



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	Practical Action – North Darfur programme
Responsible individual Name and job title	Muna Elathir Hamadan
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Project Title	Community Based Conflict Reduction and Gender Sensitive Peace Building Support in Kabkabiya locality.
State	North Darfur State
Localities and their Population number	Kabkabiya Locality (total population is 220000 individual).
Specific villages covered	10 villages namely: Talga Shaban village, Um shalil village, Damrat Hasabon, Damrat Hagar Aswad, Birka village, Damrat galdam Adam rejai, Jawray village, Arenga village, Damrat Dwair, Damrat Alguba.
Project start & end date (as per the signed contract)	1 st February 2021 – 31 st January 2023
No Cost Extension (NCE) dates if any	From 1 st February to 30 th June 2023
Project Budget (as per signed contract)	800,000 USD
Total Expenditure	719,556.67 USD (<i>with note that due to eruption of ware in Khartoum the project couldn't able to post expenditure occurred in April to June 2023</i>).
Reporting period	1 st October 2022 - 31 st June 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

Executive Summary (650 words maximum):

The DCPSF Project in the locality of Kabkabiya in North Darfur state, Sudan has been built on former successful DCPSF funded projects (2013/14) and (2015/17) that focused on number of selected locations in the Northern & Southern parts of Kabkabiya locality which paved the way in terms of relative acceptability of communities to each other and sharing of public services, as this project will contribute to reducing conflict and enhancing the coexistence in both village-based and locality levels. Using the lens of sustainable livelihoods, PA and its main implementing partner SOS Sahel Sudan have been working with other local stakeholders – including Kabkabiya Women’s Development Association, the Nomadic Mobility Organization (NMO), and the Kabkabiya Smallholders Charitable Society (KSCS) to rebuild relations through inclusive development planning that ensures equitable access and management of natural resources and strengthens interdependent livelihoods.

The project aims at reducing conflict, building confidence and trust between a diverse range of communities that have been directly affected by the protracted conflict in Darfur. The project targets 8160 individuals (resident/urban poor, farmer, pastoralists, and internally displaced persons (IDPs) in three conflict-affected villages’ clusters with focus on 10 villages that have witnessed protracted conflicts opting to create a replicable model for participatory peace-building mechanisms and enhancing practices.

Project Objectives: The overall objective of the project is to: “Promote inclusive peace, stability and social cohesion of communities affected by conflicts in the locality of Kabkabiya by supporting grass-roots conflict management mechanisms through building participatory peace building capacity of rural pastoral and farming women, men and youth, support to local peace infrastructures, ensuring equitable gender sensitive access and participation and sustainable management of natural resources and livelihoods”. The Project expected outputs include the following:

Output 1: Community-based conflict resolution and reconciliation mechanisms (CBRMs) in Kabkabiya locality are established and in use and working effectively to resolve conflicts in the area.

Output 2: Peace dividends for community interdependence and coexistence are delivered through participatory natural resource management, supported livelihood and income generating activities.

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.

During the implementation period the project successfully manage to form ten new peace building committees in the targeted area (four communities including settled villages and Damarats for nomadic communities) and strengthening the capacity of former ones (18 PCs) to play the role of local reconciliations and contribute to resolving problems of other communities through higher and central peace building committee capable to host and lead the scattered committees. The project paid particular attention to construction of common services such as rehabilitation of markets, rehabilitation of water sources, and formation of civil society organizations. In addition to building capacity of female category in terms of skills for income generating activities through training sessions on vocational training aspect, construction of premises for possible gatherings and as classrooms for literacy

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activities.

According to the end of project evaluation report, the project has offered the beneficiaries thirteen training sessions on different subjects including awareness and capacity building to project beneficiaries. In total 1284 persons (63% females and 37% males) have directly benefited from the offered training sessions. Despite short period of project, the project interventions have made significant difference observed by all communities of project area. The PCs have very much contributed into resolving the local problems with high professionalism approach and great acceptability by the conflicting parties. Rehabilitation of water points have significantly contributed into availability of water to approximately 7200 persons residing the project area including sedentary and nomadic communities, this is and in addition to provision of water to approximately 3500 animal units. Based on conduct of training sessions on farming techniques, several households have informed that they have increased productivities of their cultivated crops by 40-80% compared to productivities prior to project interventions. There is general awareness among project beneficiaries about the project advantages, this has created sort of ownership of project interventions. The project beneficiaries have already shown kind of interest to conserve and develop these benefits.

Project budget and final expenditure (100 words maximum):

Smooth flow of cash transfer from donor to PA-UK and then to the field had helped the project to successfully completed, effectively, and efficiently implemented all intended planned activities by 100%. Budget revision was done twice during the period of the project, the first one at the beginning of the year two with purpose of allocating remaining balance of the completed activities of the year one to underestimated activities or affected by inflation, while the second one was because of requesting NCE by extending the project period for two months more to complete the project work-plan.

Financial performance is significantly excellent going in line with the delivery, as all the planned activities. However, the total expenditure reached up to 31st March 2023 is USD **719,556.67** representing 90% of the total grant (**800,000 USD**) (**with note that due to eruption of ware in Khartoum the project couldn't able to post expenditure occurred in April to June 2023**).

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
2.1.1 Production and dissemination of 10 radio messages in local languages.	The project managed to produce and disseminate five radio messages during the year 2021 in collaboration with Beladi radio station which is broadcasting almost all over the country promoting peaceful co-existence among diverse communities in local Arabic language as well as major dialects spoken by some tribes in Darfur (Fur, Zaghawa and Tama). The outcome of these messages is that the beneficiaries of 1390 HHs (653 Women, 737 Men) as direct beneficiaries of the project in addition to other indirect beneficiaries across the country had communicated their gratitude when listening to

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	<p>their villages’ names broadcasted through radio and clearly stated their positive impression towards these messages which are in their dialects that make it easier for them to understand, therefore they stated more commitment and encouragement towards supporting and practicing peace building at their respective communities. On the other hand, in November 2022 the project conducted drama shows instead of (5 radio messages planned to be disseminated through Baldi Radio but at the time and due to some technical errors, the Radio stopped broadcasting at Kabkabiya Locality), using theatre in Girgo market; villagers participated 200 women and 150 men in addition 150 school children from (Mastariyha 8 villages, Birka, Nogodiya, Hagar Aswad, Galdama and Agero villages). Also, two drama show messages were conducted about the importance of coexisting and peace building among communities.</p>
<p>2.1.2 Community meetings for the formation/ activation of 10 Peace committees (PCs).</p>	<p>Following consultation meetings covered all the targeted communities, the project managed to establish ten peace committees (Community Based Resolution Mechanisms), one committee per targeted village or Damarat as following: Um Shalil, Talga Shaban, Damrat Hassaboan, Damrat Hagar Aswad, Birka, Galdama Adam Rojal, Dwer, Gawray, Arrenga and Alguba Damra. Each committee is composed of eight members, (1 female youth 1 women, 2 male youth and 4 men) under the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resident in the village. • Consist of all ethnics group in the village. • Consist of local leader of the village. • He should have experience in resolving disputes. • To be trusted by the village community. <p>However, these committees were capacitated to resolving the local problems in their communities and sometimes contribute with other committees to resolve the problems which have link with communities. Most of these communities are representing one ethnicity mostly relatives. Accordingly, the intensity of problems in most cases is low or family related problems, unlike if the village is inhabited by different ethnicities, the type of problems would have been different. Similar to these committees were established in other targeted areas, the committee is covering larger area with several ethnicities in which conflicts between communities or individual is quite common and needs interventions of such committees to resolve their differences.</p> <p>The project has linked the newly established</p>

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	<p>committees which are in total ten committees and other eighteen committees established in former projects (in total 18 community-based committees) with higher conflict resolution committee which based in Kabkabiya. Those committees are composed of 28 members, 18 members are representing the local peace committees. The role of such committee is to play the role of coordination between these committees and to intervene in resolving most complicated problems. The composition of this committee from different community-based committees has given it the legitimacy, power, and acceptability by communities to intervene and resolve different problems prevailing in the area. Based on project records many problems have been solved either locally by local committees or by the higher committee. The performance of peace committees to resolving the local problems is significantly very good as 202 cases have been brought to peace committees by local communities is indicating the level of trust of local communities on PCs to resolve their local problems. Out of 202 cases, 146 cases have been successfully resolved with full acceptance by the conflicting parties. This is representing 72% of total cases brought to these committees. While 56 cases (28%) are still in process to be resolved (waiting for more consultations). They have informed that no single problem was transferred to courts, or the conflicting parties had shown refusal to decision made by the peace committee. This would clearly indicate the efficiency of these committees to resolve the local problems, level of acceptance by communities, and potentiality of sustainability. It worth to be noted that some issues have not yet been addressed. These are including lands issues which said were confiscated by other communities and still in their hands. But what is clear at this stage, at least there is certain level of acceptability between communities and understanding of need for peace and stability in the area.</p> <p>The Peace Committees managed to create concrete collaboration and coordination with the Higher Peace Committee as they are working closely to address the local problems.</p> <p>The consultant of the end of project evaluation conducted a meeting with the Peace Committees to assess the performance of the PCs stated the following findings: <i>Meeting of consulting team with the executive committee for peace higher committee has revealed that the committee is working closely with the local peace committees to address the local problems. The executive committee is representing</i></p>
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	<p><i>different ethnicities residing in the area through membership from each local committee in the higher committee. The committee has ambition programs to mediate and resolve the problems. It has been informed that based on successive training sessions and capacity building, the committee members have been qualified and enriched themselves by different techniques to resolve the local problems. Most importantly they have informed that there is general tendency among the communities to resolve their differences and live in peaceful coexistence. However, there are number of issues constraining the achievement of these hopes. One of the problems is the attitudes of youth towards use of drugs, militarization of youth especially with rapid support forces, and some cases of looting animals. Nevertheless, the higher committee members have reported that there is general commitment among the committee members to continue this work even after the end of the project. This has been clearly stated during the meeting and the meeting had shown that the committee is composed of all prominent persons of all population categories residing in the project area. But one of the problems impeding swift movement of the committee members to resolve the problems is the shortage to reliable means of transportation to visit the sites where the problems are erupted. Despite all these challenges, there is high trust of communities on these committee, this has been translated in general interest in brining many cases to local and higher committee to intervene and resolve them.</i></p>
<p>2.1.3 Conduct four training courses for Peace Committees (PCs).</p>	<p>The project had conducted four training workshops on (conflict analysis - conflict resolution- women and youth peace building and conflict sensitive programing and participatory planning and development) targeting members of the peace building committees, attended by 65 persons (37 male & 23 female) aiming at building their skills on conflict resolution and spreading of peace culture withing the community of Kabkabiya locality. As a result of these training courses and the capacity building covered all PCs members. the committee members have been qualified and enriched themselves by different techniques to resolve the local problems which also created general tendency among the communities to resolve their differences and live in peaceful coexistence. In addition to that and as mentioned in the above section, the performance of peace committees to resolving the local problems is significantly improved made them able to resolve 146 cases out of 202 cases</p>

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	successfully with full acceptance by the conflicting parties.
2.1.4 Organize four exchange visits at locality and region levels and social events.	<p>Four exchange visits were organized for the CBRMs members during the project life: Organized two days exchange visits during the period from 29th to 30th of December 2021 to Saraf Umra locality visiting Peace Building and Community Conflict Reduction Project implemented by Kabkabiya Smallholder Charitable Society - KSCS, in which 10 CBRMs members participated in this visit (2 women, 2 female youth, 4 men, and 2 male youth). The participated committee members were selected based the type of livelihoods of different groups (4 pastoralists & 6 farmers). representing 10 CBRMs forming higher peace committee members at locality level for the following objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Preparation and presentation of number and types of cases received by CBRMs & The Higher Peace Committee. 2. Preparation and presentation of cases successfully resolved by CBRMs & higher peace committee. 3. Identification and presentation of most repeated cases received by CBRMs & The Higher Peace Committee. 4. Practical challenges facing CBRMS & The Higher Peace Committee and ways forward to successfully overcome them, besides highlighting on the inspiring success stories and lessons learned recognized through the implementation course of the project. 5. Guide participants to identify locality level peace building issues in Kabkabiya locality as well as neighboring localities (Saraf Umra& Sereif) and determine ideal and practical ways for resolution. 6. Networking The Higher Peace Committee with local authorities and link them with peace building institutions at locality, state, and federal levels whenever possible. 7. Establish and utilize effective early warning system as well as cross cutting humanitarian needs to serve peace building issues and provide indicative evaluation. 8. Gain knowledge and exchange valuable experiences with different CBRMs The Higher Peace Committee from different areas and localities. 9. Conduct joint meetings with the Higher Peace Committees and CBRMs at locality level.

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	<p>However, the outcome of this activity is that; created close coordination and exchanged of experiences in resolving different types of conflicts and its positive consequences in promoting peaceful coexistence and community harmony within community through understanding of community advocacy concept for different issues utilizing and using the already established and functioning early warning system effectively, and adapting themselves into bottom up approach methodology and this will gradually contributes in peace building process, and then linking them with locality/state level platforms such as the Rainy Season Protection Committee chaired by head of native administration in Kabkabiya locality (Shartay).</p> <p>Also organized three visits within Kabkabiya locality; one to Damrat Hassaboun and the others to Birka and neighbouring villages including 30 CBRMs members (10 female & 20 male) with the objective of exchanging conflict resolution experiences, lessons learnt as well as utilizing early warning system for peace building and peaceful co-existence.</p>
<p>2.1.5 Organize 10 drama shows.</p>	<p>The project managed to organize 10 drama shows/sports days in 3 project clusters Girgo, Margouba and Galdama Adam Rujal attended by around 900 individual (400 female & 500 male) including farmers and pastoralists representing nomads and residents.</p> <p>The project had contracted local drama team called (ALtwasol) ((communication for drama)) in Kabkabiya as well as reputable folklore team called ((popular arts)) to present very objective drama shows fighting drugs in terms of using, abuse, and trade in addition to promoting community level peaceful reconciliation of conflicts.</p> <p>On the other hand, the popular arts team members had presented 6 different types of popular dance representing area tribes (Kinneen, Zagawa, Fur, Tama, Arab, and Beni Hussein).</p> <p>The outcome of this activity: is that the gathering of different villages in one place dancing, watching drama shows and sport matches between 4 sports teams (Dweir, Umshalil, Telga shabaan and Hassaboun) from different villages/ethnic groups probably meeting each other for the first time supported by providing footballs, nets, sports dressing sets had created numerous good relation and opened new channels discussing different community issues leading to peaceful co-existence and promoting the culture of accepting the others in addition to reduction of tension between diverse</p>

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	<p>communities by using peaceful communication tools.</p>
<p>2.1.6 Fora for the higher peace committee's formation and activation at locality level.</p>	<p>The project succeeded in organizing four higher peace committee fora (3 of them in Kabkabiya town) by gathering many people of different categories (related government authorities local leadership 28 peace committees from different villages farmers, pastoralist, residents, internally displaced persons, civil society organizations). The interaction between all of them was delighted as very objective discussions and dialogues in their speech regarding the peace building and coexistence among them as one Kabkabiya community.</p> <p>330 participants (150 men & 180 women) attended these Fora presenting scientific paper on combating hate speech for promoting peaceful co-existence among diverse range of communities.</p> <p>Whereas organized one forum for the Higher Peace Committees in Bir Gangu and neighbouring villages representatives of 28 CBRMs, 10 women development associations, native administrations, executive director as well as women activists and Hakamat</p> <p>The outcome of this activity: is that the gathering of different villages in one place dancing, watching drama shows and sport matches between 4 sports teams (Dweir, Umshalil, Telga shabaan and Hassaboun) from different villages/ethnic groups probably meeting each other for the first time supported by providing footballs, nets, sports dressing sets had created numerous good relation and opened new channels discussing different community issues leading to peaceful co-existence and promoting the culture of accepting the other in addition to reduction of tension between diverse communities by using peaceful communication tools.</p>
<p>2.1.7 Train villages level Hakamats to develop peace songs.</p>	<p>The project organized three days training to 30 women Hakamat from different ethnic groups and minorities in Kabkabiya facilitated by peace building specialists and Folklore specialists from University of Elfasher, aiming at mind setting their negative songs as war instigators to become peace instigators through utilization of their popular arts of songs and poetry, the training covered the following topics:</p> <p>Day 1: Introduction of Hakamat in language and in terminology.</p> <p>Day2: Role of Hakamat in peace building and war instigation.</p> <p>Day3: The positive Folklore and songs of Hakamat in peace building presenting their popular songs</p>

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	<p>and poetry. Hakamat were positively changed their minds from war instigation concept to peace building ambassadors, utilizing their traditional folklore and songs used in different local occasions and as an example they have sung many peaceful coexistence songs during the second forum for the Higher Peace Committees which was organized in Kabkabiya town where they have been invited to present Hakamat folklore which proves that their training package was successfully achieved its planned objectives.</p>
<p>2.1.8 Production of documentary film for the development of peace committee.</p>	<p>The project produced documentary film through compony called Exposure in December 2022 as one of important project activity that reflect the effort that has been made in peace building in the targeted area the film covered the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The role of community base resolution committee (CBRMs) at village level. • The role of higher peace committee at locality level. • The outcome of water resources infrastructure in peace building. • The interaction of communities and managed local markets is one of peace building means. • Women Literacy classes lead women and children for future without violence. • The community sustain their livelihood where there is stability. <p>The film had been shared with PA Department of Knowledge & Communication at HQ (London) for further editing and finalization. <i>(Will be shared with DCPSF once finalized).</i></p>
<p>Output 2: Peace dividends for community interdependence and coexistence are delivered</p>	
<p>Output Activity</p>	<p>Result</p>
<p>2.2.1.1 Haffir rehabilitation.</p>	<p>The project successfully managed to rehabilitate one Haffir at Jabel Sei. area. The objective for rehabilitation of this Haffir is to create sustainable water source for both human and animals' consumption that to reduce the competition in limited water sources, especially between settled communities and nomadic communities and to contribute into making real peace and to be observed by the communities. The rehabilitation work included the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cleaning and Deeping water inlet. • Deeping the reservoir to the original (100*60*0.75) (4,500 M3) cubic meter of silt removed. • Plastering the dam wall (20*5 meter).

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raising the dam wings to the original (6*10*2 meter). <p>By achieving this work, the capacity of the Haffir had increased up to 150,000 M3 cubic meter, as this will avail enough water for eight months reaching the coming rainy season, if received heavy flood during the rainy season that can serve around 10000 animal heads of different types besides 300 Nomads HHs representing the animal herders living in the area.</p> <p>Having discussion with the communities in the area the following impact was realized: Has been quite supportive to all nomadic communities residing in the area, shortened the distant to fetch water, reduced frictions between farmers and herders. Right now, is supporting herders rearing camels, cattle, sheep, and goats as approximately serving 3000 animal units per day and 4500 persons, (some animals have been watered in daily basis such as sheep and goats, while cattle are watered in alternate days, and camels once every week depending on season).</p> <p>It is worth to mention that the project formed water committee to be responsible for the management of the Haffir. This committee was equipped with skills in management of water sources, small repairs, and awareness in hygiene promotion. This committee is now taking its role quite efficient, it already imposed some instructions on users of the reservoir such watering of animals out of the pond by using small troughs and the users have agreed to share the cost in case of need be for any rehabilitation to the reservoir.</p>
<p>2.2.1.2 Upgrading of one water yard into solar system.</p>	<p>The project started this activity by forming water yard management committee composed of 15 members (2 youth male, 2 youth female, 7 adult male and 4 adult females) and had been well oriented and equipped with skills to undertake the responsibility of management and operation of this property in terms of the operational staff (guards, technicians, and fees collectors).</p> <p>Following the formation of the mentioned committee the project managed to upgrade the water yard at Gawray village by establishing Solar power system targeting 450 HHs (2700 individual) and around 500 units of animals, in addition to other people passing the village for different reasons. The work done is as following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fencing steel tower and water tank: 4 meters high with capacity of 20 cubic meters. • Fixed dual energy using solar slides: 10 slides each 280 WAT or using engine 18 HP.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established water supply for beneficiaries: water taps for HH Jerricans or other small handed tools, animal water troughs and animal carts. providing a water pipe in length of approximately four hundred meters to link the water source with the elevated water tank. <p>After completion of the water station, the formed water committee took its role effectively to oversee the management of the water station in terms of organizing the consumer's water and for the sustainability of the water station, the committee had introduced a fee of 1,000 pounds per household per month to contribute into serving the water station. This amount is for payment of the guard and for the technician who run the water station and assume the regular maintenance.</p> <p>It worth to mentioning that the consultant for the end of project evaluation visited the site and found it quite organized and well-functioning and serving the entire community throughout the day, and having discussion with the water committee, they have informed that the water station is providing the community with approximately 60 cubic meters every day, however based on total population this amount of water is capable to provide 20 liters per person per day which is quite good based on sphere standards of water consumption per person per day in such communities, bearing in mind that the common accepted minimum quantity promoted by Sphere Standards is 15 liters per person per day.</p>
<p>2.2.1.3 Repair of 5 existing Hand Pumps (HPs).</p>	<p>Five hand pumps were rehabilitated in collaboration with SOS Sahel the project partner exist in Girgo, Marlong, Numo, Delli and Barg. The work done consists of repairing the pumps and fencing. The expected beneficiaries are around 500 HHs (3000 individual). Through close follow-up to these HPs found that are functioning well effective serving the pastoralists community as well as farmers in the area during farming season. Having well-functioning HPs had impacted positively on women and children that reduced burden and time for collecting water as they used to go far distance to bring water.</p>
<p>2.2.1.4 Pasture broadcasting along 1500 Hectares.</p>	<p>Mapped and identified four sites for pasture seeds broadcasting these are Jaldama, Umshalil, Dwoeir and Fago villages covered two types (Abu ASABY and BEGAIL) pasture seeds 250 Kg BEGAIL and 1000 Kg Abu ASABY in area of 1500 Hector in pasture area.</p> <p>The objective of this activity is to increase the quality of pasture in marginalized areas through the</p>

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	<p>broadcasting of palatable pasture seeds over 1,500 hectares that to reduce conflict between farmers and pastoralist during harvesting period by subsidizing the livestock away from farming land, in addition to that application of pasture seeds in the area for the coming rainy seasons.</p> <p>The outcome of this activity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The four areas were fully enriched with pastures of these types of the germination of ABU ASABY 90% and BEGAIL 40%. - The four areas become more interested by herders for being there during harvesting period.
<p>2.2.1.5 Demarcation of 60 kilometres animal migratory route.</p>	<p>The main animal migratory route cross Kabkabiya locality from South in Wadi Barie to North Wadi Gadara. Its width is 100 meters and 60 km long. This route was demarcated by DCPSF phase one & two 2013 to 2017. The project managed to revive this demarcation by reinstalling 70 demarcation poles using galvanized steel pole diameter 3 inches and the height 2 meters filled with concrete cement to avoid destruction in future. The process of the work was done with full coordination with Agriculture department at locality (pasture and fodder sector) and animal route committee at locality level in addition to community mobilization and consultation (all villages along the animal route) 10 villages and Damra) to ensure the community acceptance for the pastoralist not exceed the limit of animal route and for farmers not expand the cultivation within the route to avoid conflicts between them. However, this activity had linked the villagers' leaders as well as the pastoralist with locality committee for coordination and collaboration for maintaining the animal route. Now along the migratory route, the signs are clearly visible for pastoralist and farmers with three colors: red indicates that the area has farms, yellow can be animals resting place, and white is pasture area.</p>
<p>2.2.1.6 Establishment of 3 animals watering ponds.</p>	<p>The project team had managed to successfully complete the establishment of 3 animal water ponds in Galdama, Birka B village and Dewir villages. These water ponds situated in grazing lands extremely far away from farming lands aiming to avail water source for the pastoralists to avoid competing farmers over water use that to reduce conflict between each other's; the dimensions of the first one is 60 meters * 60 meters the capacity of reserve water 3600 cubic meter, the others is 85 meters * 40 meters the capacity is 3700 cubic meters.</p> <p>These 3 animal water ponds were planned to store considerable quantity of water for almost 3 months</p>

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	<p>during harvesting and after the rainy season benefiting approximately 17000 animal heads of different types (camels, Goats, Sheep, and donkeys) (3500 animals per each) aiming to reduce potential conflicts usually erupted between farmers and pastoralists during the farming and harvesting period which is positively contributing to peace building.</p>
<p>2.2.2 Rehabilitation and support to 2 local markets; administrative unit, shading area, rehabilitation, cleaning tools, hygiene support, water network.</p>	<p>The project finalized the rehabilitation of two local markets in Girgo and Jawry to benefitting around 9000 HHs in the two markets aimed to contribute into increasing interactions between communities to build peaceful coexisting and contributed into improving the hygienic situation of foods provided for the population. The work done is construction of women shade roofed by zinc sheets and butcher with Mastaba and shade as well as provision of cleaning tools and supplied hand washing facilities. This followed by formation/training of inclusive community committees composed of 1) market management committee (has 17 members; 5 women & 12 men) included all trading types/village around the market, however, the role of this committee is planning and organizing, maintain market property, cleaning and, collecting hygiene fee. 2) The other committee named higher market committee responsible for supervising the market management committee and resolve any dispute in the market.</p> <p>The outcome of this activity; prior to project, both sellers of meat and vegetables were selling their commodities in an open site always susceptible for contaminations, the construction of these sheds have very much contributed into increasing the markets customers and increased the interactions between communities and also increased the levels of possible discussions of matters between communities, both markets had become more attractive for many traders to attend, traders' women & butchers are happy with construction of shelters which protect them from being exposed to sun which might cause serious damage for vegetables/meat as well for the traders themselves. The markets also had become an interaction public domain where different communities meet to discuss various community issues and creating strong social relations leading to social harmony and cohesion in the future and this will reduce conflicts between these communities leading to peace building in the end. On the other hand, the market committees introduced specific fees to be collected from the users of sheds. These fees are paid during market days which are normally once a</p>

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	<p>week. These amounts of money are used for management of the market, specifically in regular cleaning of market using paid persons.</p>
<p>2.2.3 Hand washing facilities in markets and other public areas with hygiene supplies.</p>	<p>To participate in combating CIVID 19 campaigns at Kabkabiya Locality and applying precautionary measures, the project team had managed to manufacture/distribute considerable amount of hand washing facilities (provided 88 hand washing facilities for public areas covering markets, schools, health centres, women literacy classes) as planned in the project implementation plan throughout the first of year project period 2021, (the peak period of spreading the disease). This activity had been implemented in close coordination with other stakeholders concerned and wide consultation with the targeted communities and community leaders including men, women, youth, boys, and girls targeting the project location such as Girgo, Galdama, Umlauta and Jawry benefiting 4500 community members (estimated to be 1000 women, 1000 men, 1500 youth and 1000 boys and girls). As a result of this intervention, hand washing facilities had been widely disseminated among the project beneficiaries in public places promoting community personal hygiene and this had impacted positively towards community fitness and wellbeing building strong resistance against COVID 19 with note that there is no cases being reported amongst the targeted communities.</p>
<p>2.2.4 Provision of Personal Protection Equipment material for service provider.</p>	<p>Taking and considering precautionary measures, the project team had strictly applied personal protection equipment to combat corona virus pandemic widely disseminated during the project cycle such as face masks, sensitizers, soaps, social distancing approach across all project's beneficiaries and for activities undertaken by the project team especially when conducting training workshops and community meetings in addition to public places and secondary schools examination centres during school year 2022, accompanied with community awareness sessions covering more than 10000 people (estimated to be 5000 women including girls, 2000 youth male and 3000 men) associated with 100 community awareness raising sessions. This led to increasing community awareness about COVID 19 precautionary measures which impacted in decreasing number of cases as there is small number of positive cases being reported at the Locality level which clearly indicating the effectiveness of PPE standards application resulting in healthy and safe community lives.</p>

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<p>2.2.5 Participatory Market System Development and supply chain analysis workshops.</p>	<p>The project had managed to successfully conduct Participatory Market System Development (PMSD) workshop hosting 30 participants (20 women including girls, and 10 men including youth) from the targeting communities representing different locations lasting for four consecutive days covering different topics such as marketing skills, negotiation skills and, small business management skills in coordination and collaboration with Kabkabiya Administrative department of the Ministry of Social Welfare and facilitated economic experts from Elfasher University. The objective of the workshop is to provide the participants with knowledge and skills in the field of marketing systems analysis and ways to develop their own market system to improve their business.</p> <p>All participants were well equipped with necessary knowledge and skills regarding PMSD which enabled them to successfully establish their own business later and improving their household income. It is worth to mentioning that 15 participants out of 30 had successfully established and run their own business became petty traders at their local markets contributing to their children health and education expenses.</p>
<p>2.2.6 Training for 40 Village Extension Agents (4 days).</p>	<p>With the objective to support the communities in producing enough food for their families, the project has engaged in training of forty extension agents (20 men and 20 women) representing the 10 targeted communities for four days to enrich their capacities with agricultural techniques, this is to cope with climatic changes, to help communities' access new or improved techniques to increase agricultural productivity and provided them with some agricultural tools to using in conducting some new techniques such as construction of crescent terraces as models in their villages for others to adopted. However, during this workshop participants were equipped with necessary extension techniques, pest control techniques to better serve their communities and different ways for on how to improve and increase their production and productivity. The impact of this activity was observed clearly that farmers started applying these techniques as pests were controlled successfully led to significant increase and improvement of crops productivity which increased agriculture production by about 50% contributing to improve food security stability for the farmers and their families.</p>
<p>2.2.7 Training for 30 Para-Vet. (21 days).</p>	<p>To help communities' access new or improved techniques to increase livestock productivity and improve animals' health, the project conducted</p>

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	<p>Paravent training led by the Ministry of Animal Resources at Kabkabiya locality level who are having vast knowledge and experiences in conducting such trainings for 21 consecutive days targeting total of 30 participants (20 young men, 9 young women, and 1 elder woman) nominated by their communities, representing diverse communities and ethnic groups. The course covered the following topics:</p> <p>1- Theoretical training in animal health and care, animal husbandry – 10 days theories and methodologies.</p> <p>2- Practical training at veterinary clinic in animal nursing, minor surgeries, types and doses of animal drugs, common animal diseases – 6 days.</p> <p>3- Practical training at slaughtering house in healthy meat and healthy slaughtering houses in general – 5 days.</p> <p>The outcome of this activity is that the trainees had indicated the importance of such trainings at their communities which will help them providing some basic awareness and treatment before heading to the only available animal service point in Kabkabiya town, thus dropping off economical cost of transportation and treatment previously paid.</p> <p>One of the very interesting success stories is that out of 30 trainees there is only one elder woman trainee, which indicates the effective participation of youth (regardless of their sex). Youth participation in the project activities and in this case particularly represents 99%, on the other hand 5 trainers from Kabkabiya animal resources administration were participated in the facilitation and only one young man is among them which indicates high rate of effective women participation in the project activities representing 99% in this case.</p> <p>For the first time and after many attempts PA had managed to convince the executive director who had attended the final day ceremony of para vet training to give some authority in coordination with animal health administration to these para vets to investigate the healthiness of meat at their local markets together with native administration and market community committees which can be documented as an innovative success story of this project.</p>
<p>2.2.8 Sessions of organic compost production and use - on job training.</p>	<p>The project conducted the training sessions for organic fertilizer targeted irrigated vegetable farmers in four villages: Um Shalil, Talga Shaban Dwair and Arrenga village to equip the with knowledge, skills and important of using fertilizer and to increase the productivity. These sessions targeted 4 sessions for each village group they used</p>

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	<p>practicing irrigated vegetable production, the targeted beneficiaries were 260 beneficiaries 182 female and 78 males, which had resulted in added new knowledge to local farmer in using safety cheaper and enriching organic fertilizer.</p>
<p>2.2.9 Provision of revolving improved seeds packages for 1000 farmers (350 women for vegetables).</p>	<p>Aiming at empowering farmers especially women farmers economically by increasing their production and productivity, the project provided improved seeds package for 650 farmers for the rain-fed sector in 10 targeted villages with main seeds crops (millet, sorghum, sesame, okra, tomato, and watermelon). Also managed to provide irrigated season improved vegetable seeds packages to 350 female headed households that were practicing irrigated vegetable production in 10 villages with 10 types of vegetables. This support encouraged women to cultivate their own farms or plot land in old women farming groups as in Um Hugara, Margouba A, Margouba B & Shoba also promote their economic empowerment as women development associations in Birka village had cultivated their new women group farm which will enhance their peaceful co-existence and economic collaboration.</p> <p>Through close follow-up and monitoring by the project team the following impact was attained:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Provision of revolving seeds packages for 650 HHs during previous rainy season has shown low production comparing with the quantities of seeds being provided because of the shortages in rainfall and spread out of crops pests prevailing in all targeted project locations, despite all that the bellow statistics had been recorded: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Out of total quantity of rainy season seeds distributed (Sorghum 2600 Kilogram), Millet 1950 Kilogram) and Sesame (325 kilogram) which makes 4875 kilogram in total for those 3 types of seeds distributed. 2. This distribution had resulted in production as follows: (Total sorghum productivity was 10597 Kg in total millet productivity was 2300 Kg in total and total sesame productivity was 398 Kg.
<p>2.2.10 On-job training on the formation of crescent terraces with provision of hand tools (3 terraces each).</p>	<p>Construction of terraces was the most activity appreciated by majority of farmers, it has been described as most suitable tool for increasing the productivities of their crops, therefore the project managed to conduct on job training for construction crescent terraces targeted 200 farmers</p>

DCPSF FINAL REPORTING TEMPLATE

	<p>in 10 targeted villages. This training accompanied with distribution of hand tools for the mentioned trainees (shovel, rake, weeding hoe, axe digging hoe and rope). Each trainee had to conduct at least 3 terraces in his farms to be model for neighbors' farmers to find practical knowledge to be adopted in the area. Most of trained beneficiaries have the interest to continue using terraces for cultivation of their crops.</p>
<p>2.2.11 Repairer of 5 existing Hand Pumps.</p>	<p>Practical action repaired & rehabilitated existing 5 hand pumps (Um Shalil, Birka Almanara, Hilylat and Tura villages) the targeted beneficiaries for these hand pumps is 500 Household (3000 Individuals, benefiting pastoralist as well farmers in the area during farming season this reduced the time for collecting water for women & children.</p>
<p>2.2.12 Establishment of 2 shallow wells.</p>	<p>The project had managed to successfully completed the establishment of 2 shallow wells in close coordination with rural water corporation at Kabkabiya locality through holding series of community consultation meetings and technical water quality assessments resulted in community consensus to form community water user committee composed of 12 members (8 men and 4 women) including all villages benefitting from this shallow wells to ensure sustainability through effective management and positive interaction contributing to peace building one semi-mini water yard by provision of water engine pump, 500 meters of polythene pipe, generator room, water elevated tank, water valves, tap stands for human drinking, water basin for animal use in addition to fence and all other needed accessories under close technical supervision by WES at Kabkabiya locality in Telga Shabban village located 15 kilometres north west Kabkabiya town, this water points benefiting another two villages (Hasaban Damra & Matawee village).</p> <p>The other one is open hand dug well without motorization for due to limited water table in addition to budget reason. In general, a source of water was secured by using the bucket for the village in Arrenga village about 45 Kilometres Southwest of Kabkabya town.</p> <p>These 2 water sources were planned to benefit approximately 2400 individuals (1272 Female & 1128 male) by providing safe and healthy clean water, in addition to approximately 3000 animal heads each of different types (Camels, goats, Sheep and donkeys) allowing smooth social interaction between diverse communities leading to social harmony serving peace building process.</p>

DCPSF FINAL REPORTING TEMPLATE

<p>2.2.13 Training workshop on natural forest management.</p>	<p>The project had managed to successfully conduct two days training workshop in close coordination with Forest National Cooperation (FNC) at locality level through agreed upon selection criteria set forth hosting 50 participants (10 women & 40 men) representing 10 project targeted villages on natural forest management covering the following topics:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Introduction of environment and natural resources management concept. 2. Importance of natural forests for the villagers' community in terms of economic, agricultural and health. 3. Importance of grazing land and the role of community in management. 4. Water source and their linking with forest. 5. Tree seedlings production techniques. 6. Networking of natural forest management committees at locality level. <p>The workshop was facilitated by the head of Forest National Cooperation Mr. Mohammed and another co-facilitator from FNC at Kabkabiya locality in Kabkabiya town from 29th – 30th June 2022 allowing diverse communities to interact and acquire common understanding of natural forest management.</p> <p>This workshop was anticipated to bridge the awareness gap regarding the importance of natural forests existence and the negative impacts of improper management of these forests at grass roots level leading to community awareness raising campaigns and networking of diverse communities in community consensus contributing to peace building.</p>
<p>2.2.14 Wadi bank stabilization through planting.</p>	<p>Following series of community consultation meetings in all project's targeted areas assessing how many farms being affected by floods and land erosion it was came to an agreement for introducing plantings that to contribute to stabilization of land erosion along the Wadi bank.</p> <p>Through rapid assessment it was found that almost one kilometre of farms along Margouba cluster was affected and potential for stabilization in addition to another one kilometre of farms found to be affected along Fuldung cluster in Wadi Bari, hence an agreement was reached between the project and farmers to adapt seedlings multiplication methodology while conducting this activity (distribution of 600 tree seedlings of Vetiver plant) so that farmers might repeat the same experience in the future if needed. However, 150 farmers (60 of them female) had implemented the multiplication methodology which enables them to share these seedlings with neighbouring villages and even with</p>

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	<p>neighbouring (Saraf Omra and Sereif localities) in which the communities showed great interest and willingness to utilize these wadi bank stabilization approach which will protect their remaining farms from being affected by floods and land erosion resulting in reduction of production and productivity.</p>
<p>2.2.15 Rehabilitation and support of one central nurseries for production of seedlings.</p>	<p>The objective of this activity is to create well establish nursery to be a major source for production and distribution of different types of trees and fruits seedlings, having consultation with Kabkabiya forest department in this regards it was come to agreement by all to support and rehabilitation of forest central nursery that can be able to response to the community needs. However, the project successfully managed to rehabilitate the mentioned centre and handed over FNC department at Kabkabiya, able to produce above 60000 of different types of seedlings, enough to cover needs of the sub-nurseries within the locality and other neighbouring localities.</p>
<p>2.2.16 Rehabilitation of 2 community nurseries.</p>	<p>The project had managed to successfully completed rehabilitation of two community nurseries, one in Umlauta village which had been constructed by Practical Action in 2017 during the implementation of the second DCPSF funded project located about 10 Kilometers North west of Kabkabiya town and the other one in Fuldung village which had been constructed with Kabkabiya Small Holders Charitable Society project in 2015 funded by Oxfam GB in close coordination with Forest National Cooperation at Kabkabiya level by conducting series of community consultation meetings as well as orientation sessions in nursery community management and tree seedlings production resulted in formation of community nurseries committees composed of 8 members each (3 women & 5 men) and after agreement reached with the committee to be fully responsible for protection and management of the nursery to produce tree seedlings. The following inputs were provided by the project:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Shading net for tree seedlings (Um Luata & Fuldung). 2. Rehabilitation of open dug well for watering seedlings (Um Luata & Fuldung). 3. Different types of tree seeds upon their request to provide total of 30000 tree seedlings. 4. Tree seedlings bags. 5. Water pump for withdrawing water from the well (Um Luata). 6. Gabion wire fencing for Umlauta nursery.

DCPSF FINAL REPORTING TEMPLATE

	<p>both nurseries started production of tree seedlings by the community themselves managed to produce 8000 tree seedlings at Umluata and 18000 at Fuldung which expected to benefit 1000 farmers with green fencing trees, fruit trees and shade trees.</p>
<p>2.2.17 Women training in hide production with provision of equipment's and in-kind supplies.</p>	<p>The project conducted training workshop for women in hide production with provision of in-kind supplies for 5 consecutive days which target total of 90 women (60 pastoral women, 30 sedentary women) including (60 young women & 30 elder women) representing diverse communities and ethnic groups, conducted by reputable expert in hide production training covering the following topics:</p> <p><i>Day1:</i> Making Ragabia which used for decorating internal nomad tents.</p> <p><i>Day2:</i> Making (Hadanat) which used as carpets in Nomadic areas.</p> <p><i>Day3:</i> Making (bit Elbadia & savannah) which used as beautification for nomadic women on their necks.</p> <p><i>Day4:</i> Making (Jebel Mara & Abrum Ainak): which used for decorating tents and camels during social occasions.</p> <p><i>Day5:</i> Making Jebel Amer & Labab: which used for decorating horses during social occasions and festivals.</p> <p>The outcome of this activity is that sedentary and pastoralist women were socially interacted during the training course exchanging different experiences and traditions which will promote community cohesion through building personal relations reflected to the advantage of them.</p> <p>Through close follow-up and support by the project team and encouraging women to continue this activity, two hid production groups were formed, one at Hager village composed of six women and the other at Hassaboun village compose of 6 women also. These groups now are progressing a bit slow because the hide production market is seasonal and of low capacity relying on marriage occasions only, though within the first five months managed to make some profits from selling their products (200,000 SDG by Hager group and 300,000 SDG by Hassboun group).</p>
<p>2.2.18 Women training in agro processing with provision of equipment's in-kind supplies.</p>	<p>To support women to generate income for contribute to their food security the project conducted women training in agro-processing with provision of in-kind supplies and equipment for 5 days which targeted (40 sedentary women, 20 pastoral women) including (40 young women, 20 elder women) facilitated by reputable agro-</p>

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	<p>processing training consultant with long experience training history covering the following topics:</p> <p>Day1: Making Juice from local products.</p> <p>Day2: Drying local products (Onion, Okraetc.).</p> <p>Day3: Making different types of bread & cakes.</p> <p>Day4: Making soups of lentil and vegetables.</p> <p>Day5: Making complete set of nutrient meal.</p> <p>The outcome of this activity is that these women groups had socially interacted and built very good personal relations in such a way that will build sustainable social cohesion and promoting community stability, in addition to that the project had supported establishment of two women groups composed of (4 young women, 3 elder women each) by providing required in-kind supplies and equipment with total cost 1,355 USD to establish their own business entity as group income generation activity utilizing their capacity building gained from this training.</p> <p>The project is closely monitoring their performance expecting long lasting impact on their living standards and household income beyond the project cycle. This will enhance community peaceful coexistence and stability process.</p> <p>The project is closely monitoring their performance expecting long lasting impact on their living standards and household income beyond the closure of the project.</p>
<p>2.2.19 Women training in marketing and entrepreneurship.</p>	<p>In line with women empowerment and equip them with skills in business management, the project had managed to conduct women training in marketing and entrepreneurship through inclusive community mobilization/consultations by applying set of specific selection criteria including but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active women with basic marketing experience. • Already established their own business. • Having basic trading/ accounting knowledge. • Selected by their communities for this training. <p>According to the above-mentioned criteria and after community consultation meetings 60 women had been nominated by their communities during general community meetings to attend this training which has taken place over 6 days (3 days per each) from 26th to 31st May 2022 in Kabkabiya town. A capable economic and accounting consultant from Elfasher university Dr. Ismael Mohammed Dafalla was hired to facilitate this workshop who had shown very high standard of training professionalism impressing the participants who felt very satisfied</p>

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	<p>with the methodology and training materials provided making commitments to utilize this knowledge and skills for improving their small-scale business.</p> <p>The topics covered in these trainings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of micro business. • Planning management of micro-business. • Basic of entrepreneurship concept. • Marketing techniques of micro-business product. • Sources of financing micro-business. • Micro business feasibility studies.
<p>2.2.20 Development and production of knowledge product around demarcation for peace building.</p>	<p>In order to raise awareness of pastoralists who use the migratory routes and as well as better management and control to reduce conflict between framers and pastoralists, the project held five consecutive community consultation meetings including native administration, government bodies at locality level discussing the most useful way to conduct this activity and they have all agreed that there should be development of knowledge product in words and pictures to be fixed along the animal migratory route to ensure literate and illiterate farmers and pastoralists are able to read/understand the importance of this migratory route, therefore sign boards had been designed in two types (8 big signboards with written messages and drawings fixed properly near the residential areas/markets and smaller signboards had been designed with written/drawing messages fixed/welded properly right on the top of migratory route metal poles. below are the massages written on big and small signboards:</p> <p><u><i>A. Big signboards:</i></u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Commitment of using the migratory route will sustain the community stabilization. - Farmers and pastoralists are strongly urged to maintain the migratory route borders. - Protecting the migratory route will promote your respect of others. - It is mandatory for pastoralists to move through the demarcated migratory route. - It is forbidden for farmers to farm within the migratory route demarcated borders. - Migratory route poles are the only identification borders approved for usage. - Proper utilization and protection of migratory route means reduction of conflicts. <p><u><i>B. Small signboards:</i></u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Farmers and pastoralists are equally responsible of migratory route sustainability. - Farmers and pastoralists are brothers and sisters living peacefully utilizing the same plot of land.

DCPSF FINAL REPORTING TEMPLATE

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Migratory route was demarcated for the equal benefit of both farmers and pastoralists. - Destruction of migratory route signboards will exacerbate conflicts between farmers & pastoralists. - Peaceful co-existence will be achieved by proper utilization of migratory route. - All community members are responsible for protecting migratory route from destruction. - Farming is of the same importance as grazing. <p>The outcome of this activity is that farmers and pastoralists had become very vigilant and easily recognizing the animal migratory route as well as the importance of such animal route which will contribute positively towards reduction of conflict. In addition to that, farmers and pastoralists had shown their gratitude and dedication towards protecting this migratory route, it is the only tool contributing towards reduction of conflicts especially between farmers and pastoralists during harvest season and this will lead to. successful social interaction and harmony.</p>
<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>2.3.1 Organize 10 awareness raising sessions for women and men in FGM & harm practices and early marriage.</p>	<p>During the project live the team had managed to conduct 10 female genital mutilation & harmful practices awareness sessions targeting project villages and some outreach neighbouring villages in Kabkabiya locality aiming at combating the bad and harmful habits amongst the targeted communities and then cover all over the community at the locality levels. This activity had started with inclusive community sensitization/mobilization meetings assessing some of the harmful practices (female genital mutilation and early marriage) normally exercised among the community through which 10 villages had been recognized as the most communities practicing these social habits, then an expert reproductive health consultant was hired by the project to conduct awareness sessions for 50 individuals from Morlong, Margouba, Hilaila, Ardashouf and Matawi villages (29 female 21 male) on (early marriage/harmful practices and Female Genital Mutilation).</p>
<p>2.3.2 Formation/activation meetings for 10 women development associations at villages levels.</p>	<p>Successfully the project managed to form 10 Women Development Association (WDAs). The objective behind this activity is to address the women category affairs and play vital role to mobilize and activate women in the targeted communities to play their role towards sustainable development in their villages.</p>

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	<p>The formed WDAs composed of the following bodies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - General assembly which includes all women of the village above 18 years old regardless their race, religion, tribes, or ethnic groups. - Board of directors composed of 15 members, executive board composed of 11 members. <p>With the project team support all these Women Development Association have been registered under the Social Welfare Department at Kabkabiya level and now all of them are well active taking their role in women's organizations that mobilize women to play their role towards sustainable.</p>
<p>2.3.3 Four training courses for Women Development Associations (WDAs).</p>	<p>Following the formation of the four Women Development Associations (WADs) and to build their capacities and skills to take the role efficiently, the project team conducted four training workshops for 13 days targeting 30 women members of the Development Associations (25 young women and 5 elder women) including (20 pastoral women and 10 sedentary women), representing the influential members, including the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chairpersons of the Associations. • Secretaries of the Associations. • Financial secretaries of the Associations. <p>These workshops were facilitated by reputable expert from Elfasher University, covering the following topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ToT in Managerial skills (including office management, basic accounting and records keeping) – 5 days. • ToT in Activating women role and participation in peacebuilding – 3 days. • ToT in Communication and negotiation skills for peacebuilding. – 3 days. • ToT in Gender based violence and ways for elimination – 2 days. <p>The outcome of this activity, is that those participants who are representing their respective women associations were fully equipped with the knowledge and skills required for managing women development associations effectively to serve women rights and advocate for community issues, furthermore Practical Action had successfully managed in close coordination with social welfare administration to officially register these Associations which enables them to legally operate and lead any development process at their communities level which will directly contributing to sustainable development goals.</p>
<p>2.3.4 Support to women and youth literacy classes (provision of shelter</p>	<p>In coordination and collaboration with Kabkabiya Adult Education of the State Ministry of Education, for the sake of empowering women category in the</p>

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<p>and stationery) - specially for pastoral women.</p>	<p>project area, the project has constructed 10 sheds (one shed per targeted village) to be used as classrooms for teaching the women with the objective to raise their capacity. The project supported all of them as literacy classes with different requirements such as blackboard, teachers' chairs, plastic mats, water tank, hand washing and learning stationary such as handbooks, pencils chalk creating health education environment and linked them with adults learning department.</p> <p>In close coordination and full collaboration with Kabkabiya Adult Education Department these classes were provided with technical consultation and advice for teachers in addition to support with books. As more than 300 women were learned and studied the basic literacy.</p> <p>For the running of these classes the communities took the responsibility to pay the teacher's incentives and running costs such as water, cleaning, repairment...etc. while the Adult Education Department took the responsibility of providing technical management and monitoring as well as offering certificates for the graduates.</p> <p>It is worth to mentioning that beside these literacy classes kindergartens and preschools for children less than 6 years were established to be run with coordination with these class as both were run at the constructed sheds; the literacy classes work at the morning while the kindergartens being run at evening period using the same classes and furniture.</p>
<p>2.3.5 Advocacy conference at locality level for the importance of women participation in the peace, accompanied with exhibition and production of related visibility material (scarfs, bags and accessories).</p>	<p>The project successfully organized one women advocacy conference accompanied by exhibition at locality level, the conference lasted for four days from 12th to 15th December 2022 and 200 participants (150 women & 50 men) had attended including CBRMs members, women development Association members, women IGAs group's members, Kabkabiya Women Association Network in addition to executive director of the locality and government administrations at locality level, native administration, farmers representatives, pastoralists representatives.</p> <p>Two Scientific papers were presented by provisional women activists the first in day one under the title: (Historical women rights negligence) and the other in day two (importance of women protection network in Kabkabiya) and deeply being discussed.</p> <p>Furthermore, an exhibition consists of 2 wings one for hide production and the other for food - processing was attached to this conference for 4</p>

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	<p>days where women made products were displayed for exchanging livelihood experiences with each other.</p> <p>The result of the conference came out with initiative of importance of formation of women protection network and supported with the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Support with legal activists. ○ Creation of partnership with other similar groups at state and central level. ○ Providing financial support. ○ Capacity building for community in human and women rights.
<p>2.3.6 Production of radio 4 episodes specifically to promote women participation and highlight inspiring experience.</p>	<p>During the year one as it was planned, the project in coordination with Beladi radio station produced and broadcasted two of radio episodes reached the 10 targeted communities in specifically as well as covering Kabkabiya locality and some states of the Sudan to promote women participation in peace building. The outcome of this activity is that it had been broadcasted and listened to almost all over Sudan including project targeted areas and feedback that had come to us (project staff) through phone calls from many parts of Sudan which indicate they are very impressed and committed to support peace building process, encouraging us to repeat such innovative peace building methodologies whenever possible which might be role model for other projects intended in future.</p> <p>During the year two the plan was changed as two radio episodes were changed to become two theatres show in public markets (Girgo market) and this because the only radio functioning in Kabkabiya had experienced technical problems and stopped broadcasting for long period and still not working which could be considered as major project implementation challenge. Villagers attended were about 200 women & 150 men in addition to 150 school children from (Mastariyha, Birka, Nogodiya, Hagar aswad, Galdama and Agero, Snabil and Gemaiza villages). The result of this activity is that women had committed to advocate for their rights through women empowerment activities as well as promoting peaceful co-existence and conflict resolution skills beyond the project life cycle.</p>
<p>Output 4: Improved networking, coordination and learning between local and state-level peacebuilding institutions</p>	
<p>Output Activity</p>	<p>Result</p>
<p>2.4.1 Organize locality level peace conferences.</p>	<p>The project had conducted one peace conference in Kabkabiya locality on Thursday 15th of December 2022, the beneficiaries attended were 190 participants (100 women and 90 men) including CBRMs members, Higher Peace Committee</p>

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	<p>members Women Development Associations members, women activists, native administration, NNGOs, INGOs, Un agencies operating in the locality, Executive Director, Government Administration at locality level, Executive Director of Saraf Omra locality and Executive Director of Elseraif locality to achieve the following objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1- Reduction of conflicts and building trust and confidence between diverse range of communities. 2- Analyzing root causes of conflict through community participatory approach. 3- Dissemination of peace culture among communities. 4- Coordination of different efforts between peace actors in the locality. 5- Advocating for peace building issues seeking support for projects. <p>All present concluded the manifestation of conflict in Kabkabiya locality as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Looting and robbery on the roads inside and outside the city, using weapons and motor pikes. ○ Occupation of farms by others, which causes conflicts at the beginning of the farming season each year. ○ Chasing offenders in a single tribal manner may lead to tribal conflicts. ○ The spread, promotion, and use of drugs among young people and the accompanying violence. ○ Damage to farms during the harvest season by pastoralists. <p>Conference recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The government and the Authorities must play their role in showing the force of law, protecting civilians, and combating negative phenomena such as carrying illegal weapons and drugs. ○ Civil administrations and society must unite and work together to prevent and confront any attempts to divide communities, adhere to peaceful coexistence, and prevent strife. ○ The need to continue spreading the culture of peace and creating more peace-building projects in the locality, as Kabkabiya is one of the most fragile areas. ○ Support youth with livelihood projects.
<p>2.4.2 Activations meetings for 18 existing CBOs (CBRMs) (3 represent the three targeted clusters) reforming.</p>	<p>With the objective of activating and linking with the previous 18 CBRMs, project had managed to organize monthly meetings for all existing CBRMs during the year two of the project cycle (more</p>

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	<p>than 12 meetings) where they have discussed networking and advocacy issues at locality level through utilization of early warning system in place. However, in each meeting attendants were 30 participants (10 female & 20 male) representing the 28 CBRMs functioning in the locality enhancing coordination and share of experiences in addition to coordination with the Rainy Season Protection Committee and the Head of Native Administration as well as Executive Director of the locality.</p> <p>The outcome of this activity is as following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At locality level, there has become a community mechanism that can manage conflicts at the local level and undertake reconciliation initiatives in all villages. - It has local partners from all tribal ethnicities in the region. - The most tangible outcome of this activity is the link created between the (Rainy Season Protection Committee chaired by Head of Native Administration) has contributed to immediate and adequate response by these peace actors to settle different types of disputes erupted frequently all over Kabkabiya locality. - CBRMs are consolidating monthly reports and present them during the meeting as well as discussing unresolved issues and exchange success stories and lessons learned during the month and stating types of support needed from other CBRMs (If any) promoting advocacy concept required.
<p>2.4.3 Managerial refresher trainings for new and existing CBOs (trainings on finance, leadership, and others)</p>	<p>The project team had managed to conduct two training workshops during the period from 9th to 16th June 2022 for four days each through mobilization during monthly meetings dividing them into 2 groups of participants upon their request for newly formed/existing CBOs/CBRMs hosting 60 participants representing total of 20 members (15 male & 5 female) representing the newly formed CBRMs during this project, in addition to 40 members (35 male & 5 female) representing 18 existing CBOs/CBRMs previously formed during 2014/2017 DCPSF funded projects.</p> <p>The objective of this training workshop is to improve and enhance skills of the participants in management and leadership and share the experience with previous CBRMs that create capable bodies to contribute to peace building.</p> <p>The workshops were facilitated by a capable management consultant from Kabkabiya Smallholders' Charity Society.</p> <p>The topics covered during these four days training workshop are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic finance and accounting. • Leadership skills.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning management • Records keeping. • Meeting management and community mobilization skills. • Time management. <p>The outcome of this activity all CBOs (CBRMs) have capacity and skills to manage their committees and mobilize their community to resolve their cases.</p>
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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

The project area has been inhabited by several ethnicities sharing same available resources to meet their livelihood requirements. The project has carefully considered the discrepancies among the targeted communities. Project activities have targeted all population residing in the area regardless of their ethnicity’s affiliations. These included males & females, different ethnicities, different communities, and so forth. This has been more obvious in distribution of project activities which covered all project areas with consideration to actual needs of each community. For instance, the intervention in water has targeted communities of high need to such kind of interventions. It targeted the nomadic communities which are remotely located and at the same time their remotely location is in favour of avoiding frictions with farmers. Discussions with communities have shown consensus of communities on project interventions and its distribution in the entire project areas.

The project has to great extent contributed into providing an opportunity to women category to participate in implementation of project objectives with specific efforts to participate in resolving local problems side by side with male category. The project has managed to empower the female category. As example the participation of female category in income generating activities, literacy program.

Inclusion of women, youth, pastoralists, and farmers as well as environmental issues.

Please provide specific examples with numbers of those included.

We believe that women are an important category that can play vital role for peace building and spreading peace culture, this why the project had paid special focused on empowering women category through couple of interventions putting **53%** of women representation in most of the activities implemented and even higher in some activities such as provision of irrigated improved seeds packages for 350 female headed households (150 girls & 200 women) (output2) in which women were represented by **100%**. Involved village women in women issues such as FGM 100% women participated in FGM advocacy awareness sessions. In addition to formation of civil society organizations specifically for women to tackle their own affairs, as complementary to this the project has initiated conduct of training sessions on illiteracy programs. This has contributed into learning of considerable number of females in each village. (Already one of the villages has graduated one batch of 37 women in Arenga village). Also, the project has designed an activity of training women in hand crafts aiming for helping women to acquire knowledges and techniques for increasing their income through income generating activities. In this regard the women category in nomadic communities have acquired skills to improve their traditional hand craft making and market their products as source of income for the women in which many women have reported that they have benefited from this activity and already engaged in making products using their acquired knowledges and market them in the local markets. Many of them have already generated income from this business. This is beside conduct training sessions on food processing, as women have been trained on how to process food using the available

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materials in their respective areas as women have informed that the training sessions and acquired knowledge's on how to process food.

Section 5 – Partnerships (500-word limit)

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

The project has been jointly implemented by the client and local implementing partner. SOS Sahel is a strategic implementing partner to this project; it has been contracted by Practical Action to carry out specific activities outlined in implementation plan of activities. SOS Sahel has been working in the area for quite long period, it has good knowledge about the context in the area based in its interaction with the communities in many aspects related to conflict management and management of natural resources. These merits have given SOS Sahel to be able to perform outstanding work. SOS Sahel has covered range of issues included level of implementation as it was mostly mandated for dissemination of peace culture message through radio using local languages, rehabilitation of a reservoir (Haffir), upgrading and rehabilitation of one water yard and supply it with solar energy system, repair of five hand pumps, broadcasting of pasture seeds along 1500 Hectares, rehabilitation of 60 Kilometers of livestock migratory route, establishment of three animals watering ponds, organizing of ten sessions for awareness raising sessions of women and men in FGM and early marriage, and organizing of peace conference at locality level. PA & SOS Sahel had also initiated new partnerships with similar community-based organizations especially women led initiatives and charitable Associations, National non-governmental organizations, International non-governmental organizations as well as United Nations Agencies operating in the project area to enhance effective, efficient, and useful coordination, cooperation, avoiding overlapping and maximizing the benefits of activities to ensure effective accountability, credibility.

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

Regarding implementation of project activities, there is no significant challenges were reported, rather the implementation of activities has been properly implemented due to collaboration of all project stakeholders. However, some challenges were faced during the implementation period as following:

- Peace committees which are the core components of this project are facing challenges of logistical support (their own transportation) to help in moving swiftly to different areas to resolve the raised cases before they get escalated.
- Continuous devaluation of national currency against hard currency has resulted in fluctuation and high increases in prices of material and cost of services, which mitigated by purchasing and repositioning project's suppliers ahead of time.
- Very low or lack of community awareness on peacebuilding and peaceful coexistence which had been mitigated by maximizing the community outreach activities.
- Nonexistence of radio broadcasting stations at locality level adapted theatre show to conduct awareness messages.

Key lessons learnt during the implementation of the project

- The project has timely implemented the project activities. This has results into early impacts of project interventions, especially about rehabilitation of Haffir for nomadic communities, formation of civil society organization which reflected into implementation of literacy sessions and implementation of income generating activities.

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- The experienced and committed team workers including the implementing partner that has been reflected on almost full implementation of project activities according to project planned timelines with exception of one activity.
- Perfect identification of real needs of targeted communities: This has been impacted on rehabilitation of a Haffir in Jebel Sei which managed to isolate animals from attacking farms and reduced tensions between farmers and herders.
- Accumulation experiences of client, implementing partners, and staff have accelerated and facilitated the implementation process and positively contributed into timely and efficiently completion of project activities.
- Pre-positioning of project supplies whenever possible and put tight and flexible procurement plans to respond to unexpected changes as well as utilizing the previous pools of local contractors encouraging them to apply for open tenders.
- Established good relations with project beneficiaries to reduce security risks in the field.
- Utilize market days to send and receive messages to and from project beneficiaries to reduce cost and avoid movements during insecurity period.
- Clearly explain the scarcity of resources to the community to avoid misunderstanding.

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

Sustainability concerns the flow of benefits after the project has been completed. Some project impacts may have high impact and low sustainability, or low impact and high sustainability or any other combination these elements. Both impact and sustainability analysis are best done after project completion to give the opportunity to evaluate the real change.

The project communities/ beneficiaries are well equipped with reasonable level of information and awareness provided to them through the project awareness activities such as the general forums and specific training sessions provided by the project. The project has already invested in elements which considered as real need to community members. Given the fact that the project area was not being under focus of government, the project area is lacking basic needs such as water, education health facilities, agricultural inputs, etc..

The project has prioritized its interventions on some of these deficiencies which very much welcomed by targeted communities. For instance, the investment on water, the project has rehabilitated a reservoir (Haffir) in a remote with plenty of range and pastures and away from farms of sedentary communities. This is in addition to rehabilitation of hand pumps in scattered areas and established water of water station with solar energy and elevated tank in an area quite populated. For the sustainability of these activities the project has taken the lead in formation of local committees to take the responsibility of managing these projects with the objective of their sustainability. For instance, the communities around the reservoir (Haffir) which used by nomadic communities has established a committee from users/ beneficiaries of the Haffir. The plan was included overall management of the reservoir through organizing the users in specific days to water their animals and already have a plan for maintenance of this Haffir if need be, using their own resources. This could be evaluated as announcement of ownership which is quite good and indicates potentiality of sustainability.

The peace committees have been established at the village level and culminated by central committee to resolve the problems in the area through local mechanisms which is highly accepted by the communities. Formation of central committee has strengthened the village committee and increased the possibility of sustainability due to high need of communities for peace and sustainability.

In summary some of the project interventions have high degree of sustainability, these include water specifically the Hafirs, peace committees, and markets.

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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.

Regarding the exit strategy, the project had prepared clear exit strategy plan since the design of the project as following:

- Close coordination with the State line Ministries and State Humanitarian Aid Commissioner (HAC) as it is the first pillar for handing over the project assets like water stations, Haffir and, hand pumps (HPs) smoothly to related government bodies and local communities.
- Ensure effective and efficient management of the handed over project by both government bodies and local communities. This was stated in the implementation plan through building the capacities of both in management and technical skills as well as forming management committees like water committee, literacy management committee, local markets management committees...etc.
- linking /optimizing the CBRMs and other natural resources management committees, with native administration and local authorities to ensure sustainability was smoothly processed throughout the project cycle.
- Completing official hand over process for all hard components of the project assets to government was strictly ensured before the end of the project.

It is worth to mentioning that this strategy was implemented by 100% during the project cycle and example; now all water projects were handed over to the Kabkabiya Water Corroboration and the water committees to be managed with smooth collaboration, literacy classes handed over to the department of Adult Education at Kabkabiya and now are running in close collaboration with the community as all teachers from and within the communities. CBRMs were linked with the Kabkabiya Higher Peace Committee and the Rainy Season Protection Committee and taking their roles and responsibility in smooth harmony. Women also being organized in income generation groups (food processing and hide production) and now are functioning very well. The rehabilitated local market was handed over to the management committee with loose coordination with Kabkabiya locality taking their roles and responsibility efficiently.

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

- For future planning should focus on expanding basic needs to larger communities in the project area who still suffering from lack of services, such as rehabilitation of water sources and construction of new ones. These are sources potential for interactions between communities and peaceful coexistence.
- Support of Peace Higher Committee with logistical support to be able to reach the communities in case of any problem erupted in any area before it gets escalated.
- Future planning should focus on more supporting beneficiaries on farming specially irrigated farming along the valleys. This would require proper planning on suitable crops and formation of marketing corporations.
- Future planning should consider construction of additional reservoirs for nomadic communities through clear agreements with landowners.
- Future planning should focus on empowering economically and in leadership and discission making women particularly pastoralists women and youth.
- Expand project intervention to other uncovered areas in the locality at lease by formation of CBRMs and network the with the existing 28th ones.

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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:

Case 1:

One of the very interesting peaceful co-existence initiative led by 4 members of our newly 10 formed CBRMs chairpersons namely Mohammed Yagoub & Mariam Adam who are the chairperson & secretary of Telga shabaan CBRM and the other is Third Bashar Birra & Yusra Abdalla Bugul who are the chairperson & secretary of Damrat Hassaboun CBRM in Margouba cluster during which they have called for an inclusive community meeting for all neighbouring villages shortly after the recent sudden conflict over farming erupted in GOZ Matawi and it is not the only conflict erupted for the same reason, it was widely noticed that since the eruption of Darfur crises traditional land ownership/administration had becoming one of the very critical challenges/ instigation factor leading to blood shades among diverse communities and the reason behind these clashes is the historical allocation of Darfur lands by Mr. More during the colonial year in 1943 which gives some tribes the power of land possession/administration.

This allocation had dramatically changed during the eruption of Darfur crises where the historical heritage of land transferred by force to new arrivals who had been classified as Ex- Elbashir regime alliances, the exacerbation had turned into paying one third of crops produced by returnees who were initially the historical landlords.

Our above mentioned CBRMs members had made significant breakthrough in this regard by calling for community consultation meetings to discuss this issue of compulsory paying one-third of production by historical landlords (returnees) to the newcomers (Alliance).

The initiative was successfully led by our mentioned CBRMs members with technical and logistics support from Practical Action & SOS-Sahel resulting in allowing some returnees from paying the one-third share which should be considered as advanced step towards solving one of the most complicated issues facing all Darfur citizens.

Case 2:

Rehabilitation of Haffir in Jebel Sei:

Prior to project interventions water was the main issue and specifically for the nomadic communities who are rearing large number of different animals' species including cattle, sheep, goats, and camels. Nomadic communities and farmers were competing in the same resource which is the valleys were farmers are cultivating their crops and irrigate them through lifting water from shallow wells along the valleys. At the same time the nomadic communities also bring their animals to these valleys to water them. This was always creating sort of tensions between nomadic communities and farmers because the animals are always attacking the crops due to proximity of water sources to crops fields. This situation was continued for quite long time without logical solution.

This project has made practical attempt by rehabilitating water sources in areas away from field crops. This has very much contributed into resolving the problems between nomadic communities and farmers which continued for long time without solution. The End of project evaluation team has visited site of the rehabilitated water source in Jebel Sei which is Condora Haffir. The location of rehabilitated water source is approximately fifty kilometers Northeast of Kabkabiya town. Discussions with nomadic communities has indicated that this intervention is quite relevant, and it added value of resolving the problem of frictions between farmers and nomadic communities. It also added value of making it possible for the animals to reach lands with abundant pastures. Besides this it added value of making conducive environment for rearing of animals in an open range land and at the same time

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reduced cost of water and pasture.



Another important point to be noted that the nomadic communities have already taken up the responsibility of the rehabilitated Haffir. This responsibility was based on their commitment of maintenance of the water source through formation of local committee mandated by the communities to oversee the water sources through proper management, do regular maintenance if need be, and organize the users to use the water sources in specific days depending on herd size to avoid congestion of animals every day, and also for economical utilization of water source to remain usable for longer period with hope and expectations that to be available throughout the dry season. This could be considered as kind of ownership from community side which is needed for sustainability of this intervention.

Case 3:

Formation of civil society organizations for women

The project has prioritized women category by specific interventions. These have included formation of civil society organization (CSOs) in each targeted village. Members of these CSOs are including all females in age of 18 years old or above. Considerable number of these members have attended several training sessions including awareness, GBV, and income



generating activities. Training on income generating activities sessions have enriched knowledges of participants about income generating activities and qualified them to engage themselves in such business to increase their income and contribute to supporting to their households. Specifically, women affiliated to nomadic communities have been trained on hand crafts. The training sessions have encouraged them to get engaged in manufacturing marketable materials. Several females have informed that through this business have increased

their income which was not possible before conduct of training session. Figure above is showing samples of female's products in Um Shalil Damarat. They have informed that these products are very much demanded in the local markets. Moreover, they have informed that through this business they managed to properly utilize their time especially during the dry

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season when not so many activities are available in farming. Many females have informed that income out of this business has contributed into buying things to their families and to women category. This would positively contribute into support of women category to be financially independent and to be active in the community.

In addition to that, the project has also encouraged CSOs for upgrading educational levels of women category through literacy programs. The CSOs have taken this opportunity to organize training sessions for the women category in each targeted village. This activity was



implemented by members of CSOs in each village or Damarat. The merits of this activity were based on full implementation of this activity with full dependence on members of each CSO or the beneficiaries in each village to sponsor the training sessions. The evaluation team for end of project evaluation has met with several CSOs who they confirmed implementation of such activity in their respective villages. In the Village of Arenga the visit of the evaluation team was coincided with the graduation of first batch with total number of 37 participants. During discussions with

the participants, the participants have stated that they fully benefited from the training sessions and now able to read and write and announced that they would continue to upgrade their educational levels. The good point that is the interest of participants to sponsor the training sessions using their own resources for twelve months consecutively. This exercise seems to be quite useful, and this would support the females to upgrade their educational levels which is very important for understanding the extension messages especially about farming techniques.