplace.
- Thirty (30) girls were trained to become advocates of GBV ambassadors (10 per each Location). The participants were trained on GBV concepts, child protection, the inclusion of men and women in conflict resolution.

3. Pastoralists and Farmers

- During the implementation of project, the pastoralists and farmers were also instrumental in the planning and execution of the 50km demarcation of animal route activity.
- The discussions enhanced the trust between the two groups and helped reduce the major conflict that reported between the two groups. The demarcation of animal route acts as a connector between the two groups.
- Besides direct participants on the demarcation of animal route, the two groups were active in the peace building bazaars held and by coming together in the different committee this was a good signal towards peaceful co-existence.

4. Environmental Issues

- Environmental issues were discussed during the demarcation of animal routes, and this was also discussed as part of cross cutting themes in the trainings conducted on IGAs, vocational, livelihoods on market shades, water committee and CSOs.

Section 5 – Partnerships (500-word limit)

Partnerships: Share a brief summary of partnerships built during the project implementation. Highlight how these supported peacebuilding.

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1. Local Partnership

As part of the exit strategy and to ensure sustainability, World Vision partnered with Alshrooq, a national humanitarian agency, that was very instrumental in conducting the peacebuilding bazaars, mobilizing the local communities for football matches, horseracing events. The local partner supported in selection and building the capacity of CBRMs and continued to monitor the progress of their activities. The national partner will continue to actively work with the CBRMs after the project closure to ensure there is continuity in the structure that were setup. The national partner was accepted by the community, and this helps in ensuring all the positive achievement of the project will not fizzle out when the project ends in March 2023. The project allocated financial resources (US\$46,117) to support the implementation of the allocated activities.

2. Nyala University: Peace and Research Center:

The program partnered with the University of Nyala, Peace and Research center that carried out the peace-building study and supported the dissemination of the key findings to community. Additionally, the University had two students (studying their higher degrees) seconded to the project. The two students were largely active at village level, working closely with the CBRM Committees, training and supporting their activities. The students actively engaged the community and collected data weekly on the peacebuilding and conflict management in the three locations.

3. Government Line Ministries:

The program worked closely with the State Ministry of Social Welfare, State Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Livestock). The Ministry of Social Welfare was supportive in the formation of the CBRM committee, the training and monitoring of the conflict management activities. During the peace bazaars conducted the Ministry staff were invited and were present to support the activities and enhance the peacebuilding messages shared. The Ministry of Agriculture was instrumental in selecting the Demarcation of Animal Route Committee, was present during the implementation and provided technical expertise on demarcation of the route. The Ministry of Agriculture also supported with the linkages to Nyala Technical College for the vocational training.

4. The Police Services and Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC):

At Locality level and in Nyala, there were engagements with the Police on supporting CBRM Committees and on handling any gender-based violence related cases. The Police attended all the peace-bazaars conducted by World Vision and the local partners. The Police was also part of the Demarcation of Animal Route Committee and continued to provide vital support on insecurity and supported the peace-building campaigns. All the cases referred to the courts were carried out with the support from the local police. HAC was present to approve the clearance for the field visits in the areas. HAC at locality level was also invited on all the major sporting events.

Section 6 – Challenges, sustainability and exit strategy, lessons learned and recommendations (500 words)

Share briefly on:

Challenges and risks faced during implementation – how were they addressed

1. Rising Inflation:

The implementation period was characterised by a rise in the costs of basic goods and services, this affected project implementation. According to the WFP Market Monitor, the inflation rate was above 350 percent in 2021, in 2022 there was a decrease, but remained above 200% and in 2023 by the end March 2023, though there was a huge decrease in comparison to 2021 and 2022, the inflation rate closed at 64%. The increased costs in 2022 were also largely due to the indirect effects

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of the Ukraine and Russia crisis. Fuel remained in short supply and when it was available, the prices continued to increase further impacting on the costs of the operations for the project.

Notably this delayed the construction of the 3 offices and 3 classrooms, the initial budget approved was US\$90,000 for three locations, however, the bids received had the lowest bidder quoting US\$135,000 for 3 locations (an increase by US\$45,000 or US\$15,000 per location). To resolve this, World Vision requested for approval from UNDP to reallocate US\$45,000 from savings due to the devaluation in 2021 and from perception survey that had been cancelled. Construction work on the 6 classrooms and offices started in 2022 and was also completed with the year. The rising inflation also delayed the construction of the women center, largely due to the quotes which were double the initial budgeted amount of US\$20,000, the recommended lowest supplier had an initial quote of S\$40,000. To resolve this, WV Engineering team reviewed the design and BOQ and recommendation on use of a contractor who has carried out similar work with other WV programs for the recommended budgeted amount.

2. Access Challenges: Increased Rains

In 2022 mostly during the peak of the rainy season (August to September), the field activities were affected by heavy rains and flooding that limited the movement of staff and community members, leading to rescheduling some planned activities. Access constraints delayed the completion of the animal migration path, rehabilitation of the 10 handpumps that were remaining, handover of market shades and delivering of the capital equipment for vocational training participants. All delayed activities highlighted, were rescheduled and completed during the dry period after October 2022.

3. Political Transition and Field Insecurity

The increased inter-communal conflict further exacerbated by the prevailing political situation in Sudan further impacted on staff movements to the field. The staff scheduled field activities were delayed due to need to ensure staff safety is prioritised. In October 2021, following the political transition/coup, all field activities were suspended, there were reported demonstration in Khartoum and in all States that affected approval of government services required for the project (and staff movement). In December 2022, all movements to field localities during the height of the increased inter-communal conflict required further approval from Staff Safety and Security Team. This has also affected the procurement carried out in Khartoum, as some of staff had to work from home.

Key lessons learnt during the implementation of the project

1. Contracting all major good and services in United States Dollars (USD)

With the hyperinflationary environment prevailing, worsened by the political climate and global crisis in Ukraine-Russia which has led to increased costs of energy and production, the view is to move towards more USD denominated contracts for major project provisions. This will allow projects to be implemented with minimum delays. Currently whilst construction works contracts are pegged in USD, the rest of the services though denominated in USD at budgeting level, are paid in Sudanese Pounds according to the regulation of the central bank and Ministry of Finance. More engagements at State level could also help in ensuring most the of contracts are carried out in USD.

2. Devaluation:

Despite the negative impact on construction and other services, there were some positive devaluation impacts that allowed the project to offset the increased costs of construction services. The Central Bank of Sudan devalued the local currency from a fixed rate of US\$1/55SDG to a floating rate, initially pegged at US\$1/375SDG, this meant with USD, the project had more of the local currency (holding all things constant). There were savings realised in 2021 in some budget area, a request was shared with UNDP to use the savings to offset the increased cost of construction (in USD

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teams), approval for USD\$33,000 as part of the US\$45,000 for the construction of 6 rooms and 3 offices was granted.

Sustainability- What measures have you put in place to ensure continuity of initiatives beyond DCPSF funding

1. Local Partnerships with Alshrooq Organization

During design and implementation, the project worked very closely with the local partner (Alshrooq) in supporting all the different activities. Besides the different carried out directly by the local partner, Alshrooq was also present in all the major events carried out by World Vision. Alshrooq has presence at local level in Kubum and Edefursan and is expected to use the capacities gained to further monitor the activities beyond the closure of the project. Most importantly the CBRM will be monitored on a weekly basis to ensure continuity in resolving the conflict issues reported. During major events, Alshrooq will continue to be the peacebuilding ambassador and will further share messages on peacebuilding in such major forums.

2. Engagement with Local Authorities/Govt Ministry of Social Welfare

The project worked closely with the State Line Ministries at State level and local level. The structures were all involved in all the major activities from design, implementation and evaluation and are aware of exit strategy and the support required from them. The Ministry of Social Welfare and The Police Service will continue to monitor and support the work of the CBRM Committees in resolving the conflict issues they have. Refresher training will also be carried out.

3. Establishment of Major CBRM Committees

Key to this project has been the establishment of the 5 CBRM Committee with 87 members fully trained and equipped in conflict management. The CBRMs will remain functional beyond the project period and will be supported by the government, local partner, community leaders and Police Service to perform their mandates. World Vision Sudan through its presence in South Darfur will also continue to monitor and provide an oversight on the existing CBRMs committee to ensure they continue to contribute to peaceful co-existence, as part of the peace-development nexus programming.

4. Training sub-committee: Water maintenance/demarcation

Apart from establishing the CBRMs Committee, in each set of activities sub-committees were established to ensure maintenance and usage of the asset handover. The Committee were also trained on management and maintenance work. The project established and trained committee on water networks management in Nurly and Alhuda, Water committee for the 30 handpumps, IGA Committee on maintenance and management of income from tuktuk business, demarcation of animal migration route committee, Parents Teachers Association (PTA) for management of the 6 classrooms and offices. The project has prioritized its interventions on these deficiencies which were welcomed by targeted communities. The community ownership of the project will be key for project continuity.

Exit strategy: What exit strategy have you employed to ensure that all project components minimise risk. Make mention of how project assets will be transferred to communities or local governments.

1. Building Local Structures:

The project established important local structures and trained the participants, the local authorities on the role of each structure to ensure continuity. The local authorities and the local partner will

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continue to monitor the performance of the various structures established beyond the project period. The projects established and trained structure for; CBRM (five Committees), Water Committee within the 32 different area, CSOs, IGA Management, Savings for Transformation, Youth groups in terms of further engagement on the technical skills gained, women groups. All the established will be supported by the different line Ministries that include State Ministry of Social Welfare, State Ministry of Agriculture (Livestock Unit), the Police Services in enhancing peacebuilding, conflict management and peaceful co-existence

2. **Assets Handover:**

All community assets created within the project period were handed over to the community through the established management groups. The handover was carried out in the presence of the local authorities, the local partner that will continue to support maintenance and usage. The community assets created and handed over included; the 6 classrooms and offices, the 3 additional rooms in the health facility, the water networks in Alhuda and Nurly, 30 handpumps and the animal migration route. Other assets were handed over at groups or individual level and these included assets for IGA startup for women and youth groups, Savings for Transformation assets procured.

3. **Human Capital Development:**

One important area of capacity building throughout the project life was on different capacity building training carried out as the program engaged the community. Most notably was the vocational training attended by the youths (15 women and 15 men) on food processing and mechanical maintenance. It is expected that the youths trained will be able to continue interacting within the groups and go on to establish smaller companies to supply some of their products and services in the market, gaining more income as a group and contributing to improved relationship between the different communities.

Key recommendations DCPSF and other Development Partners can address in similar projects

1. **Increase Basic Services (Primary Health Care) Along Animal Migration Route:**

There is a need to also look at increasing the number of primary health care services along the fifty-kilometer animal migration routes opened. This will reduce the distance to the clinic facilities and will also enhance interaction between the nomads and the crop farmers.

2. **Peace Building and Livelihoods Programming:**

More integrated Peace Building and Livelihoods projects designed to engage more youths (women and men) from host population and IDPs will be necessary, this will continue to increase the interaction between the community groups as they participate on income generating activities reducing the levels of food insecurity whilst creating a platform for peaceful co-existence.

3. **Inclusion of Nomad Women on Basic LifeSkills Programming:**

Improve the inclusion of nomad women and target them for training on basic health education, animal health, and livelihood training relating to handicrafts and use of the animal products added value chain.

Section 7 – Success stories and communication products

From your achievements/results, **please highlight key success items that DCPSF can highlight in its public communication.** These include; success stories highlighting beneficiaries, photographs (in high resolution), videos, media/news story links related to your

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project. If available, women and youth success stories are encouraged in this section. (Items can be shared as attachments; your organisation will be credited for items shared).

Success story:



WV-UNDP-DCPSF,
South Darfur Success



WV-UNDP-DCPSF,%
20South%20Darfur%

Other Project Publications:

<https://www.wvi.org/stories/sudan/world-vision-empowering-communities-promote-peace-south-darfur>

<https://www.wvi.org/stories/faith-and-development/world-vision-partners-local-communities-foster-peaceful-co-existence>

Link to Photos:

<https://wvi.box.com/s/azgibveoxpf29fjsg219z0l8nj8zg6p3>