



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	<i>The Darfur Development and Reconstruction Agency (DDRA)</i>
Responsible individual Name and job title	Mahmoud Hussein Adam – Program Director
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Project Title	<i>Enhancement of Durable Solutions and Resilience of Conflict-Affected Communities in East Darfur State (EDSCAC-ED);</i>
State	Ed Du'ain (28981 people) Al Firdous (37780 people) and Bahr Alarab (38645 people) localities of East Darfur State (105406 people) in total
Localities and their Population number	Azumri (13500 people), Um Eid (15280 people), Al Ardeib (9500 people), Keryo (21345 people), Um Greinat (17500 people), Um Gutna (25861 people), and Um Ramad (3120 people)
Specific villages covered	ED Duein(Um Gutna and Um Ramad), Bahar Alarab(Keryo and Um Greinat), Elfirdos(Um Eid, Alardieb and Azumri)
Project start & end date (as per the signed contract)	March 1, 2021, to February 28, 2023
No Cost Extension (NCE) dates if any	
Project Budget (as per signed contract)	\$349,888.00



Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs



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Total Expenditure	\$349,888.00
Reporting period	October 1, 2022 –June 30, 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 was intended to support a wide range of conflict-affected communities in the East Darfur State by promoting their efforts to improve capacities in addressing the adverse impact of different types of conflicts in and between their communities through result-based projects benefiting from the traditional conflict resolution mechanisms in such an efficient way and also to improve their collective endeavours to use their natural resources in a sustainable many to maintain security, peace, and stability. The project also works to enhance the socio-economic situation for the best of the communities’ interests. The project’s overall objective is being achieved through producing four outputs: 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. Having this output realized with the high involvement of the community and its institutions is a strategy to increase community participation and increase chances for the sustainability of established institutions and project impact.

Many activities have been implemented during this quarter. **For output one:** Formation of 7 CBRMs and of 50 % of CBRMs as women, Trained the 7 CBRMs in conflict analysis and resolution, Trained 7 CBRMs in GBV and case management, Supporting materials provided to the 7 CBRMs committees, 7 CBRMs trained in community orientation and develop the CBRMs ToR for 7 communities; **For output two:** 7 community center was constructed with local material supported with iron sheet, Organize one day business to 35 youth, Trained 7 communities (10 from each community) in negotiation and maintenance and peaceful co-existence, Building women capacity for effective political participation meeting, Awareness raising and protection of women , men and children GBV and its impact meeting, Increase community awareness and knowledge about gender and gender transformation meeting, Formation of water management committee for Alardieb water yard(7 female and 8 male)and trained their members in the water management , Rehabilitation of Al Ardieb water yard. Vaccination campaign for 42000 of cattel and small ruminant, Formation of 7 range management and trained their members, Provision of small grant to 35 youth, Demarcation of 20 km of migration routes in Keryo (Bahar Alarab locality). Construction of 20 km of fire line in Um Greinat community with the participation of members of the range management committee, Distribution of 175 goats to 35 families, Refresher training to 21 of Para vet, Community awareness raising and knowledge improvement about Covid 19 management, Carry out of literacy and numeracy education for women and children out of

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school. **For output three:** Formation of 7 women organization and trained their members ,Raise women capacity to participate in political arena, Trained women organization in dialogue, conflict and political analysis, Organized nomadic women in community based organization, Identify women's organizations and trained their members. **For output four:** Revived peace building institutions, Establish and organize nomadic women economic group and CBOs, Conduct cross project exchange visit.

Project budget and final expenditure (100 words maximum)

The total expenditure of the project so far is USD 196,256.52 out of the project's total budget of USD 349,888.00 which is about 56.1% against more than 85% of the project implementation. This was brought about as a result of the Government policy on unifying the exchange rate. The following info reflects the financial performance of the quarter:

1. The last installment was 108,921.38 USD at a rate of 635.5 SDG
2. The reported balance was 47,267 USD
3. Outstanding to be used in
4. The Consumed balance

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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation of 7CBRMs and trained in community orientation and conflict analysis and GBV case management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7 CBRMs are working effectively according to the monitoring exercise conducted by DDRA staff. All CBRMs worked in their communities to resolve cases. Also the CBRMs encouraging the women and children to continue coming to school and learning. The CBRMs started addressing GBV issues within their communities particularly, that relates to forced and early marriage for under 18 years old girls <p>According to the perception survey, about 70% of the community members know about the CBRM activities very well and 27% of them have heard about it. 3% of them reported that they do not know or are not sure because these groups are out of the locality in practicing farming or herding throughout the rainy season, hence, are not engaged with the CBRMs.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting materials provided to the 7 CBRMs committees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pens, Ledger books, and paper for recording the cases were provided to the CBRMs. The material has well been used in recording the cases and transferring some of them to the

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	<p>courts besides the attendance and meeting minutes.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop the CBRMs ToR for 7 communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The TORs developed in collaboration between the CBRMs and the DDRA is strictly followed by the 7 CBRMs. Pens and Ledger books for recording the problems resolved and which was transfers to the court and recording the attendance for the meetings. TOR delivered for all the 7CBRMs.
<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"> Rehabilitation of Al Ardieb water yard 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The water yard has been rehabilitated. The rehabilitation included separating humans from animals, The water yard rehabilitation increased the yield of the water source from 2 liters per person per day (8 LPPPD) to 9 liters per person per day (3 LPPPD) due to, the decrease in the total water loss which was estimated at 5250 lit/day to 1520 liters). hence the use of clean water among the communities increased and as a result, the waterborne diseases decreased the chances of water contamination. The total number of people benefiting from the water yard is about 16250 in addition to the population of the neighboring Sadd Al A'aly and Esheiraia villages which belong to Assalaya locality to bring the total population benefiting from the water sources to 17500. The number of animals using the water yard is estimated at 100000 heads (cattle, sheep, goats, camels, donkeys, and horses).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formation of Al Ardieb water management committee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The water committee in Al Ardieb village was formed and is composed of 15 members (8 males and 7 females)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trained the water management committee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Al Ardeib water committee trained in water management for two days: February, 16-17, 2022 by two facilitators from the Ministry of Infrastructure and Urban Planning (Department of Water and Environment Sanitation Project) and worked effectively to resolve cases particulary GBV cases in the water yard reported by the women and girls. Refer to CBRMs.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct of the vaccination campaign for cattle and small ruminants(sheep and goats) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 42000 heads of small ruminants(sheep, goat)and cattle were vaccinated in cooperation with the Ministry of Production and Economic Resources(Animal resource sector) in 7 villages

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	<p>for each village with the two campaigns of vaccination of Cattle, sheep and goats were carried out promptly, thus reducing the proportion of epidemic diseases that vaccinate against it and Increased the production and Productivity.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refresher training to 21 Para vet delivered 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Para vets who received refresher training sessions during the project have actively contributed to the vaccination (one female as a para vet from Um Eid) by either administering the shots, helping in its preparation, or organizing and advising the herders. Also those Para vet treated the simple cases in their communities.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7 community center were constructed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7 community centers constructed with the local materials are being used by the communities for different purposes especially community meetings, sites for all community events, and festivals. But the centers are intensively used by the women's organizations for the weekly meetings. In Um Ramad and Um Gutna the centers are used as teaching classes for the children during the day and other purposes in the evening. Other organizations which work in this area can held their meetings in these community centers. Also the community centers used as classes in the activity of literacy and numeracy education for women and children out of school.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7 Communities awareness and knowledge about gender and gender transformation meeting were organized 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The women members CBRMs are so active and help in conflict resolution among their communities. However, because some cases require being treated during the night for one reason or another, others require being treated outside site their communities, their participation is poor or blocked by their families who do not allow them to go out there. Al Ardeib women fought fiercely to be part of the water management committee because they want to address the GBV do happen during water fetching. This indicates that women now know and claim their rights. Now there is an undeclared campaign by the women to fight the early marriage as mothers adamantly refuse their husbands to accept early marriage to their daughters and that is now done collectively by the women in some communities such as in the Azumri women community. This is not the case before the project. In the past, the mothers

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	<p>were forced in most cases to be beaten or being divorced. Even though there is a long distance for the women to walk in that direction but the acceptance by the communities to start discussing the issue of the GBV as such is a big leap.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One day business training for 35 community members delivered 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Although the training preceded the distribution of the start-up packages the trainees benefited from the business they engaged in because they have to go through the basics of business management and cost-benefit analysis that helped them run their businesses.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7 Communities trained in negotiations and maintenance of peace full coexistence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The trainees contributed to reducing the number of problems in their communities. The perception survey showed a high degree to trust and confidence given to them by the communities and the number of the cases resolved particularly the one mentioned solved by the CBRMs in Azumri and Keryo after being referred to the courts but had not been resolved. An indication of how the training in the negotiation is taking effect.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women's capacities for effective political participation developed through meeting 	<p>Building the women's capacity in politics is now contributing to the engagement of the women in discussing the GBV issues and early marriage. a solely dominated by the men in the past.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Another example is that after the December revolution, the resilience Committees started changing the old community leaders who were considered as being co-opted by the NCP regime but after the military coup, the previous government committee appeared to retrieve the peace-building committee in Azumri village.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness raising and protection meetings for women, men, and children in GBV and its impact organized 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Men and women began informally (bilaterally and in their homes) to discuss child education and child laboring. This is taking place in Azumri and Um Eid. The discussion has been initiated by the women groups and will gradually gain momentum.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribution of goats to 35 families 	<p>Goat's distribution is one of the income generating activities (IGAs), where support or helps poor families to be self-sufficient some extent if adequate health care provided for these goats which may increase through 6 month, also provide milk at the family level.</p> <p>Distributed 5 goats to each household (4 females and one male), the buying of goats done by CBRMs member and has been delegated one member for buying 35 and that cause of rainy season and difficulty of deportation and also because</p>

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	<p>the goats are from the same area and are adapted thus ensuring that no new disease will enter. The goats were distributed in the presence of the CBRMs committees members and three DDRA staff. There were increased the number of goats.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of small grant to 35 youth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All of the micro business of youth was successful although heavy rain was high level which influenced the productivity. Also, the youth who choose the business of breeding animals (goats and sheep), the number of goats is gradually increasing. And other choose Agriculture. the production is so good
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demarcation of 20 km of migration routes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to the demarcated route, CBRM in the Keryo community reported that there were no cases between farmers and nomads since moved from the south to the north.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity of 7 range management committees 	<p>The main objective of this training is to raise capacity of the range management committees members in the project communities to maintain of the pasture therefore maintain of the natural resource. Who is assigned for facilitating a session in the importance of the natural range management.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of 20km of fire lines 	<p>The objective of this activity is to protect the natural range in Bahr Al Arab locality – Um Greinat community from random fires that damage the natural pastures which lead to too huge economic losses, After constructed of the fire line there was not cases of fire reported by the CBRM in Um Greinat.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out literacy and numeracy education for women and children out of school 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7 classes in the project community formed with 40 members, 20 are women and 20 children (women 145 members 39 of them as adult female and 106 as youth female, Children 135 members 68 as male and 67 as female). the duration teaching was five months. part of CBRMs members and some of the council fathers said that the rapid support has become the ideal role model for children, not graduates. Great turnout and enthusiasm among women and children out of school and desire for education show this by carving out hours from their day, particularly this activity started during the harvesting period. In all communities there was high demand of more classes of numeracy and literacy education as well as reduced the number of non educated person in the project communities,

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Output 3: Women’s organisations, including those representing pastoralist women, empowered to meaningfully participate in local and state-level peace building platforms	
Output Activity	Result
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established of 7 women organizations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7 women organizations were established and trained their members in GBV case management and conflict analysis. and worked as VSLAs effectively with 141 members and trained them in the business management in the small scale to support themselves and loan to each other also discuss and address the GBV cases and other issues related to women .
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raise women’s capacity to participate in the political arena by training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During the military coup the previous government committee, appeared to dismantle the peace building committee in Azumri village. The women inside the committee and community members stood up against the previous government.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize nomadic women in community CBOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No significant activity to the nomadic women groups has been reported because the nomads moved outside the East Darfur State for their migration southward with little news about them save that the women organizations are there. The nomads are starting moving back by the early showers and then the project will re-engage with them to reactivate their CBOs are not functioning by them.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Train women’s organizations in dialogue, conflict, and political analysis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The women in the women’s organizations started solving problems in their communities and activities engaging in different affairs, particularly that related to GBV, child education, child laboring, and conflict mitigation; but more importantly, in politics as mentioned above.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify women organization and trained their members 	<p>Identified 9 groups of women's organizations with about 27 members (25 female and 2 male), 4 groups from Um Eid, 1 group from Um Gunta, 1 group from Azumri and 3 groups from Al Ardieb and trained three members from each group in ED Duein by one facilitator from Ministry of Finance and Economic Resource for two days (29-30/11/2022). Those women's organizations previously work as saving groups (CRS, UMCOR).</p>
Output 4: Improved networking, coordination and learning between local and state-level peace building institutions	
Output Activity	Result
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revived peace building institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revived peace-building institutions (Old CBRMs established by DDRA in a previous project) took

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	<p>the role within their communities. The committees in the village of Al Jalaby and Al Reyad work to resolve problems in their communities.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established and organize nomadic women economic group and CBOs 	<p>On 27-28-29/9/2022 DDRA established three groups, each group consisting of 10 members, 16 of them are youth and 14 of them are adults. The objective of this activity is to raise awareness about the necessity of maximum benefit of animal products (milk and leather) in their communities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Animal Production expert from the Ministry of Production and Economic Resource (Animal Resource sector- Department of Animal production) who is assigned for facilitating a session on the importance of milk, leathers and different uses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct cross project exchange visit 	<p>We conduct meeting with the project staff of Alight to facilitated and succeed in this exchange visit to shared the experience between the CBRMs in the project community and other communities' workings under the DCPSF fund. And inform the CBRMs member to prepare e themselves for the visits. The aim of the exchange visits between DDRA organization and Alight organization is to acquaintanceship and exchange experiences between the various localities in Ed Daein, Bahr Alarab and El Ferdous The first visit in El Ferdous locality between CBRMs DDRA and two CBRMs Alight, so it was necessary for them the DDRA CBRMs and Alight CBRMs are spoke to how to solve problems. The head of CBRMs Alight to sustainability and DDRA CBRMs members spoke about Women and youth participation and Alight El Ferdous committees spoke about differences between the mayors the Bahr Alarab and hand ed the case over to the DDRA Bahr Alarab committee. The DDRA committees and Alight committees talked about communicating with each other to participate in solving problems.</p>

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

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

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- The women, youth, and elders have become part of the project's activities, which stipulates that women should represent at least 50% of the CBRM members and such percentage applies to all training sessions. However, the girls' acceptance is below the recommended rate even though the presence of the women in the CBRMs committee is outstanding. Therefore, the gap between young ages participation is still there due to lack of acceptance from the communities and hence their chance to participate in resolving community problems is narrowing particularly in Al Ardieb, Um Eid, and Um Ramad, after nearly one-year age of the project. Nonetheless, some girls attend some project meetings but are not allowed to assume a significant role due to the traditions of the reserved communities. The project started advocating among some communities for both the girls and the boys to take part in the communities' meetings as observers and minor roles in some activities like community initiatives to prepare them for future work.
- The formation of women's organizations consists of 141 members of whom 89 are youth women- 63.2%. For the CBRMs, women members are 48 and represent 45.7%. Out of this figure, 77 % are female youth 37 members. However, the project communities are not at this stage of being ready to include little girls in community affairs but maybe with the process of time that ambition can be realized since the project started gender advocacy among its community as mentioned above. It was noticed that there is a slight change in the acceptance of women in implementing most activities and allowing them to participate and express their opinions during organization meetings with the DDRA staff.
- As stipulated by the project, the formation of the CBRMs was conditional on inclusivity in the sense that all categories of the communities particularly the nomads must be included. Having that condition complied with, the CBRMs are composed of 9.5% nomads, 64.7% farmers, 6.7% pastoralists, and 19.1% sedentary communities. It is worth noting that the nomads have been represented in all project activities including the project community-based management committees and other committees such as water management committees, etc.
- Livelihoods in Darfur are natural resources based. Having that said, any project cannot realize its goal and prove sustainable without paying much attention to the environment. Hence, the DCPSF in ED is not an exception. The CBRMs are entrusted to address the environmental and natural resource management issues besides other problems knowing that the Darfur peace cannot be realized without addressing the environmental issues and aspects of the natural resources (the land). The two issues were highlighted and emphasized in the CBRMs organization and orientation training sessions. The intermittent rains (punctuated by relatively long periods of the spell) affected the crops and, consequently, the lack of pasture by narrowing the grazing areas, therefore, emaciation of animals do occur in the lean season. The absence of windbreaks can also increase soil degradation and low productivity let alone climate variability.

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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As mentioned in the Q1, Q2, Q3, and Q4/ 2021 report that there are different stakeholders (UN Agencies, National and International Organization native administration, line Ministries, community figures from project areas as well as local authority). Ever since these bodies have been invited to the stakeholders' workshop and the project, its objectives, and proposed activities were introduced, the stakeholders' support and partnership were sought out and ensured. Communication between project staff and stakeholders was established, particularly with those working in similar interventions like American Refugee Committee (ARC), Remco, and NIDO. Such an approach will help in consolidating the project's collaboration for enhancing its implementation methodology based on sharing mutual experiences.

The DDRA also working towards the establishment of the agencies' peace-building forum which paves the way to kind new partnerships between agencies working in the field of peacebuilding and that will significantly support the project and the peace-building issues.

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) The rising inflation and its impact on the prices of commodities. The solution is to have the service provided over risking the procurement policies by selecting trustful, reputable, reliable, and financially capable service providers.
- 2) Community availability because of the farming and herding season. This issue is solved through better coordination between the project staff and the communities.
- 3) COVID-19 pandemic and its impact on community gathering, this issue was addressed by taking proper prevention measures.
- 4) Disruption of roads because of poor infrastructure. This issue was resolved by better coordination and by grouping the trips of many areas into one or two trips.
 - 5) DCPSF Communities have become pull sites in some communities for the newly displaced people. Hence, the DCPSF resources thinly stretch over outnumbered project's beneficiaries
 - 6) Nomads are on a continuous move which requires good coordination to catch them.
 - 7) Disruption of roads where CBRMs are not easily able to move from one area to another to solve problems due to the rainy season
 - 8) Community availability due to their business in their farms or managing their herds.

Key lessons learnt during the implementation of the project

- The women in Al Ardeib taught the project a very important lesson on how women can let their voices heard and their rights observed if the women are organized and their capacities built. The Al Ardieb women fought their battle to win 7 seats out of the 15 seats in the water management committee leveraging the GBV issue over the water as their cause
- DCPSF communities are good early adopters and knowledge starving. Such an advantage can be taken by the DCPSF for future interventions.
- The DCPSF women (nomadic, agro-pastoral, or sedentary farmers) have great abilities in playing a bigger role in their communities if they are given trust, confidence, and proper training.

Nomads are not fixed in one place and move every two days and this requires good coordination with CBRMs in every community.

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

- Competition the steadily diminishing resources especially over the grazing and arable cultivable lands as a result of inviable land policies.
- Tribalism and its adverse consequences of alienating some groups will compromise peaceful coexistence and consequently the project's sustainability.
- Inadequate community basic services malfunctioned government institutions, poor infrastructure, and limitation of time funding (The funds allocated to the DCPSF is very little to create the required change in an area almost the size of France in a five years time– the intervention is a chessboard like.)are factors behind faltering the project's sustainability.
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Key recommendations DCPSF and other Development Partners can address in similar projects

- Expedite the inclusion of the land customary laws into the Sudanese laws to appropriately tackle the land issues;
- Support the government institution to play its role in conflict reconciliation and community building.
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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: