



DCPSF FINAL REPORTING TEMPLATE 2023

INSTRUCTIONS

- Please fill in all sections of the template. If information is not available, note the reason.
- Kindly submit the report along with any photographs or communication products as well as other relevant documents to dcpsf.sd.team@undp.org.

Section 1: Contact and Project Details

Organisation	Peace Bridge Association (PBA)
Responsible individual Name and job title	Amna Abdelrahman Adam, Office Manager
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Project Title	Exchange for Community Harmony and Stability Initiative through Enhancing Peace Building, Reconciliation and Recovery at Dimsu, Tullus and Rihad El Bardi Localities, South Darfur State
State	South Darfur
Localities and their Population number	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dimsu Locality populated by 221000 inhabited by Falata, Bargo, Tama .Mema ,KarobatDajo and other Arab Group. - Tullus Locality populated by 38000 and inhabited by Falata, Salamat, Barnu, Marareet and Rezigat tribes. - Rihad El Bardi Locality populated by 120,000 and inhabited by Taaisha, Falatah, Barko, Barnu, Misiriya, Masaleet, Tama, Dajo, Zaghawa, Hawsa, Beni Halba Fur, and Rezeigat tribes
Specific villages covered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dimsu Locality: Al Tomat and Al Garad, - Tullus Locality: Sirgeala, - Rihaid El Bardi Locality:..Taham, Killing, Mandoa, Rihaid El Bardi and Bait Haraz
Project start & end date (as per the signed contract)	Started date: Jan 1 st 2021, End date: 31 st Dec 2022
No Cost Extension (NCE) dates if any	1 st Jan 2023 to 31 st March 2023



Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs



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Project Budget (as per signed contract)	349,999.31
Total Expenditure	349746.82
Reporting period	1st Jan 2021 to 31st Mar 2023

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

Executive Summary (650 words maximum)

The project is about exchange community harmony and stability initiative through enhancing peace building, reconciliation and recovery at Dimsu, Tullus and Rihad El Bardi Localities.

The project goal will contribute to DCPSF overall objective and bring lasting stability to conflicted communities in Darfur, through sustainable peace dialogue mechanisms at the targeted Localities. We all aware of the current conflict dynamics in Darfur and the interconnected nature of the different levels of conflict and political disputes.

The proposed project will contribute to the outputs 1, 2, 3 and 4 of DCPSF framework:

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

Output 2: Peace dividends for community interdependence and co-existence delivered

Output 3: Women's organizations, including those representing pastoralist women, empowered to meaningfully participate in local and State-level peace building platforms.

Output 4: Improved networking, coordination, and learning between local and State level peace building institutions.

The strategy of interventions based on the results of the CA- Darfur conducted by DCPSF, 2019. PBA will design

interventions to improve the local community initiatives capacities on dialogue and resolution mechanisms to help them to rebuild mutual trust and community harmony among their communities, creating economic and social linkages between communities, and address root- causes identified by the communities through creating of Multi- purpose Centres.

Project budget and final expenditure (100 words maximum)

PBA had received five instalments the first one was 69999.8 \$ at exchange rate 1\$ equivalent to 55 SDG, the second was 82050.1\$ at exchange rate 1\$ equivalent to 320 SDG, the third was 106426.5\$ at exchange rate 1\$ equivalent to 447.5SDG, the fourth one was 34852.1\$ at exchange rate 1\$ equivalent to 567.5 SDG, the fifth and last one was 56418.31779 \$ at exchange rate 1\$ equivalent to 579 SDG, the final expenditure is 349746.82 \$.

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
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established 8 new CBRMs in Al Garad, Al Tomat communities in Demsu locality, Sirgeala community in Tullus locality and Rihad El Bardi, Killing, Taham, Mandoa and Bait Haraz communities in Rihad El Bardi locality, each one composed of 15 member (5 female & 10 male) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> They are in use and working effectively to solve conflicts.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conducted basic peace building training workshop for 5 days targeted 120 CBRMs members(47 male youth, 22 female youth, 12 men pastoralists, 2 women pastoralist, 9 men farmer, 6 women farmer, 12 men from rest of community members, 10 men from rest of community members) in Tullus and Rihad El Bardi towns. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CBRMs are holding meetings every month so as to solve and address issues submitted to them by community members , more over CBRM of Sirgeala conducted social visit to Gereida town, Deto, Joghana and Alnadeef villages resulted in restoring relationships between Falata tribe in one side and Masaleet and Salamat tribes on the other side where roads was opened in front of the cars, the two communities were economically flourished as well as markets between the three tribal components, before this visit no one from any different component return stolen things to the other, after the visit they do. CBRM of AlGarad and AlTomat conducted joint visit to Mandoa where they met with the Nazir of Taaisha and CBRMs of Rihad Elbardi, Killing, Bait Haraz and Mandoa itself this visit was conducted on Feb 2023, before the visit no one from Taaisha tribe able to visit or cross Falata areas, many incidences of killing and attacks were occurred to Taaisha people who trying to travel to mining areas through Falata areas, after the joint visit Taaisha people are welcomed in Falata areas and they allowed to travel through. . CBRM of Bait Haraz managed to open the main migratory route which extends from Chad and Central Africa to Sudan, this migratory route has been cultivated by farmers, when they talked to the farmers about banning cultivation in these areas the farmers refused, they raised this issue to the security committee of the locality and the migratory committee, they came and arrested 14 of the offending farmers, complaints have been opened against them and the route was opened
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conducted advanced peace building training workshop for 5 days targeted 26 CBRMs members (10 female and 16 male) in Nyala town. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CBRMs are keeping records of the solved and unsolved issues in their books and they are using untraditional tools for solving issues and conflicts.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established of 10 sport teams, 8 boys football one in each target community and two girls volleyball teams in Rihad ElBardi town and ddistributed sport equipment and tools to them. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The sport team are effectively practicing their activities and spreading messages of peace among the communities.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conducted training workshop for 5 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Many friendly football matches was played

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<p>days on peace building, conflict resolution and peaceful communication targeted 24 sport youth from the 8 target communities 3 from each,</p>	<p>between the conflicting communities, for example Football match was played between Taham team which represent Taasha tribe and Abujaradel team which represent Salamat tribe, also another friendly football match was played between Al Garad and AlTomat co-football team which represent Falata tribe and Mandoa, Bait Haraz, Rihad El Bardi and Killing co-team Which represent Taasha tribe the match was played in Mondoa in Rihad ElBardi locality in 2023, resulted in restoring relationship between these conflicting tribes. football team of Al Garad village interacted with youth from Aldambloya village through organizing two friendly football matches by Al Garad football team one in AlGarad and the other in Aldambloya villages, the relationship between these two villages was not so good before organizing the football matches. Also a friendly football match was played between Sirgeala team which represents Falata tribe and Alnadeef team which represents Salamat tribe resulted in opening the road between the two communities enhanced social coexistence also help to build peaceful communication between conflicting communities.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conducted one training workshop on peace building and conflict mitigation targeted 24 Hakama(3 from each targeted community) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Peace songs were composed instead of war songs so as to enhance peace, social coexistence and social cohesion.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conducted open community dialogues on monthly bases at each target community. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Faithfully debates on peace and community harmony, local problems and issues was conducted, peace and environment issues was advocated, the dialogues organized by CBRMs. For example CBRM of Killing community raised the issue of over cutting of tree to the locality level as well as CBRM of Mondoa they met with executive director of Rihad Elbirdi locality and discussed issue Mondoa weekly local market
<p>Output 2: Peace dividends for community interdependence and coexistence are delivered</p>	
<p>Output Activity</p>	<p>Result</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Constructed 2 school units, each composed of 2 class rooms, one office and latrine with two drop holes in Taham and Mondoa communities in Rihad El Bardi locality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brought together all the children from diverse tribes and ethnicities contributed to community harmony in which values of the social coexistence and acceptance of the other was gained.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitated one health unit in AlGarad village in Demsu locality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Constructed 2 multi-purpose community centers one in Altomat at Demsu locality and the other in Sirgeala at Tullus locality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hosts CBRMs, youth, women CBOs, Native administration meetings and all community related activities; also it hosted peace concourses and forms, for example 8 peace forms was hosted by Sirgeala and AlTomat multi-purpose community

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	centers and TOT training on environment preservation by using solar cooker under change maker activity was conducted on it, the solar cooker is kept on it.
Output 3: Women´s organisations, including those representing pastoralist women, empowered to meaningfully participate in local and state-level peacebuilding platforms	
Output Activity	Result
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established 8 women community basic organization(one in each target community) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women started to express their needs through CBOs and became self confidence, this help them participated in community bodies effectively.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conducted one training on life skill (Henna drawing and Sudanese perfumes manufacturing) targeted 24 female 3 from each target community. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women economically empowered and they started spending for their families from the profit of the Henna and perfume manufacturing activities, this helps them to restore family relations and own they owned their decisions.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conducted one training on social entrepreneur targeted 24 female 3 from each target community and supported by startup kits. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Started their business in scientific way, preserved their capital and minimized losses.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">
Output 4: Improved networking, coordination and learning between local and state-level peacebuilding institutions	
Output Activity	Result
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organized 4 exchange visits with change makers with experiences in peace building and environment issues from outside the state. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 80 female (35 women and 45 girls) from Altomat and Sirgeala were trained on preserving environment and uses of solar cooker, 250 people (75 men, 80 women, 40 girl and 55 boy) were delivered peace and coexistence messages in Killing and Rihad Elbardi communities.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conducted one training workshop for 5 days on gender sensitive issues (gender equality and development) and women inclusion at all community levels targeted 24 participants 3 from each target community(14 female youth, 2 women, 7 male youth and one man)in Nyala town. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Composed whatsapp group and networking between the 24 participants resulted in social visit to Altoamat community by 10 youth (8 boys and 2 girls) from Rihad Elbardi locality which prefaced to exchange visit by Altomat and Algarad CBRMs to Mondoaa.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organized the peace festival and coexistence. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 96 people from the 8 target communities (12 from each) interacted and celebrated peace and social cohesion.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mid-project perception survey. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> End of project Evaluation and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On going

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reporting.	
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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

- PBA is highly conflict sensitive it well understand the reality in which it operates, understand the impact of its intervention on the context and act according to the understanding in order to increase the positive effects of the conflict.

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

- PBA included 69 youth, 18 women, 16 pastoralists and 15 farmers in CBRMs, 18 women were included in Hakamat training, 24 youth were included in sport youth training, 12 women and 12 girls were included in life skills training; 14 girls, 2 women, 7 boys were included in gender sensitive issues training; 25 sedentary, 7 farmers and 4 pastoralists were included; 35 women and 45 girls in who to use solar cooker to protect the forest from over cutting of the trees (using of clean energy);

Section 5 – Partnerships (500-word limit)

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

- During project life cycle PBA coordinated and cooperated with many civil and military bodies like coordination was made between the project and national researches centre in order to reduce conflict over natural resource, cutting the tree and uses of clean energy to protect the environment, by using solar cookers, native administration, local government, security forces especially rapid support forces (RSF), also it manage to provide fund for some project activities from SAFERWORD organization, this linkage enable CBRMs of ALgarad, Sirgeala and AITomat to made social and exchange visits to conflicting communities in Rihad Elbardi, Gereida and Buram localities, which resulted in restoring relationships and cession of hostilities between conflicting communities.

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

- Delay of funds release from UNDP-FMU, PBA used its own resources to achieve the project activities.
- Lack of network communication between PBA and target communities, PBA used letters to deliver messages to them.

Key lessons learnt during the implementation of the project

- **The more women and youth inclusion in project activities the more project goals can be achieved.**
- **Many of the leaders of native administration thought that CBRMs are going to replace**

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<p>them and to take all their roles responsibilities as a result many CBRMs member faced difficulties, to mitigate this situation we need to include some of native administration in the CBRMs.</p>
<p>Sustainability- What measures have you put in place to ensure continuity of initiatives beyond DCPSF funding</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
<p>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.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
<p>Key recommendations DCPSF and other Development Partners can address in similar projects</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •

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 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:

- The situation before PBA intervention was fully of tensions and hostilities between Taashia and Falatta tribes no person from Taaisha tribe can visit any village belong to Falata tribe or pass through entire Tulus and Demsu localities using any means of transportation, all the vehicle coming for Rihad Elbardi locality(Taaisha tribe) have to go through Alsalam, Gereida, Buram and Alradoom localities which is remote way to the mining areas in Sungo, a lot of cases of assaults was registered in the area done by youth and war leader of Falatta to people from Rihad Elbirdi since the thrust of the conflict between the two tribes in 2016. In 2021 PBA intervened in the three localities and established and trained CBRMs on peace building and peaceful conflict resolutions, as result CBRMs of Altomat and Algarad from Demsu locality which inhabited by Falata accompanied by football team visited Mandoa village in Rihad Elbardi locality which inhabited by Taaisha tribe and met with Taaisha Nazir and CBRMs of Kiling , Bait Haraz, Rihad Elbardi and Mandoa and friendly football match was played with joint team from the four mentioned areas, this visit mitigated the tensions and improved restoring the relationship between the two tribes, today Taaisha people are welcomed in Falata area as normal.
- There was tensions between Falata tribe inhabitants of Sirgeala village in Tullus locality and Salamat tribe inhabitants of Alnadeef village in Buram locality, many animal theft incidences and looting was occurred between the two tribes, the native admin of both tribes don't care about these incidences and at the same time they protect the thieves and never return any stolen animal and other properties to the other tribe; the road between Alnadeef and Nyala which passes through Sirgeala was closed, prices of commodities were relatively high because of unopened roads, CBRM, sport youth and Hakamat who had received peace building training from Sirgeala village made an initiative to Alnadeef village they met with native admin, community leaders and local government they talked about importance of peace in peace symposium, in which all parties promise to life in peace, friendly football match was played between the football teams of the two communities, as aresult some stolen animals were returned to Sirgeala community by native admin, two car were came to Sirgeala

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weekly market, the road from Alnadeef was opened after more than three years of closure and the prices of commodities were decreased,