



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	SAHARI Organization for Development
Responsible individual Name and job title	El haj Adam Eisa Program coordinator
Email	Program.coordinator.fs@sahari.org
Telephone number	+249912814038

Project Title	Building Sustainable Peace in Azum Locality
State	Central Darfur State- CD, Azum locality
Localities and their Population number	Azum Locality with total population of 350,000, those classified as (92,000, IDPs, 135,000 returnees, 9,000 refugees and 114000 settled (Mara, Mumu, Nour Al Salam, Aaro Silo, Regonts, Um-Shalaya and Safaraa Dingo communities)
Specific villages covered	Mara, Mumu, Nour Al Salam, Aaro, Silo, Regonts, Um-Shalaya and Safaraa Dingo
Project start & end date (as per the signed contract)	01-March-2021 (28 Feb-2023)
No Cost Extension (NCE) dates if any	4month only up to 30, June 2023
Project Budget (as per signed contract)	350,000 USD
Total Expenditure	343,045
Reporting period	(1st March 2021-30 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 project is about building sustainable peace in Azum locality in Central Darfur.

The main goal of the project is to improve and promote conflict prevention, local peace-building coexistence and restore sustainable livelihoods of 8 communities of conflict affected people (men, women and youth farmers, nomads, and pastoralists) living in Azum locality of Central Darfur.

The project is relevance in current Darfur context as the following points:-The community of Azum locality is fully engaged in the project activities such as community- based conflict and resolution mechanism CBRMs, sustainable management of natural resources ,socio-economic to cooperate over disputed livelihoods assets, create income generating opportunities, a better management and sustainable access to natural resources, however its relevance because the project was enhanced and strengthened effective community-level conflict resolution and prevention platforms. Although its relevance because the project supports the communities to gain equally from more equitable and sustainable livelihood, then the communities are able to live in cohesion and peacefully coexisting (stabilized). moreover, the project is designed to contribute to the overall results framework of the DCPSF and it will directly address the below-mentioned outputs:

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

Output 2: Peace dividends for community interdependence and coexistence are delivered

Output 4: Improved networking, coordination and learning between local and state-level peacebuilding institutions

Project budget and final expenditure (100 words maximum)

The total approved budget 350,000USD, SAHARI received in four instalments as follows:

1st installment \$70,000 with the exchange rate 376, 2nd instilment \$ 100,000 with the exchange rate 457, 3rd installment \$ 99,740.71 with the exchange rate 578.50, and the fourth installment \$ 64,819.10 with exchange rate 587.50.

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

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

Highlight any achievements towards gender equality and inclusion.

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

Output Activity	Result
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Launch and Start-up workshop 	<p>Result1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • start-up workshop (inception) of the project has been conducted on 26th May 2021 in Zalingei resulted • 59 participants attended (14 female &45 male) from institutions representatives Ministry of agriculture, State water corporation, Zaleingi university peace center ,ministry of health, water and environmental sanitation WES, ministry of education, National forestry department, rangeland department,

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	<p>veterinary department ,pastoralist union, farmer union, FAO,HAC,HOPE organization, SCO ,JMRDP, Sudanese society, NCA, ELAF RDO and TDO national organization, while the communities from 8 village councils of Azum locality (Silo, Mara, Regontas , Mumu, Um-shallya ,Nour Al salam, safara Dingo and Aaro) included community leaders (Omdas, Sheekhs and the project beneficiaries</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participatory mapping for the existing conflict resolution mechanism, participatory selection of peace building actors and formation of main peace building committees 	<p>Result1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8 CBRMs committees formed 104 CBRMs members trained <p>Reult1:</p> <p>CBRMs achieved during the project period</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 201 cases received /handled to the CBRMs 185 cases resolved by CBRMs 11 cases unresolved by CBRMs 8 cases referred to the court
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formation and establishment of 8 community based- conflict and resolution mechanism (CBRMs) 	<p>Result1:</p> <p>CBRMs formation/established</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8 CBRMs formed & established 104 members (male 40, female 14, youth male23, youth female12, pastoralist 15) <p>Result2:</p> <p>CBRMs members functioned and location</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 16 CBRMs in Silo (13 male& 3 female) 12 CBRMs in Mara (10 male & 2 female) 15 CBRMs in Mumu (12 male & 3 female) 12 CBRMs in Safra dingo (10 male & 2 female) 13 CBRMs in Umshalya (11 male & 2 female) 12 CBRMs in Nourelsalam (10 male & 2 female) 12 CBRMs in Rongatas (10 male & 2 female) 12 CBRMs in Aaro (10 male & 2female)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building capacity of 8 CBRMs on conflict and gender sensitive related 	<p>Result1:</p> <p>Building capacity of 8 CBRMs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 104 CBRMs member trained (male 40, female 14, youth male23, youth female12, pastoralist 15)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training workshops for local traditional (Hakams, Sheikhs and Ageeds) on acquiring skills and knowledge on peace culture 	<p>Result1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 32 local traditional Hakam trained (24 Hakams 8 sheicks)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mapping of the pastoralists, selection of Para-vets and community animal health workers and provision of animal health training 	<p>Result1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> one pastoralists mapping conducted 16 pra vet selected
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate a conflict and gender sensitive youth led- market scan of livelihood opportunities in key markets to offer opportunities to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One conflict, and gender sensitive market scan study were conducted in 8 village councils targeted by the project to know the market demand in order to train young men and women groups based on the finding, the final report shared with DCPSF. This study was

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members of competing ethnic and livelihood groups	done by SAHARI with technical support from Zalengei university
Output 2: Peace dividends for community interdependence and coexistence are delivered	
Output Activity	Result
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction and rehabilitations of 8 hand pumps 	<p>Result1: Construction/rehabilitations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12 hand pumps rehabilitated 2 hand pumps in Umshally 2 hand pumps in Mumu 2 hand pumps in Aro 2 hand pumps in Marra 2 hand pumps in Nouralsam 2 hand pumps in Rongatas <p>Result2: Beneficiaries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1860 men 4140 women 60000 head of animals (goat, sheep, cows and camel)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reactivation / formation and training workshops for 8 water management committees (5 people/cmmittee) 	<p>Result1: water management committee reactivated/formed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8 water management committee formed 1 committee in Silo 1 committee in Mumu 1 committee in Mara 1 committee in Um shalya 1 committee in Aro 1 Committee in Safar Dingo 1 committee in Nouralsalam 1 committee in Rongatas <p>Result2: Training workshop (water management committee trained)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 42 members (34 males & 8 females)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction/rehabilitations of 3 community nurseries and provided with the necessary tools 	<p>The community nurseries rehabilitated and constructed were:</p> <p>Result1: Community nurseries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 community nurseries constructed/rehabilitated 1 rehabilitated in silo, 1 constructed in umshalya 1 constructed in mumu <p>Result2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 30 members of the community nursery committees trained on seedling technician included seed testing, sifting, packing and cultivation process (20 women in um shalya & 10 women in Mumu) <p>Result3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 13500 tree seedlings produced from 3 nurseries 10500 treed seedlings distributed to farmers & HHs in Umshallya, Silo and Mumu villages

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3000 tree seedlings damaged by flood <p>Result4: Beneficiaries directly benefited from seeds distribution:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 870 HHs benefited (370 men &(500 women)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Broadcasting of pasture seeds for 150 feddan to improve pastureland for pastoralists 	<p>Result1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 tons pasture seeds broad casted covered 150 fedans along Azum locality, included 10 sacks with 50 Kg Bakhuail, 1 ton Abou asabi, 10 sacks with 50 Kg shelinei
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demarcation of migratory routes (50km) a long Auzum locality 	<p>Result1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50kg demarcated of migratory routes a long Auzum
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> provision of inputs for soap making and cheese making 	<p>Result 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 women groups supported/association by soap making tools 2 women group/association supported by cheese making tools
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of vocational training for 4 women's groups in cheese making, and soap making (2 for women, and 2 for female youth) and linkage them to sources of finance 	<p>Result1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 women groups trained # of 2 women groups trained on cheese making with 50 participants 2women groups trained on soap making with 50 participants 2 cheese making associations established and linked with micro-finance 2 soap making associations established and linked with micro-finance
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing vegetable seeds for 200 farmers 50% are female 	<p>Result 1: 220 women HHs received vegetable seeds Villages where seeds distributed and planted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50 HHs in Silo 50 HHs in Mara 50 HHs in Mumu 50 HHs in Aaro <p>Result2: Type of seeds distributed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10kg tomato 50kg watermelon 100 kg onion 60 kg okra <p>Result3: Land planted/feddan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 235 feddan total 25 feddan tomato 100 feddan watermelon 50 feddan onion 60 feddan okra
<p>Provision of field crop seeds for 200 farmers 50% are women</p>	<p>Result1: beneficiaries benefited from field crop seeds distributed were:</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 484 HHs (217 men & 267women) • 50 HHs in Silo (11 male & 39 female), • 25 HHs in Mara (10 male & 15 female) • 45HHs Momo in (10 male & 35 female) • 114 HHs in Rongatas (43 male &71 female) • 100 HHs Umshalaya (67male & 33female) • 50HHs in Noureislam (29male&21 female) • 50 HHs Safardingo (28 male & 22 female) • 50 Aaro is 50 HHs (19 male & 31 female) <p>Result2: Type of seeds and amount kgs distributed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1000 kg Mellit • 100 kg sesame • 4000 kg sorghum <p>Result3: Amount of land planted/feddans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 250 feddan Mellit • 444 feddan sesame • 800 feddan sorghum
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of 8 community animal health workers (CAHWs) 	<p>Result1: CAHWs trained</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 16 CAHWs trained (16male & female (0)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of kits for 4 CAHWs 	<p>Result1: kits distributed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 16 tool kits distributed to CAHWs/ pra vet
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train and re-form the 8 village councils to include women, youth and female youth. 	<p>Result1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8 village councils formed • 32 members of village council trained (24 women youth & 8 female youth)
Output 3: Women’s organisations, including those representing pastoralist women, empowered to meaningfully participate in local and state-level peacebuilding platforms	
Output Activity	Result
•	•
•	•
•	•
•	•
Output 4: Improved networking, coordination and learning between local and state-level peacebuilding institutions	
Output Activity	Result
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connect the trained youth and women’s groups to micro-finance institutions 	<p>Result1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 women association linked with micro-finance • 2 association from soap making and • 2 groups association from cheese making • 50 women associated members trained /oriented and linked to micro-finance from cheese making association groups • 50 of women associated members trained /oriented and linked to micro-finance from soap making association groups

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Host an event that invites all participating communities to display products together inviting large private sector actors 	<p>Result1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community mobilization was done Procurement for the necessary supply was done <p>Note: the event was postponed due to tribal conflict of West Darfur as well as the current conflict of SAF and RSF</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Host intercommunal football matches composed of players from diverse backgrounds 	<p>Result1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One intercommunal football match conducted 8 football matches participated in the event with 144 players 4 football sets (Ti-shirt) distributed to 72 players 32 community leaders attended more than 1500 participants included (men, women, youth, children)
<p>A locality level peace-building network will be formed in Azum; the network will have 30 members (with at least 40% women representation) with representation from each participating village</p>	<p>Result1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One peace building network formed <p>Result2:</p> <p>Training and capacity building:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 32 members of PBNW trained (25 males &7 females)

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

14 females were participated on the project launch and start-up out of 46 male attended, 17% of women members of CBRMs out 83% male (18 female & 86 male) established and formed, 267 women received improved seeds out of 484, that is to say 55% female and 45% male farmers, women and man was involved in the pasture seeds distributions and broadcasting , trained of 32 member of village councils included men and women, creation and trained of peace building networks to link with formed CBRMs in regular basis to address and to overcome to issues related to the conflict a mong the competed over disputed , construction, rehabilitations of 3 community nurseries and established 3 women groups to manged and protect the nurseries ,gender participated for demarcation of migratory routes included women, youth men across azum locality , the community leaders in Silo, Mara and Mumu formed a committee for protect forest for cutting and ceasing any looting among market routes as a result of the project interventions, formation and trained water management committees in addition trained and formed CAHWs in addition to regular reporting produced as a result of CBRMs performance in terms of cases received, cases resolved...etc

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

The women and girls considered as triggers actors of conflicts due to poor participations and awareness, therefore, women were represented in the project activities cheese making, soap making, CBRMs, WCM, seedling, pasture seeds broadcasting, and demarcation of the migratory route in Azum locality. Women and girls played positive role in all activities implemented during this period. SAHARI included 32 women in distribution of 10500 fruit and forest seedling to the farmers and host communities to reduce community depending on traditional rural economy where subsisted ago-pastoral production is the main stable activity for livelihood system and fully depending on natural resources use such as cutting trees, charcoal and bricks making...etc the rehabilitation and construction of 3 community nurseries which now produced 13500 seedling and distributed as a resulted of the environment issues related to degradation . while youth female is involved in cheese and soap making, demarcation of the migratory routes, pasture seed broadcasting, production of tree seedlings market scan study, construction and rehabilitation of the water yard. The committees 'members included

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pastoralist youth, host community youth. In addition to nomadic and pastoralist were involved and participated in broadcasting of the pasture seeds, praa vet, PBNWG, cheese and soap making training for five days in addition to demarcation of the migratory route as well as farmers, also they presented in existing CRBMs members and other activities such as exchange visit to ND. To ensure all these through the field visits reports, beneficiary checklist, focus group discussion, meetings with formed committees by the project, CBOs, , associations, other stakeholders, weakly bi-weekly, monthly quarterly and midterm evaluation are considered as means of measurements to ensure inclusion of both women and youth. Baseline survey, community interviews and focus group discussion, individual interviews will be used to measure the exclusion

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 built partnership with various lines ministries, local communities NGOs, CBOs...etc however the ministry of agriculture animal product supported the project with the technical capacity such as training , consultations, specification of improved seeds and the pasture broadcasting land range management and Animal resource rangeland and fodder department supported the project with coordination in identification and the suitable site for the grazing land to broad casting the pasture seeds, moreover the NFC supported the project with technical capacity to the community nurseries , tree seedling technician in addition to role of NFC on protection of the forest and encouragement of the community forestry tree belts seeking for the alternative livelihood for those who depending on the cutting of trees and charcoal making , also WES supported the project with technical capacity such provided facilitators trained water management committees on operation, maintenance, water quality treatment and sanitation. Moreover, University of Zaleingi Peace centre for Development Study and Human Rights deployed technical facilitators, consultancies, lecture, expert related, as well Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) provided facilitations to the field staff in terms of permission and coordination as well as mapping of the new interventions. In addition to pastoralist union is fully engaged in the broad casting of the pasture seeds, community leaders provided facilitations for the field staff to meet with the target beneficiaries as well lobby and advocacy with peace building committees , networks resolved and encouraged the communities to coexisted and cooperate at Azum locality as well encourage youth to be part of the CRBMs as well as freedom and changes committees all the project partners add inputs the peace building in Azum locality

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

- Security: SAHARIN reduced the operational, movement, remote management keeping mentoring and updating the situation for the field staff in addition to obtained good coordination with local communities and the project stakeholders
- Political escalation between the government counterparts and the protest which restricted and reduced the field staff movement, SAHARI reduced the movement accordingly and increased remote management, in addition to applying the security measure and restricted the movement, building the capacity of the community and increase communication with the local community such as forming a committee on the management issues to oversee the project activities implementation during the escalation of the conflict
- Inflations, frequent increases in prices, which led to a rise in transportation costs, especially the transportation of beneficiaries to attend training in some areas of the project SAHARI managed to conducted some trainings at community grass root level instead of State locality level, SAHARI applied methodology of procured all activity necessary required in one time, following the procurement guideline like buying needs in one package to adopt such kind of the inflations
- Tribal conflicts in West Darfur, Security situation is fragile in the Azum locality due to last triable conflict of West Darfur
- Fragility in the State, conflicts and systematic looting led to a loss of confidence and mistrust this clearly impacted on the humanitarian aid movement which directly or indirectly affected the response plan in

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<p>timely, in addition to some organizations suspend their activities due to the consequence of this insecurity moreover the challenged faced SAHARI during construction/ rehabilitation of community nurseries were the looting of materials, equipment such as theft of roof, door and Shade of Mumu community nursery during the rehabilitation as an example, SAHARI postponed the implementation until the situation getting better and resumed again, these reflected in delayed of the activity implementations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The spread of bandits around the main road linking CD and Elgeneina WD where the project was operating area, the mitigation major was taken SAHARI used commercial vehicle, reducing unnecessary movement and strengthen the communication with the local stakeholder on the ground In this period also witness activations of carjacking and robbery across the road particular the roads leading to market days within Azum locality moreover during this period car jacked of Animals resource department under threaten and tied of security guarding addition to blocked the road leading to Azum locality more than three times by new IDPs nearby protest against the poor services in the camp • Civil disobedience affected the project work plan activities accordingly such as access to banks services, line ministries and the project counterparts, access to the communication and networks resulted on the delaying of ongoing plan and disconnected sometimes the field staff with the project beneficiaries in order to coordinate and communicated with each due to the current situation • Heavy rains delayed the implementation of some activities, in addition to flood affected the roads access ,the busyness of communities with agriculture, the mitigation measure taken is considered the seasonal and the earlier preparation and communication with the local community to ensure the road is access • Inter-tribal conflict (fur & Arab), SAHARI postponed the operation and relocated their staff and resumed again
<p>Key lessons learnt during the implementation of the project</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most of the project counterparts were happy and highly cooperated included but are not limited to: line ministries such as ministry of agriculture, animal resources department and rangeland, WES, University of Zalongei Peace Center ,NFC, pastoralist, women union, women association, peace building network and youth union they are provided technical support to the project in addition to the local stakeholder, community leaders and community services committees on the ground they are much appreciated what the project provided to the targeted beneficiaries • Automatism interpenetration between tribes and communities during implementing soap and cheese making training which is strengthening communities' relationship • The target communities of the project are still coherent among themselves and interacting with the project activities implemented (community leaders, CBRMs members, youth, men, women, pastoralist • The local communities were highly interacted with project activities and interventions particular pastoralist and farmer during demarcation and broadcasting of the pasture seeds along Azum locality • Women members of CBRMs were able capable to resolved the dispute among themselves in Azum locality
<p>Sustainability- What measures have you put in place to ensure continuity of initiatives beyond DCPSF funding</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of the organization in Zalongei, organizational management capacity, its relation with government, donors, local communities, knowledge and experience of the context, and good reputation in the area will ensure the sustainability of the project continuation. • The community participation in all project stage in addition to responsibility, transparency and accountability will let them feel ownership of the project, formation of various community committees and link them with relevant institution for instance, peace building committees linked with peace and development centers of Zalongei, networks with peace and reconciliation council, soap and cheese making associations with micro-finance institutions, water management committees with WES, farmers association with the ministry of agriculture pastoralist CAHWs with animal resource and land range departments. As well as training provided for each group to empower them will contribute to sustainability

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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.

SAHARI develop an exit strategy that include gradual phase out, for since the begging of the project start the first stage there will be full support to the activities with presence of SAHARI on the ground, followed by half support from the project, then the project presence will be 25% with technical support and consultation when needed and finally the project withdraws after link them with the related institutions.

After completely phase out, SAHARI plans to conduct meeting with the beneficiaries from time to time on voluntary basis to understand constraints, challenges and how communities can overcome, also to make sure how far the interventions are efficient and sustainable

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

- Continue support the peace building project in CD due shortage coverage geomorphic areas compare with huge dispute
- Include multi-dimensions activities particular activities related to the gender that hinder to participate such socioeconomical barriers, culture, traditional and norms as well as women empowerment
- Support University of peace department and capacitate with necessary tools to play role and close with the community initiatives

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:

See another annex