



## 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](mailto:dcpsf.sd.team@undp.org).

### Section 1: Contact and Project Details

Organisation	World Relief Sudan (WRS)
Responsible individual Name and job title	Joshua Meares-Country Director
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Project Title	Enhancing Peace and Stability in Krenik and Habila Localities of West Darfur State
State	West Darfur State
Localities and their Population number	Krenik locality 420,693 and Habila locality 114,289
Specific villages covered	Villages covered; <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Krenik locality (Morni, Magmari, Habila Kanari, Beir Madina, Fofo, Asha Mara, Hashaba, Ganderni, Mendenga and Rumalia).</li><li>2. Habila locality It has 3 admin units namely:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Sawani admin unit cluster villages of DCPSF intervention (Jadeeda, Durti and Abudaheya).</li><li>• Gubei admin unit cluster villages of DCPSF intervention (Telehaya and Gubei).</li><li>• Habila admin unit cluster villages of DCPSF intervention (Nauya, Auroum, Eyour, Shololoki and Habila main)</li></ul></li></ol>
Project start & end date (as per the signed contract)	[01-February -2021]- [31- January -2023]



Norwegian Ministry  
of Foreign Affairs



## DCPSF FINAL REPORTING TEMPLATE

<b>No Cost Extension (NCE) dates if any</b>	[01-February -2023]- [31- March -2023] and from [01-April -2023]- [30- June -2023], this is under processes
<b>Project Budget (as per signed contract)</b>	[800,000 USD]
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	787,300.00 USD (94%) Est.
<b>Reporting period</b>	[01-February -2021]- [30- June -2023]

### Section 2 – Executive Summary (MAX. 700 words)

#### Please provide a summary of your project:

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

The project Enhancing Peace and Stability in Krenik and Habila localities, was implemented in **Krenik locality, Morni admin unit villages** (Sisi, Habila Kanari, West South Morni and Magmari) and **Habila locality**, Habila admin unit, Sawani Admin Unit and Gubei Admin Unit. The project is part of Darfur Community Peace and Stability Fund (DCPSF) funded projects in Darfur. The overall objective of the project is to contribute to inclusive and sustainable Darfur-wide peacebuilding through supporting local, grass-roots level peace and stability. Under this specific project WR aimed at bringing inclusive and lasting solutions to conflicts through empowered community-based peacebuilding systems, institutions, and structures.

**The project goal** is to realise the theory of change with hypothesis that IF communities in West Darfur state access conflict resolution and reconciliation mechanisms, THEN trust and confidence within and between communities will gradually be restored. Another goal is to ensure that by the end of 2022, security and stabilization of communities affected by conflict are improved through utilization of effective conflict management mechanisms, peace dividends, and support to peace infrastructures and durable solutions that augment peaceful coexistence and social cohesion (SDG 16). The third goal is to ensure this project contributes to the overall DCPSF impact where all (women, men, children, various tribes, livelihood groups) in the targeted areas and the state are restored to sustainable peace and stability and develop trust and confidence among one another by addressing the root causes and triggers of human right abuse, violence, killings, gender insecurity, displacements, destruction of individual and communal assets, destruction of social and economic infrastructure, and destruction of natural resources. The project designed to deliver the following 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 3:** Women's organizations, including those representing pastoralist women, will be empowered to meaningfully participate in local and state-level peacebuilding platforms; and

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

#### Project budget and final expenditure

The overall budget approved for the project was 800,000 USD, while the total expenditure up to date 683,081.61 USD (85% of the total), with unspent budget USD116,918.39. The project utilized a varying exchange rate from month to month. For instance, in quarter 4 of 2022, the rate used in October was 1 USD= 754.9977 SDG and in November it was 1USD=576.0638 SDG and in December the project worked with two rates – from December 1-December 6 it was 1USD=576.4801SDG and for the remainder of the month it was 1 USD= 577.0884 SDG.

## DCPSF FINAL REPORTING TEMPLATE

### 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"> <li>Establishment and strengthening of CBRMs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>During 2021 to 2023 period World relief established and strengthened 20 CBRM in 20 villages, the villages were Morni, Magmari, Habila Kanari, Beir Madina, Fofo, Asha Mara, Hashaba, Ganderni, Mendenga, Rumalia, Jadeeda, Durti, Abudaheya, Telehaya, Gubei, Nauya, Auroum, Eyour, Shololoki and Habila main. Each CBRM was composed of 5 committees (Peace and Reconciliation Committee, Protection Committee, Water Management Committee, Women's Committee and Youth Committee). The 20 CBRMs were composed of 2,000 individuals including 1,614 residents including 779 male's residence (409 of them were youth males) and 835 female residents (442 of them were female youth), and 386 Nomads (206 were male nomads, including 106 of whom were male youth and 180 female nomads, 94 of whom were female youth). One of the male residents of Habila CBRM was killed during ambush, reducing the current 20 CBRM members to 1,999.</li> </ul> <p><b>Result:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CBRMs became available, accessible, and functional, which enhanced peace and stability in Habila locality and Morni admin unit.</li> <li>As a result of establishment and strengthening of the 20 CBRMs, the CBRMs managed to solve 426 conflicts out of 481 cases received, referred 35 causes to the police and judiciary system, and suspended 20 conflicts from 2021 to 2023.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Building capacity of CBRMs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>World Relief, in Collaboration with Ministry of Production and Economical Resources, trained 400 individuals (200 members of PRCs and 200 Member of CPCs), comprised of 285 males (65 of them were youth) and 115 females (42 of them were youth). Topics covered during the training included prevention and resolution of conflict over crops damage along migratory routes. Participants gathered from 20 villages namely Morni main, Beir Madina, Majmari, Habila Kanari, Gendarni, Hashaba, Mendenga, Fufu Asha mara, Habila main, Gubei, Eyour, Shololoki, Abudahia, Aurum, Telehaya, Durti, Rumalia, Nauya and Gaddida of Habila and Kreinek localities.</li> <li>World Relief, in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs-General Administration of Social Planning, trained 200 members belonging to 20</li> </ul>

## DCPSF FINAL REPORTING TEMPLATE

	<p>Women's Committees of 20 villages. The villages are Habila admin, Morni main, Beir Madina, Majmari, Habila Kanari, Gendarni, Hashaba, Mendenga, Fufu, Asha mara, Gubei, Eyour, Shololoki, Abudahia, Aurum, Telehaya, Durti, Rumalia, Nauya and Gaddida of Habila locality and Morni admin unit. The training was on women's roles in local peace building and conflict resolution. Of the 200 participants, 86 of them were youth.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>World Relief, in collaboration with the University of El Geneina Peace and Development Centre, trained 200 members belonging 20 youth committees of 20 villages. The villages are Habila admin, Morni main, Beir Madina, Majmari, Habila Kanari, Gendarni, Hashaba, Mendenga, Fufu, Asha mara, Gubei, Eyour, Shololoki, Abudahia, Aurum, Telehaya, Durti, Rumalia, Nauya and Gaddida of Habila locality and Morni admin unit. The training was on the role of youth in local peace building. Of the 200 youth committee trainees, 124 males (44 of them were youth) and 76 females (26 of them were youth).</li> <li>World Relief, in collaboration with Water and Environmental Sanitation (WES), trained 200 members belonging 20 water management committees of 20 villages. The villages are Habila admin, Morni main, Beir Madina, Majmari, Habila Kanari, Gendarni, Hashaba, Mendenga, Fufu, Asha mara, Gubei, Eyour, Shololoki, Abudahia, Aurum, Telehaya, Durti, Rumalia, Nauya and Gaddida of Habila locality and Morni admin unit. The training was on the role of water management committees on prevention and resolution of conflict over water resources. Of the 200 trainees, 142 were males (52 of them youth) and 58 were females (20 of them youth).</li> </ul> <p><b>Result:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>After the training, the 200 PRCs and the 200 CPCs demonstrated knowledge and acquired the ability to identify how to prevent and resolve conflicts over crop damage along migratory routes.</li> <li>After the training, the 200 trained members of women's committees explained the role of women committees on local peace building and conflict resolution.</li> <li>After the training, the 200 trained youth committee members were able to identify and define their role in local peace building.</li> <li>After the training, the 200 trained water management committee members were able to identify the role of water management committees in prevention and resolution of conflict over water resources and to differentiate between other committees roles.</li> <li>Overall, the trainings and other capacity building efforts have brought various community groups from various locations to act together on the matters affecting their livelihoods and peace and security</li> </ul>
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## DCPSF FINAL REPORTING TEMPLATE

	<p>situations. This has been demonstrated during the conflict situation in these operation areas. Further it increased their capacity to map, plan and execute the peace and reconciliation efforts</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Equip and support CBRMs to function well</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>World Relief provided necessary equipment for two years to 20 CBRMs, each CBRM includes (PRCs, CPCs, YCs, WCs and WMCs) to cover the necessary registration equipment costs. The equipment includes ledger books for PRCs, registration books, pens and markers.</li> </ul> <p><b>Result:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CBRMs became functional and effectively practiced documenting and solving various complaints. With the availability of the necessary stationary CBRMs began different activities, such as planning their communal activities. This support built the CBRMs' capacity to document and resolve complaints to prevent conflicts and maintain peace</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Train CBRMs, and stakeholders on conflict identification, analysis, mapping (causes, triggers, and impacts), and develop prevention and resolution mechanisms</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>World Relief trained 185 participants from CBRMs and other stakeholders in conflict identification, analysis and mapping in 11 villages: Habila Kanari, Majmari, Morni main, Habila main, Gobei, Telehaya, Eyour, Shololoki, Abudaheya, Durti and Auroum of Habila locality and Morni admin unit. The participants were 185 participants including 104 males (55 of them youth) and 81 females (34 of them youth).</li> </ul> <p><b>Result:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>After the training, the participants demonstrated ability to define, explain and outline the conflict identification, analysis, and mapping.</li> <li>CBRMs gained knowledge regarding identifying conflict profiles (parties, issues, conflict relation in term of allies and animosity and how to address the conflict itself), which enabled them in effectively solving conflicts and restoring peace.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct public awareness in building community trust and confidence to believe that the CBRMs can contribute to prevention and resolution of conflicts at the local level</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>World Relief, in collaboration with University of Geneina Peace and Development Centre, conducted 6 public awareness evenys in 6 villages, including Durti, Abu daheya, Habila main, Majmari, Habila Kanari and Morni main of Habila locality and Morni admin unit of West Darfur. Subjects covered during the training included how to increase community confidence and trust in CBRMs, the importance of community trust on CBRMs and its effect on conflict resolution. The 6 public awareness events were attended by 180 participants, including 111 males (66 of them youth) and 69 females (38 of them are youth).</li> </ul> <p><b>Result:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As a result of public awareness events, the participants were able to identify how to build community confidence and trust in CBRMs, the importance of community trust in CBRMs and its effect on conflict resolution for building community trust, confidence,</li> </ul>

## DCPSF FINAL REPORTING TEMPLATE

	and belief that the CBRMs can contribute to the prevention and resolution of conflicts at the local level.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Empowering the local stakeholders and the CBRMs to develop conflict sensitive early warning and information systems for early detection of conflicts, to develop preparedness plans, and to take early action.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>World Relief, in collaboration with University of Geneina Peace and Development Centre, carried out trainings on empowering the local stakeholders and the CBRMs. The participants were from 17 villages: Majmari, Habila Kanari, Beir Madina, Gendeni, Fufu, Mendenga, Asha Marra, Hashaba, Habila Kagangasi, Noor Alsalam, lolangi, Shololoki, Alwadi, Alsalam, AlGami, Aero, Umelqura and Amadaris Darelnaem of Habila and Morni locality. The subjects covered during the training included practical steps to developing early warning information system. The training was attended by 96 participants, including 55 males (33 of them youth) and 41 females (29 of them youth).</li> </ul> <p><b>Result</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The results were measured through assessing the pre and post-training evaluation, which shows that participants learned to develop conflict sensitive early warning and information systems for early detection of conflicts. In addition, they developed preparedness plans for taking early action.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct satisfaction survey to know the communities perception and trust if the CBRMs can solve problems once a year .</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conducted one satisfaction survey in November 2022.</li> </ul> <p><b>Result:</b></p> <p>Below is some of information identified in the satisfaction survey:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>100% of interviewed community trust the CBRMs ability in solving conflicts between groups.</li> <li>98% of interviewed community is satisfied with CBRM.</li> <li>80% of interviewed women brought problems to CBRMs and were satisfied with the solution.</li> <li>95% of interviewed community have access to CBRM.</li> <li>60% of interviewed community are a member of CBRMs, and are actively involved in decision making process.</li> <li>96% of interviewed community believes that the CBRMs contributed to decreasing the conflict in their area.</li> <li>56% of interviewed community believed that women dominate the economic inter-dependency initiatives in their area.</li> <li>100% of interviewed community believes that there is an increase in the number of interactions between diverse communities through basic services (health initiatives, schools, vocational education, water).</li> <li>76% of interviewed individuals feel that there is peace in their communities.</li> <li>60% of interviewed woman said that their income increased by 25% or more because of community initiatives.</li> <li>68% of interviewed woman received support to strengthen their leadership and representation.</li> </ul>

## DCPSF FINAL REPORTING TEMPLATE

	 <p>Final Report Satisfaction Survey (C)</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct inclusive community sensitization to reduce theft, robbery, conflict over water, crop destruction, SGBV</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>World Relief, in collaboration with Alajaweed band for music and comedy, carried out 6 drama and musical daily sessions in 6 villages. The villages were Habila main, Durti, Abudaheya, Morni main, Hashaba and Majmari of Habila locality and Morni admin unit. The drama sessions covered reducing theft, robbery, conflict over water resources, crop destruction, and SGBV. All the messages were communicated through drama sessions followed by music sessions. These 6 sessions were attended by 4,961 participants, made up of 1,384 male farmers (920 of them youth) and 1,604 female's farmers (1,320 of them were youth) and 961 male nomads (670 of them were youth) and 1,012 female nomads (795 of them youth).</li> </ul> <p><b>Result:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As a result of the drama sessions, participants identified the harmful effects that theft, robbery, conflict over water resources, crop destruction, and SGBV have on the community. They explained to the rest of the community how these actions affect community peace and security. The training helped increase communal understanding of CBRMs roles and strengthened their efforts to reduce conflict, enhance, co-existence, and uproot bad practices.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enhance capacity and confidence of women and girls by conducting dialogue and forums sessions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>World Relief, in collaboration with Ministry of Health and Social Affair-Women and Family Department, facilitated 4 conference sessions for 140 women, including 92 farmers (45 of them youth) and 48 nomads (24 of them youth). The participants represented 16 villages, including Habila main, Eyour, Auroum, Durti, Abudaheya, Shololoki, Morni main, Genderni, Ashamarra, Hashaba, Fufu, Beirmadina, Habila Kanari, Majmari, Rumalia and Mendenga. The topic debated during the forum was gender-based violence, how gender-based violence affects peace, how to build real peace, how rights are equal between sexes, and how violence affects the community.</li> </ul> <p><b>Result:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The forum resulted in 98% of the participant being able to explain and define gender-based violence, how gender-based violence affects peace, how to build real peace, how rights are equal between sexes, and how violence affects the community. The activity supported the CBRMs and work to effectively resolve conflict. Training evaluation was done using Kirkpatrick's evaluation model.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct 4 inclusive community/youth dialogue forums at intra/inter communities' level to enhance confidence building and</li> </ul>	<p>World Relief, in collaboration with Generation for Social Development (GSD), conducted 4 inclusive intra and intercommunity dialogue forums. The participants gathered from 8 villages which included Morni main, Beir Madina, East</p>



## DCPSF FINAL REPORTING TEMPLATE

<p>social cohesion among the diverse community groups, tribes, etc.</p>	<p>Morni nomads, Habila Kanari, Majmari, Habila Main, Gubei, Durti of Habila locality and Morni admin unit. The 4 forums attended by 1,849 participants, made up of 970 males (382 were youth) and 879 females (362 were youth). The forum topics covered included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Defining dispute</li> <li>• Defining peace and how to keep peace</li> <li>• Reconciliation mechanisms and how to increase and invest in community confidence and cohesion</li> <li>• Issues that reduce community cohesion and confidence</li> <li>• Dynamics of conflict, what communities gain from conflict, and who is winner of the conflict</li> </ul> <p><b>Result:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As a result of this debate, the community identified how to build trust and how to enhance confidence, how to explain the dynamics of conflict, and how to describe community confidence and community cohesion and its effects on community peace and development.</li> <li>• Following the forum, they were also able to explain: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- How to increase community cohesion in peace?</li> <li>- What is the dynamic of conflict?</li> <li>- What community gain from conflict.</li> <li>- Who is the winner of the conflict?</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct training for key stakeholders to build their capacity in peacebuilding, conflict resolution, reconciliation and conflict-sensitive programming.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• World Relief, in collaboration with Generation with Social Development, conducted training on conflict mapping, mediation, and negotiation to resolve conflicts neutrally. The participants were from Generation for Social Development, the Ministry of Production and Economical Resources, Water and Environmental Sanitation, and Women and Family Planning department (3 women and 5 male). This training was facilitated by World Relief's project coordinator for one day. After the training, manuals were provided to trainees to build their capacity in peace building. Generation for Social Development (GSD) replicated the same training to the community in 8 villages, including Morni main, Magmari, Habila Kanari, Beir Madina, Habila Admin Unit, Gubei admin unit and Sawani admin unit. There were 68 training participants were, made up of 38 males (15 of them youth) and 30 females (14 of them youth).</li> </ul> <p><b>Result:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The trainees were able to gain an understanding of peacebuilding, conflict resolution, reconciliation, and conflict-sensitive programming.</li> <li>• The participants were able to explain how to conduct conflict mapping, mediation, and negotiation to resolve conflicts neutrally.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Train CBRMs on conflict tracking and recording (cases, resolved, referred, pending cases).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• World Relief, in collaboration with Generation for Social Development (GSD), trained the CBRMs on conflict tracking and recording, (cases, resolved, referred, pending cases) in 17 villages, Morni main,</li> </ul>




## DCPSF FINAL REPORTING TEMPLATE

	<p>Beirmadina, Hashaba, Mendenga, Ganderni, Asha Mara, Fufu, Magmari, Habila Kanari, Habila main, Gubei admin unit, Eyour, Abudahia, Telehaya, Durti, Aurum, and Shololoki of Habila locality of Morni admin unit. The training was attended by 340 trainees (Male 269, 71 female). The proposal targeted 100 members of CBRM to be trained in this activity but because of the importance of the training, World Relief and GSD trained 340 individuals. This means that we trained all members of the 17 PRCs mentioned in the above points. Subjects covered in this training included the definition of the peace, the definition of dispute, types of disputes, how to make peace, how to keep peace, how to collect and track conflicts solved by CBRMs, and how to provide progress and figures regarding conflict records. All participants were members of CBRMs (mainly Peace and Reconciliation Committees PRCs).</p> <p><b>Result</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The trainees demonstrated improvements in their ability to report and track disputes' causes, which enables CBRMs functioning and ability to document conflict data.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construction of semi-permanent center as a place for meetings</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>World Relief constructed semi-permanent centre size (9*6 meter) in Morni main. To cover the needs of PRCs in Morni for place for meetings for discussion and reconciliations of disputes and to come up with the strategy to prevent conflicts. This centre planned to be used for inter and intra Morni CBRMs meetings.</li> </ul> <p><b>Result</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The center is currently serving the PRCs as a meeting place. It is part of creating an enabling environment for the PRCs to properly function and carry out conflict prevention and reconciliation mechanisms. The constructed center was meant to serve an estimated 50,000 farmers, made up of 24,450 males (11,003 were youth) and 25,550 females (11,498 were youth) and 30,000 Nomads, consisting of 14,670 males (6,602 were youth) and 15,330 females (6,899 were youth). This activity supported output 1 by enabling CBRMs to function effectively resolving conflict.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facilitate discussion forum to come up with clear plan between crop protection committees and PRCs regarding conflict prevention in the rainy season</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>World Relief, in collaboration with University of Geneina Peace and Development Centre, conducted a forum attended by 80 participants (40 CPCs and 40 CPCs) between Crops Protection Committees and Peace and Reconciliation Committee to come up with a clear plan on how to prevent conflict in the rainy season in Morni. Participant were from 10 villages: Morni, Genderni, Fufu, Asha Marra, Rumalia, Majmari, Habila Kanari, Surangi, Beir Madina and Hashaba of Morni admin unit. There were 80 participants composed 47 males (15 were youth) and 33 females (17 of them youth). Topics covered the challenges</li> </ul>

## DCPSF FINAL REPORTING TEMPLATE

	<p>faced during the rainy season and how to create plan to prevent conflict during rainy reason.</p> <p><b>Result:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As a result of this forum the PRCs and CPCs came up with clear plan which contributed positively to the prevention of rainy season conflicts and contributed to CBRMs proper functioning to resolve conflicts.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supporting the CPC with fuel in the rainy season to conduct patrols to solve farm related conflicts in the rainy season</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>World Relief supported 20 Crop Protection Committees (CPCs) of 20 villages of Habila locality and Morni admin unit with 12 barrels of fuels to prevent and reduce rainy season conflicts through patrolling. The 12 barrel of fuels distributed through provision of 1.5 barrels for Gubei and Telehaya, 1 barrel for Habila main, 0.5 barrel for Aurum, 0.5 barrel for Nauya, 0.5 barrel for Eyour, 0.5 barrel for Shololoki, 0.5 barrel of Abudahia, 0.5 barrel of Gaddida, 0.5 barrel of Durti, 0.75 barrel for Morni, 0.75 barrel for Beirmadina, 0.75 barrel for Fufu, 0.75 barrel for Asha Marra, 0.5 barrel for Ganderni, 0.5 barrel for Mendenga, 0.5 barrel for Hashaba, 0.5 barrel for Rumalia, 0.5 barrel for Habila Kanari and 0.5 barrel for Majmari.</li> </ul> <p><b>Result</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The distribution of the fuel contributed positively in reducing and preventing conflicts that mainly happen during the rainy seasons. The fuel support enabled the CPCs to solve farm related conflicts in enabling them to reach out to the likely conflict areas early after receiving complaints from farmers. This has prevented more conflicts from escalation. The distribution of the fuel roughly enhanced the peace of 194,000 individuals, made up of 124,000 farmers, of whom 60,636 were male (27,286 were youth) and 63,364 farmers (25,515 were youth); 70,000 male nomads (34,230 were youth), and 53,770 female nomads (16,096 were youth) of Habila locality and Morni admin unit. This supports CBRMs' use and effective function to resolve conflict.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supporting the CBRMs through communication materials for early warning system</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>World Relief supported 20 CBRMs with 50 mobile phone type Nokia 6310. The 50 mobile phones were distributed to 20 villages includes Morni, Magmari, Habila Kanari, Beir Madina, Fofo, Asha Mara, Hashaba, Ganderni, Mendenga, Rumalia, Jadeeda, Durti, Abudaheya, Telehaya, Gubei, Nauya, Auroum, Eyour, Shololoki and Habila main of Habila locality and Morni admin unit. The 50 phones were distributed to PRCs (20); CPCs (20); women, youth and water management committees (9); and the state-level Peace Coordination office (1).</li> </ul> <p><b>Result</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Because of communication devices distribution, the early warning for peacebuilding improved by making communication tools available for CBRMs. This allowed enabled them to communicate about their conflict before it escalated. The distributed mobile phones improved the early warning system of 194,000</li> </ul>

## DCPSF FINAL REPORTING TEMPLATE

	<p>individuals, made up of 124,000 farmers, of whom 60,636 were male (27,286 were youth) and 63,364 farmers (25,515 were youth); 70,000 male nomads (34,230 were youth), and 53,770 female nomads (16,096 were youth) of Habila locality and Morni admin unit.</p>
<b>Output 2: Peace dividends for community interdependence and coexistence are delivered</b>	
Output Activity	Result
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish 28 VSLAs (14 for men and 14 for women).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>World Relief formed 28 VSLA groups with 25 members each, with 700 members in total. The 28 saving groups were formed in 18 village: Morni, Majmari, Surangi, Mendenga, Gubei, Gaddida, Habila Main, Telehaya, Auroum, Eyour, Durti, Shololoki, Abudaheya, Tulus, Rumalia, Beirmadina, Fufu and Asha Marra. The 28 VSLA groups received 28 savings boxes, 84 box locks, 700 pass books, 28 notebooks, 28 calculators, 56 plastics mats, 56 pens, 28 pencils and 28 stamp pads. Of the above-mentioned VSLAs, 26 groups were registered in the system (SAVIX), and 2 groups (Eyour and Mendenga) were unable to be registered due conflict situations and displacement.</li> </ul> <p><b>Result:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The formed VSLA groups saved 6,970,800 SDG. There are no cash loans reported as the members invested their cash in their social and economic work. The average annualized saving/member was 16,376 SDG, and the cost/member was 11,723 SDG. The savings contributed to community access to cash when they need it, including loans for investment. The establishment of the VSLA has contributed to peaceful co-existence in that the groups coming together discuss not only economic matters, but also social matters that bind them together as was evident in the operation areas.</li> </ul> <div>  <p>DCPSF SFL groups performance for Oct.</p> </div>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Train VSLA groups in finance and business management (28*6 =168)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>World Relief, in collaboration with Ministry of Finance and Manpower, trained 168 members of Village Saving and Loans (VSLAs) on business management. The members belonged to 18 villages and 28 Savings groups. The 18 villages were Gaddida, Telehaya, Gubei, Habila main, Durti, Abudahia, Shololoki, Eyour, Nauya, Auroum, Morni, Beir Madina, Asha-Marra, Fufu, Rumalia, Majmari, Mendenga and Surangi. Topics covered in the training included local investment patterns and business management, micro enterprises management, setting and reaching goals, and savings box management. The 168 trainees were made up of 87 males (39 were youth) and 81 females (38 were youth).</li> </ul> <p><b>Result:</b></p>

## DCPSF FINAL REPORTING TEMPLATE

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As a result of these training, the trained participants started to plan to invest their savings in various businesses and they demonstrated ability to set their own goals to reach through their saving. The savings also gathered various ethnic and tribal groups which enhanced their cohesion as it produced shared dividends for them.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Train 40 youth members in welding</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>World Relief in collaboration with El Geneina Technical School, trained 40 youth on welding. 20 youth participated in Morni admin unit, while another 20 youth participated in Habila locality. All the participants involved in this training were 40 males. The participants were from 9 villages, Habila main, Abudahia, Shololoki, Dulumanga, Eyour, Morni main, Fufu, Beirmadina and Genderni.</li> </ul> <p><b>Result</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Welding training increased the community dividends and allowed the male youth to get employed and meet their own and their families' needs, which contributes positively to enhancing peace in Habila and Kreinek locality (Morni). Youths are the frontline actors in conflict situations and engaging them in various economic activities will minimize their involvement in and prevent conflict.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Train 80 youth on fuel efficient stoves and provide them with the start-up kits</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>World Relief, in collaboration with Natural Forest Corporation (NFC), conducted training in 6 villages. The villages were Morni, Genderni, Habila Kanari, Majmari, Shololoki and Abudaheya of Habila locality and Morni admin unit. There were 80 training participants, including 36 male youth and 24 female youth. During the training, participants were given supplies for manufacturing efficient stoves to be used by them during and after the training.</li> </ul> <p><b>Result:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As a result of this training the financial situation of the participants improved through the production and sale of efficient stoves – large-size stoves sell for 5000 SDG, medium-size stoves sell for 3000 SDG, and the small-size stoves sell for 2000 SDG. Each of the training participants was provided with one sack of cement as start-up toolkit. The training positively contributed to peace dividends for community by building interdependence and coexistence.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct 2 community sensitization campaigns to stop environmental harm by including local leaders and government staff</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>World Relief, in collaboration with Natural Forest Corporation (NFC), conducted two environmental campaigns in 2 villages: Habila main and Morni main of Habila locality and Morni admin unit. The 2 environmental campaigns were attended by 90 participants, including 55 males (21 were youth) and 35 females (12 were youth). The two campaigns covered increasing awareness of the environment, awareness of local forest law, the importance of the establishment of local environment associations, how</li> </ul>

## DCPSF FINAL REPORTING TEMPLATE

	<p>to conserve the environment, and the effects of climate change on living organisms.</p> <p><b>Result:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By conducting two environmental campaigns it was possible to raise awareness among the community about conserving the environment, activation of local forest law, the establishment of local environment associations, how conserve the environment, and the effects of climate change on living organisms.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Train 40 youth members in beekeeping and honey processing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>World Relief, in collaboration with the beekeeping department of Ministry of Production and Economical Resources, conducted training on beekeeping for 40 participants, including 20 male youth and 20 female youth. The participants were gathered from 11 villages: Habila main, Durti, Shololoki, Kagangasi, Noor Aldoha, Rumalia, Mendenga, Hashaba, Asha Marra, Fufu and Beir Madina.</li> </ul> <p><b>Result:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The training has helped the targeted 40 youths acquire knowledge and skills in beekeeping as the training involved practical demonstration.</li> <li>The trainees were able to demonstrate beekeeping activity practices and knowledge of how conduct effective beekeeping and production of honey during the training.</li> <li>The youths were supposed to join local markets, considered as a peace dividend for their communities by enhancing youth livelihoods. However, the bees in one of the implementation locations in Morni died due to lack of oxygen. Despite this, the participants still gained the knowledge to take this activity over. The mistake happened between the facilitator and the youth group – they mistakenly forgot to open the ventilations of the hive after installation. Technical report attached below;</li> </ul> <div data-bbox="884 1391 932 1447" data-label="Image"> </div> <p>Bee death report.pdf</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish and strengthen Natural Resource Management Committees (NRMCS)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>World Relief, in collaboration with Natural Forest Corporation (NFC), established 10 NRMCS made up of 138 males and 62 females in 10 villages of Habila and Kreinek localities of West Darfur. The villages include Habila main, Aurum, Abudaheya, Eyour, Gubei, Morni main, Genderni, Habila Kanari, Magmari and Beir Madina. Each committee has 20 members and the selection was done by the community themselves after they received an orientation on how to select the committee. The criteria were based on diversity, effectiveness on building peace, humanitarian vulnerability (women-headed household, minority groups, people with disability, elderly), and an overall willingness to conserve and protect natural resources. The NRMCS were established under the collaboration</li> </ul>

## DCPSF FINAL REPORTING TEMPLATE

	<p>of Natural Resources Management Department (NRMD) and local leaders.</p> <p><b>Result:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The establishment of natural resources management has contributed to reducing the conflict in Habila and Morni admin unit through managing grazing lands, which includes identifying and specifying the grazing land and farming land. Pastures are considered as dividends to community. This has led to reduction of conflict over natural resources including pasture and water.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Train 70 NRM members in NRM</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>World Relief, in collaboration with Natural Resources Management Department (NRMD) of Ministry of Production and Economical Resources, trained 70 members (54 males and 16 female) of NRMCs. The participants were made up of 35 members from Habila and 35 members from Morni. In Morni they conducted training in Beirmadina, Majmari, Habila Kanari, Morni and Genderni. In Habila they conducted the training in Gubei, Abudaheya, Eyour, Habila and Auroum. Topics covered during the trainings included the definition of natural resources, types of natural resources and their importance, protection of natural resources, means that lead to the depletion of natural resources and the effects this has, maintenance of natural resources, management for upcoming generations, good utilization of natural resources, and natural resources conservation.</li> </ul> <p><b>Result:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The training equipped the participants with the knowledge to define natural resources, types of natural resources, and the importance of protection of natural resources. Additionally, participants were able to describe the causes leading to depletion of natural resources, and the importance of natural resource management and conservation measures for the upcoming years.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support 2 nurseries to produce 100,000 seedlings per year (tools, materials, and women workers)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>World Relief supported 2 nurseries in Habila and Morni with various seeds, including Acacia Marshy, Acacia Senegal, Grewal Tenax, Albiza, Azadirashta Indica, Acacia, Annona, Caricaho Papaya in order to support them to produce 200,000 seedlings in the two years.</li> </ul> <p><b>Result:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nurseries supported by WR have produced 200,000 seedlings, of which 10,000 were damaged by floods and pest infestation. The remaining 190,000 seedlings raised were distributed to the community. The two nurseries were used as demonstration sites in an effort to raise the community understanding about environmental protection. The community started to plant the seedlings without any incentives or motivation. Currently, vast areas of Habila and Morni admin units are covered by afforestation. This has contributed to peace dividends for community and</li> </ul>

## DCPSF FINAL REPORTING TEMPLATE

	interdependence and coexistence since forest is considered as a means of livelihood.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish and support 2 grazing land restoration areas (1,000 acre)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>World Relief, in collaboration with the Rangeland department of the Ministry of Production and Economic Resources, broadcast 1,000 Kg of the seeds in 10 villages including Morni main, Sisi, Habila Kanari, Magmari, Beir Madina, Habila main, Aurum, Abudaheya, Eyour and Telehaya of Habila locality and Morni admin unit. In each area 100 Kg of seeds was broadcasted. Sedentary farmers were involved as part of seed broadcasting as both implementers and beneficiaries. During the activity implementation, messages were delivered to both farmers and pastoralist on the importance of integrating with others and respecting their diversity as indispensable for their livelihood.</li> <li>The forage seeds broadcasted in the pasture specified area and/or migratory routes to separate farming land from pasture. This will reduce conflict over natural resources and farm destruction, leading to conflict reduction and peaceful co-existence</li> </ul> <p><b>Result:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The seed broadcasting covered 1,000 acres of grazing land and contributed positively to separating farming land from grazing land by directing animals to specific grazing lands.</li> <li>Both farmers and nomads identified the importance of specifying grazing land and farm land. This supported building community peace dividends and enhancing the peace in their areas.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide forage seeds and relevant materials</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>World Relief procured 1,000 Kg of fodders seeds (Doctyloctenium Acgyptium locally identifies as Au-Asabi) and 100 Local sacs (Localy called Abaker Arah sac)</li> </ul> <p><b>Result:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>World Relief procured 1,000 Kg of seeds and distributed them to the community to cover and restore 100 acres of land in both Habila locality and Morni admin unit. This contributes in building community dividends and enhance the peace through separating famers from nomads and reduces conflict over natural resources through restoration of grazing land.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rehabilitate 10 hand pumps</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>World Relief, in collaboration with Water and Environmental Sanitation (WES), rehabilitated 10 hand pumps in 9 villages, they were Morni main, Genderni, Mendenga, Hashaba, Habila, Durti, Eyour, Auroum and Kagangasi.</li> </ul> <p><b>Result:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The total beneficiaries for these hand pumps includes 5,000 people comprised of 610 youth (360 female), 530 pastoralists (340 female), 490 farmers (340 female), 930 children (600 female) and 2,440 others in the community (1,210 female). This is expected to reduce conflict over water resources in these areas.</li> </ul>



## DCPSF FINAL REPORTING TEMPLATE

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide hand pump maintenance toolkits to water management committees</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>World Relief, in collaboration with Water and Environmental Sanitation (WES), provided 6 Hand pumps maintenance toolkits (each includes a standard and special toolkit) to 6 village water management committees in Morni admin unit and Habila locality. The villages were Durti, Eyour, Auroum, Morni main, Genderni and Surangi. The toolkits were used in the training of 38 water infrastructure maintenance technicians.</li> </ul> <p><b>Result:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hand pump maintenance toolkits distributed to 6 villages are meant to ensure continued access to safe water for more than 3,000 individuals. They will allow trained water technicians from the community to handle the maintenance of water schemes.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Train 38 water infrastructure maintenance technicians</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>World Relief, in collaboration with Water and Environmental Sanitation (WES), trained 38 water technicians from 12 villages. The villages were Habila main, Durti, Eyour, Kagangasi, Auroum, Morni, Fufu, Asha Marra, Ganderni, Mendenga, Morni and Beir Madina of Morni admin unit and Habila locality. The participants 38 individuals made up of 34 males (30 were youth) and 4 females (3 were youth).</li> </ul> <p><b>Result:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>During the training, participants maintained two hand pumps in Habila Main. 1,000 individuals benefited from current maintenance during training. Additionally, all the nearby water sources near the trainees' areas are repaired based on need and requests from the community for intervention from the trained water technicians.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Train women in handcrafting (36)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>World Relief, in collaboration with Generation for Social Development trained 146 women (100 were youth). The participants were from Habila main and Morni main. The training covered handbag and wallet making – both made in various sizes (small, medium, and large) – and how to interact with market. The training was carried out by a professional handcrafting trainer. In addition, trainees received start-up tool kits.</li> </ul> <p><b>Result:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The training gathered diverse tribes of women to increase their livelihood through shared income generation work. This builds the trust among them, enhances peace in the area, and builds community cohesion.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Train women in soap making (24)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>World Relief, in collaboration with Generation for Social Development, trained 110 women made up of 80 farmers (60 were youth) and 30 nomads (21 were youth) on soap making. The trainee represented 7 villages, including Morni, Beirmadina, East Morni nomads, Majmari, Habila and Gubei. The training covered how to make soap and saving for life.</li> </ul> <p><b>Result:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The training has transformed the lives of the women who were previously jobless and are now productive</li> </ul>

## DCPSF FINAL REPORTING TEMPLATE

	<p>and self-sustained. The trained women produced various type of soap, generating a good income. Each group have generated more than 400,000 SDG in the form of cash and in-kind.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Train 50 women in small scale business planning and entrepreneurship (6 VSLAs)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>World Relief, in collaboration with Generation for Social Development (GSD), trained 50 women (28 were youth) belonging to 6 VSLAs on small business planning. The participants were gathered from 9 areas, including Imtedad, East Imtedad, Alsalam, Aljabel, Alwadi, Amadaris, Algamea, Alsalam and Alshitilat camp of Habila main and Morni main of Habila locality and Morni admin unit. The training covered topics like what business planning is, how to plan business, setting targets and goal for business, and how to lend money and increase income. The training resulted in increased understanding among the women of saving groups on how to plan their business at individual and collective levels. The activity is considered as a shared dividend to increase women's benefits, cohesion, and peace in the area.</li> </ul> <p><b>Result:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The training has equipped the women drawn from nine villages with understanding of what business planning is and how they can use business plans at individual and corporate levels. After the training they were able to explain the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What is business planning?</li> <li>How to plan business and setting targets and goals for business.</li> <li>How to lend money and increase income?</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>The training is considered as a shared dividend to increase women's benefits, cohesion, and peace in the area.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rehabilitate 5 hand pumps and 4 hand-dug well</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>World Relief, in collaboration with Generation with Social Development (GSD), rehabilitated 5 hand pumps in Almadaris, Alsoug Area, Keteilat camp, Elemtidad West area and Elemtidad East area of Habila and Morni admin unit. In addition, WR also rehabilitated 4 hand-dug wells in Majmari, Morni, and Wadi Habila. The 5 rehabilitated Hand pumps benefit 2,500 individuals, made up 1,100 male (500 youth) and 1,400 females (600 youth). The rehabilitated hand-dug well will benefit 1,600 individuals, made up of 750 males (300 youth) and 850 females (350 youth).</li> </ul> <p><b>Result:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rehabilitation of five hand pumps and four hand-dug wells contributes to the reduction of conflict around water resources. It is considered as a peace dividend for the community.</li> </ul>
<b>Output 3: Women's organisations, including those representing pastoralist women, empowered to meaningfully participate in local and state-level peacebuilding platforms</b>	
<b>Output Activity</b>	<b>Result</b>

## DCPSF FINAL REPORTING TEMPLATE

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Train 30 women, inclusive of pastoralists, in leadership and representation at the community and state level</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>World Relief, in collaboration with Ministry of Health and Social Development-Women and Family Planning Unit, trained 30 women, inclusive of pastoralist, on leadership and representation at the community and state level. Participants belonged to 7 villages, including Habila Kanari, Majmari, Habila main, Eyour, Auroum, Durti and Shololoki of Morni admin unit and Habila locality. The participants include 8 female pastoralists (4 of them youth) and 22 female non-pastoralist (9 of them youth).</li> </ul> <p><b>Result:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The training has equipped women with the understanding of what is leadership is and how it affects their lives and the importance of their participation in leadership, particularly in the decision making process affecting their lives. The training participants were drawn from the farming and pastoralist community.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Train 80 young women to enhance their advocacy skills</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>World Relief trained 80 young women from 16 villages on advocacy skills. The 16 villages were Auroum, Gubei, Shololoki, Abudahia, Durti, Dulumanga, Eyour, Masmagei, Habila main, Beir Madina, Fufu, Asha Marra, Magmari, Habila Kanari, Morni and Hashaba of Morni admin unit and Habila locality. The training topics included the concept of advocacy, understanding campaigns and advocacy, the objective of advocacy, types of advocacy, steps for successful advocacy, and type of advocacy campaign. The attendance was entirely female youth.</li> </ul> <p><b>Result:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The 80 young women were empowered in advocacy skills with the objective to enable them play a pivotal role in matters affecting their lives and their fellow women. It mainly focused on understanding of their rights and how to influence the people in power at all levels to respect women's legitimate rights. It also aimed at enhancing peace in their areas and reducing gender-based violence.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enhance the capacity of 100 girls and young women to be involved in governance at the locality and state level</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>World Relief trained 100 women to enhance the capacity of 100 girls and young women to be involved in governance at the locality and state level. The training was conducted in 21 villages, including Morni Main, Beir Madina, Majmari, Fufu, Asha Marra, Genderni, Hashaba, Mendenga, Surangi, Rumalia, Habila Kanari, Habila Main, Abudaheya, Gobi, Eyour, Auroum, Telehaya, Durti, Shololoki, Gadida and Nouya of Morni admin and Habila locality. The participants were composed of 100 women (90 youth).</li> </ul> <p><b>Result:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>After the training the 100 girls and young women were able to identify the importance of women in governance. They demonstrated understanding on how to advocate for involving women in governance and the benefit that may be gained from women representation in governance.</li> </ul>

## DCPSF FINAL REPORTING TEMPLATE

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IGA for vulnerable women and girls on food processing activity (100 individuals)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>World Relief, in collaboration with 2 external experts on village saving and loans, trained 100 women and girls from 3 villages: Morni main, Habila Kanari, and Habila main of Habila locality and Morni admin unit. There were 100 female participants composed of 30 nomads (12 were youth) and 70 farmers (37 were youth). The training covered biscuit making and Alsham date making. Inputs used during the training included 2 baco of yeast, 2 Kg of white custard powder, 2 kg of yellow custard powder, 2 KG of Kakau, 2 Kg of Koraima, 4 kg of Nashadir, 2 kg of coconuts, 2 big tin of jam, 8 dozen of vanilla, 8 dozen of baking powder, 12 Kg of milk, 16 net (10KG) of flour, 4 jerrycan (16 litres) of cooking oil, 6 bags (50Kg) of sugar, 6 bags of charcoal, 2 jerrycans (16 litre) of margarine, 10 dishes (3 PCs) of eggs, 4 biscuit machines, 4 saucepans, 3 gas ovens and cylinders, 10 plastic matts, 1 plastic grey medium size, 2 plastic grey small size, 4 makossa, 4 stoves, and 10 basins. All the training tools were distributed immediately after the training to beneficiaries.</li> </ul> <p><b>Result:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The women and girls trained on food processing engaged in preparation and selling of various types of biscuits in the local market and generating income for themselves and their families. The beneficiaries of this activity include both women from farming and pastoralist communities.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct 2 awareness campaigns on the negative effects of harmful gender practices (SGBV, killing, etc.)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>World Relief, in collaboration with Generation for Social Development (GSD), conducted 2 awareness sessions on negative effects of the harmful gender practices (SGBV, killing etc.). The sessions were attended by 522 persons (372 male and 150 female). Various tribes were involved in this training, including pastoralist tribes. The training covered the negative effects of harmful gender practices, like SGBV and killing, at Habila main and Morni main of Habila locality and Morni admin unit. A vulnerability criteria was used for selection, including elderly, women-headed households, lonely persons, minority groups, and people with disability from farmers and pastoralist tribes. The awareness campaign was a one-day session for each campaign due to busyness of the community with farming preparation work. In these sessions, both male and female concerns were considered in terms of their time, location, and opportunities. Participants shared extensively, and women talked freely on how the reduction of harmful gender practices would contribute to enhancing peace among the communities.</li> </ul> <p><b>Result:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>After the two awareness campaigns, the participants showed an increased capacity and ability to understand the negative effects of harmful gender practices, SGBV, and killing, as well as knowledge</li> </ul>

## DCPSF FINAL REPORTING TEMPLATE

	about how to protect themselves and avoid or reduce their negative effects.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct 4 inclusive dialogues among women groups</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>World Relief, in collaboration with Generation for Social Development (GSD), carried out 4 inclusive dialogues for 8 villages, including Morni main, Beirmadina, East Morn Damaras, Habila Kanari, Majmari, Morni, Habila Main, Gubei and Durti. The dialogues sessions were attended by 500 participants, made up of 321 farming women (117 youth) and 179 nomads (67 youth). The dialogues discussed various issues such as past and current challenges confronting women, how to empower women, the role of women regarding empowering themselves, and women's vision for institutional inclusion economically and socially.</li> </ul> <p><b>Result:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The forum has helped in sharing ideas among participants drawn from farming and nomadic communities on matters affecting women and their role in tackling their challenges. The forum motivated the women to be involved in matters affecting their lives. The forum contributed to empowering women to play their pivotal role in their communities.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facilitate 4 inclusive dialogues among girls groups</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>World Relief, in collaboration with Generation for Social Development (GSD), conducted 6 inclusive dialogues to empower women's groups in peacebuilding. The topics covered during the dialogue included identification of ways to empower women, the role of women in peacebuilding, discussions on how women can be empowered, and what dilemmas face women's empowerment and how to overcome those. The dialogues were conducted in 8 areas, including Morni admin main, West south Morni, Majmari, Habila Kanari, Habila Kagangasi, Sawani Morni main, Beirmadina, East Morni Damaras, and Gubei of Morni admin unit and Habila locality. The training was attended by 500 young girls (100% youth).</li> </ul> <p><b>Result:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The dialogue has helped the participants understand the importance of women's empowerment and the role of women in peacebuilding.</li> <li>The dialogue also enabled the participants to identify the challenges women encounter and how to tackle them through empowering women. They also discussed the mechanisms by which the women can overcome the challenges and contribute their part in peace building.</li> <li>Pre and post training evaluation proved that participants identified ways to empower women and the role of women in peacebuilding.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct sensitizations to enhance women's participation in public events including on advocacy campaigns, environmental</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>World Relief, in collaboration with Generation for Social Development (SGD), conducted 4 sensitization sessions to enhance women's participation in public events, including on advocacy campaigns,</li> </ul>

## DCPSF FINAL REPORTING TEMPLATE

<p>protection campaigns, and child protection campaigns</p>	<p>environmental protection campaigns, and child protection campaigns in Kreinek locality and in Habila locality. These sensitization sessions were attended by 528 women (275 from Habila and 253 from Morni). The participant represented 17 villages, including Habila main, Gubei, Eyour, Abudahia, Telehaya, Durti, Aurum, Shololoki, Morni main, Beirmadina, Hashaba, Mendenga, Ganderni, Asha Mara, Fufu, Magmari and Habila Kanari. Topics covered during the 4 sensitization sessions included understanding of child protection, definition of child rights, definition of the environment, the role of the woman in the child protection and environment protection, and the difference between the rural and city women's roles in child protection. After the sessions, women acknowledged, adopted, and committed to child and environmental protection and promised to protect the same in the future.</p> <p><b>Result:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An understanding of child protection, definition of child rights, definition of the environment, role of the woman in the child protection and environmental protection;</li> <li>• The difference between the rural and city women's role in child protection.</li> <li>• The participants committed themselves to adopt and play their role in involving women in child protection and environmental protection.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct 2 forums for women's organization networks at state level</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• World Relief, in collaboration with Generation for Social Development (GSD), carried out 2 forums for 200 women, including 170 farmers (166 youth) and 30 nomads (21 youth). The forum covered various topics such as how to network for women organizations, the challenges facing effective networking for peace, opportunities needed for networking, and how to overcome challenge obstacles. The participants belonged to 6 villages, which include Morni, Beirmadina, East Morni nomads, Majmari, Habila and Gubei.</li> </ul> <p><b>Result</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As a result of forum, participants were enable to identify good networking, how to overcome obstacles faced women's organizations, and how to use the available opportunities for networking of women organizations.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training local leaders and law enforcement bodies on prevention of and taking action on gendered security risks</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• World Relief, in collaboration with Generation for Social Development, conducted training for 82 persons from 7 villages: Morni main, West south Morni, Majmari, Habila Kanari, Habila main, Sawani admin unit and Gubbei of Habila locality and Morni admin unit. The participants were composed of local leaders and law enforcement bodies regarding the prevention of and action on gender security risks. Topics covered during this training were definition of gender security risk and how to reduce gendered</li> </ul>

## DCPSF FINAL REPORTING TEMPLATE

	<p>security risks. The 82 participants composed of 67 males (30 youth) and 15 of females (6 youth).</p> <p><b>Result:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The training has increased the understanding of the community leaders and law enforcement bodies about gender security risks and how to prevent them. Currently the local leaders and law enforcement bodies are engaged in analyzing gender security risks and working on addressing them.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct training on gender mainstreaming to CBRMs, law enforcement bodies and stakeholders</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>World Relief, in collaboration with Generation for Social Development (GSD) conducted training for 46 individuals on gender mainstreaming, participants included CBRMs and law enforcement bodies, composed of 39 males (16 youth) and 7 females (3 youth). Participants represented 7 areas, including Morni admin unit, West south Morni, Majmari, Habila Kanari, Habila main, Sawani admin unit and Gebbei of Habila locality and Morni admin unit. Topics covered during this training included what gender is and how to mainstream gender on projects and in daily life.</li> </ul> <p><b>Result:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The training participants acquired more understanding about gender issues and how to mainstream gender issues in the societal undertakings (social, economic, political and governance). Furthermore, the training created more understanding among the participants about the benefits of mainstreaming gender at all levels and in all aspects within the community.</li> </ul>
<b>Output 4: Improved networking, coordination and learning between local and state-level peacebuilding institutions</b>	
<b>Output Activity</b>	<b>Result</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support the linkage between the community level conflict resolution mechanisms and the formal judiciary mechanisms at the state level</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>World Relief held 4 meetings for 80 members of CBRMs. The meetings were to discuss supporting the linkage between the community level conflict resolution mechanisms and the formal judiciary mechanisms at state level. Participants gathered from 20 villages, including Morni Main, Beir Madina, Majmari, Fufu, Asha Marra, Genderni, Hashaba, Mendenga, Rumalia, Habila Kanari, Habila Main, Abudaheya, Gobi, Eyour, Auroum, Telehaya, Durti, Shololoki, Gadida and Nouya of Morni admin unit and Habila locality. The 80 participants included 13 women (9 youth) and 67 men (55 youth). The topics covered during this meeting were how to link community level reconciliation committees and the formal judiciary system, the role of the judiciary system, the role of CBRMs, and how to collaborate with each other for enhancing peace.</li> </ul> <p><b>Result:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The meeting helped the CBRMs and the judiciary system to identify mechanisms of working together and linking to one another and sharing tasks in</li> </ul>



## DCPSF FINAL REPORTING TEMPLATE

	<p>resolving peace and conflict related issues. Agreement was reached on which cases should be handled by CBRMs and which ones should be handled by formal judiciary system. Furthermore, it was agreed to build their linkage to handle peace and conflict management issues in their areas.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Networking and collaboration with civil service organizations including INGOs, NNGOs and other CBOs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>World Relief, in collaboration with Peace and Development Centre of University of El Geneina, facilitated two meetings in Habila locality and Morni admin unit for 80 participants from 16 villages, including Morni main, Magmari, Beirmadina, Asha Marra, Fofo, Mendenga, Habila Kanari, Genderni, Gubei, Habila, Eyour, Abudahia, Shololoki, Auroum, Telehaya and Durti of Morni admin unit and Habila locality. The meeting was composed of 80 participants, of which 33 were women (22 youth) and 47 were men (32 youth).</li> </ul> <p><b>Result:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The meeting resulted in an increase networking and collaboration between civil society organizations in working together on pertinent issues.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Collaborate with the neighboring states (Central &amp; North Darfur states and neighboring localities to minimize regional and cross-border conflict dimension</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>World Relief, in collaboration with Geneina University-Peace and Development Centre, conducted training on how to minimize regional and cross border conflict dimensions for the participants from North Darfur, Central Darfur, and Habila locality and Morni admin. Subjects covered during the training included concepts of conflict, positive and negative peace, tools to be used for peacebuilding, peacebuilding matrix, leadership, the need for all parties to be involved in peacebuilding, and how to minimize regional and cross border conflict (this part of the session was carried out by World Relief). The training was attended by 40 participants – 22 males (9 youth) and 18 females (9 youth). Among the participants, 5 were from North Darfur (1 female), 5 were form Central Darfur (4 female), 15 were from Habila locality (6 females) and 15 were from Morni admin unit (7 females).</li> </ul> <p><b>Result:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At the end of the training participants had drawn action plans on how to minimize regional and cross border conflict dimensions. They agreed to collaborate in strengthening the network among the states (West and Central Darfur) and Habila and Morni locality.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct coherence and learning experiences, including sharing from other universities and research centers to improve peacebuilding programming and trust between the stakeholders</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>World Relief, in collaboration with Geneina University -Peace and Development Center, implemented one learning and experience sharing training. The training was attended by participants from 19 villages, including Habila Kanari, Majmari, Morni main, Mendenga, Genderni, Hashaba, Beir madina, Fufu, Asha Mara, Habila main, Shololoki, Abudahia, Gadida, Durti, Auroum, Nouya, Eyour, Telehaya and Gubei of Morni admin unit and Habila localities. There were 40</li> </ul>

## DCPSF FINAL REPORTING TEMPLATE

	<p>participants, including 16 females (6 youth) and 24 males (6 youth).</p> <p><b>Result:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As a result of this training, the participants were enabled to explain the importance of sharing experiences from other universities and research centers. They compared the knowledge they shared and how it will be used in increasing coordination.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthen “vertical” coordination with state-level peacebuilding mechanisms, as well as with key government entities at local and state level, such as the Ministry of Social Affairs/Welfare, the Peace and Development Centers, HAC, etc.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>World Relief, in collaboration with University of El Geneina and the Ministry of Social Affairs, conducted 4 meetings for participants gathered from 12 villages. The villages are Morni Amin, Rumalia, Hashaba, Ashamarra, Beirmadina, Fufu, Habila Main, Aurum, Durti, Abudaheya, Eyour and Shololoki of Habila locality and Morni admin unit. The 4 meetings were attended by 160 participants made up of 44 male farmers (18 youth) and 40 female farmers (25 youth) and 45 male nomads (31 youth) and 31 female nomads (17 youth). The topics discussed were the importance of coordination on peacebuilding, how to reduce gender-based violence, coordination on increasing community peacebuilding, and the role of related peace institutions in communal peace building.</li> </ul> <p><b>Result</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The meeting participants came up with action points on what each institution contributes in coordination of peacebuilding, reduction of gender-based violence, and the tasks expected from institutions regarding social peace.</li> <li>It was agreed to periodically review action taken by the concerned stakeholders. Overall, this activity is to contribute to output 4 to increase the network among peacebuilding actors.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support in boosting state-level peacebuilding coordination with Ministry of Social Affairs and peace and development centers in terms of analysis and planning to improve learning and sharing good practices</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>World Relief, in collaboration with University of El Geneina-Peace and Development Center, conducted two meetings where 60 participants attended. The participants were drawn from 20 villages, the villages include Morni, Magmari, Habila Kanari, Beir Madina, Fofo, Asha Mara, Hashaba, Ganderni, Mendenga, Rumalia, Jadeeda, Durti, Abudaheya, Telehaya, Gubei, Nauya, Auroum, Eyour, Shololoki and Habila main of Habila locality and Morni admin unit. The 60 participants were composed of 23 male farmers (8 youth) and 15 female farmers (7 youth) and 12 male nomads (4 youth) and 10 female nomads (4 youth). Subjects covered during the meeting included how to analyze conflict, how to reduce animal’s destruction along migratory routes, how to coordinate and plan regarding livestock early release, how to reduce social conflict, drug usage, how to plan for reducing social-economic crisis, how to advise heard breeders to stick to migratory routes, and the role of CBRMs in coordination, analysis, planning, and sharing good practices.</li> </ul>

## DCPSF FINAL REPORTING TEMPLATE

	<p><b>Result</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>During the meetings, the participants were able to share their experiences (good practices) and learned from each other as to how to identify, analyze, and carry out joint planning. This contributes to output 4: improved the networking between women and other groups.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Training security service providers (police, judiciary bodies) on human rights, gender and child protection, setting up locality level participatory security committees, WAM, combatting GBV, investing in formal and informal justice</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>World Relief, in collaboration with private sector lawyers, trained 62 security service providers, which includes police, local leaders, PRCs and CPCs. Among the 62 participants, 25 were males (8 youth) and 37 were females (9 youth). Topics covered during the training included human rights, gender and child protection, setting up locality-level participatory security committees, WAM, combatting GBV. The training was conducted in 2 villages: Habila Kanari and Morni main.</li> </ul> <p><b>Result:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This training enabled the participants to understand the importance of concerted efforts in combating the human right abuses, gender and child protection issues and gender-based violence. Accordingly, they identified and explained the meaning of human rights and gender and child protection. They have agreed to set up locality level participatory security committees, WAM, and to work together on the issues.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Train CBRMs. CBOs, government line ministry office and the law enforcement bodies on participatory and gender sensitive planning, implementation, monitoring and reporting.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>World Relief, in collaboration with Ministry of Health and Social Affairs-Family and Women Department and lawyers from private sector, trained 96 members from CBRMs and government and law enforcement bodies. The participants belonged to 7 villages, including Ashamarra, Fufu, Beir Madina, Morni Main, Shololoki, Habila main and Eyour of Habila locality and Morni admin unit. The 96 participants were composed of 47 males (20 youth) and 49 females (21youth). The topics covered during the training included participatory and gender sensitive planning, implementation, and monitoring and reporting.</li> </ul> <p><b>Result:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>During the training participants were able to define and identify participatory and gender sensitive planning, implementation, monitoring and reporting. This activity has contributed to improved networking, coordination, and learning between local and state-level peacebuilding institutions.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facilitate 2 exchange visits to CBRMs and stakeholders</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>World Relief conducted one exchange visit to share useful practices and to reduce bad practices. First, members from Morni went to Habila. This was attended of 20 CBRMs members, including 16 men (4 youth) and 4 women (2 youth). Afterwards, there was a visit of from Habila to Morni that was attended by 20 CBRM members, including 16 men (6 youth) and 4 women (2 youth). The visit aimed at learning from each other on how to resolve conflicts and maintain stability in their respective areas. Among the</li> </ul>

## DCPSF FINAL REPORTING TEMPLATE

	<p>experiences shared during the visit were: how the community solved its conflicts before Darfur Community Peace and Stability Fund (DCPSF) intervention and who in the community was responsible for this task, as well as the current experience after the project. There was a display of drama teaching about how conflict is resolved by various groups, what benefits and best practices were gained by the project's activities, and recommendations.</p> <p><b>Result:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The experience sharing visits has given more insights to the participants into how conflicts can be resolved through concerted efforts. They were able to learn that there are good practices from community to community, and there is indigenous knowledge and skills in resolving conflicts and maintaining peace. They also learned that combining the acquired skills through training and indigenous skills could bring broader impact.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct joint conference of CBRMs, government law enforcement bodies, line ministry offices, and other allies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>World Relief, in collaboration with University of ElGeneina-Peace and Development Center, conducted 2 joint conferences for 88 participants belonging to CBRMs, line ministries, and law enforcement bodies from 2 villages: Majmari and Habila main of Habila locality and Morni admin unit. Among the 88 participants were 47 males (18 youth) and 41 females (18 youth). The conference covered topics such as how to build relations to overcome obstacles encountering Peace and Reconciliation Committees (PRCs), how to build strong partnerships to tackle challenges facing women's committees and other CBRMs, and the importance of networking.</li> </ul> <p><b>Result:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>After the conference participants were able to identify how to improve networking on peacebuilding so that it is possible to have workable coordination and networking among the state-level peace building institutions.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Materials support to the judiciary institutions, like rural courts, to support them to continue the coordination with the PRs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>World Relief supported two judiciary institutions (rural courts) in Habila main and Morni admin of Habila locality and Morni admin unit. The support materials provided included 2 printers, 4 cupboards, 4 fans, 10 mats, and 8 chairs distributed to the two rural court.</li> </ul> <p><b>Result:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The distribution of this material to local rural courts increased the coordination between rural courts and Peace and Reconciliation Committee (PRCs), led to reduction of number of waiting hours, reduced the challenges of printing and easy documentation of rural court complaints, restored the dignity of beneficiaries, and increased the effectiveness of solving conflict due to creation of a better working environment.</li> </ul>

## DCPSF FINAL REPORTING TEMPLATE

### 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**

- World Relief in DCPSF project employed conflict sensitivity approach through maximizing the positive impact and avoiding and/or minimizing the negative impact. One of the positive impacts DCPSF invested in DCPSF, was working to ensure diversity in implementation of its all activities that will address common problems of the communities through involving both farming and nomadic communities and their leaders. Among the examples of conflict sensitive and positive interventions that World Relief supported are the establishment of nurseries for two years, resulting in production of 200,000 seedlings, contributing to restore afforestation and natural vegetation that will positively affect all community members. This increases the community dividend, prevents land degradation, and contributes to enhancement of peace in Habila and Kreinek locality and Morni admin unit. Additionally, distribution and planting of fodder seeds will address the needs for both farming and nomadic communities and reduce conflicts because of competition over the natural resources.
- One of the big conflict sensitive issues that DCPSF managed was Sisi area rejection of formation of CBRMs drawn from the two communities as was initially agreed upon during the proposal design to maintain diversity. The reason for this objection was intertribal conflict that happened in El Geneina on January 16, 2021 in Kringding area and on 3rd of April, 2021 in Aljabel area, causing massive displacement of the affected area's population (Kringding and Aljabel) to the government institutions seeking protection. Thus, the proposed BBRMs formation was not possible in Sisi area. World Relief held more than 6 meetings with the Sisi community, including at Geneina level for further discussions, but they failed. Thus, World Relief communicated to stakeholders (UNDP, HAC office, and Morni admin unit) regarding the Sisi case and to change from Sisi to another location. After agreement was reached, Rumalia was selected and supported by the stakeholders' signature. World Relief avoided imposing what the communities did not agreed upon and shifted the location and targets to other places in consultation with the relevant stakeholders.

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

- World Relief always ensures inclusion of women, youth, pastoralist and farmers in all activities. For instance, the activity to "support in boosting state-level peacebuilding coordination with Ministry of Social Affairs, peace and development centers in analysis and planning to improve learning and sharing good practice" was attended by 60 participants composed of 23 male farmers (8 youth) and 15 female farmers (7 youth) and 12 male nomads (4 youth) and 10 female nomads (4 youth). Additionally, in the activity "Strengthen 'vertical' coordination with state-level peacebuilding mechanisms, as well as with key government entities at local and state-level, such as the Ministry of Social Affairs/Welfare, the Peace and Development Centers, HAC, etc. through 4 meetings" was attended by 160 participants, of whom 44 were male farmers (18 youth) and 40 were female farmers (25 youth) and 45 were male nomads (31 youth) and 31 were female nomads (17 youth). Finally, the activity "conduct 4 inclusive dialogues among women's groups" was attended by 500 participants, including 321 farmer women (117 youth) and 179 nomad females (67 youth).
- Regarding the environmental issues, the project worked in various environmental activities such as the project supporting the establishment of 2 nurseries which produced 200,000 seedling and distributed 190,000 seedlings to community to enhance the restoration of natural vegetation. The project also established and supported 2 grazing land restorations of 1,000 acres, and trained 80 youth on fuel efficient stoves to reduce deforestation.

### Section 5 – Partnerships (500-word limit)

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

## DCPSF FINAL REPORTING TEMPLATE

World relief in collaboration with bellow partners implemented these project activities within two years, the partners includes;

- Generation for Social Development (GSD)
- Geneina University-Peace and Development Center
- Ministry of Health and Social Affairs-General Administration of Social Planning
- Water and Environmental Sanitation
- Private Sector (Lawyer, Consultants and Vocational trainers)
- Alajaweed for Drama and Music Band
- Ministry of Health and Social Affairs-Women and Family Planning Department
- Ministry of Finance and Manpower
- ElGeneina Technical School
- Natural Forest Corporation (NFC)
- Ministry of Production and Economical Resources- Beekeeping Department
- Ministry of Production and Economical Resources-Rangeland Department
- And The Judiciary System

All the above mentioned partners contributed in the achievement of DCPSP 4 project outputs (*for more detail about what each partner did and the result achieved, please read this report section 3 part*).

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

<b>Share briefly on:</b>
<b>Challenges and risks faced during implementation – how were they addressed</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Periodically the situation was insecure which made the access difficult to some field areas to implement project activities.</li> <li>• Recurrent intertribal conflict in West Darfur.</li> </ul> <p><b>Challenges faced during implementation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Security situation to access the field to implement activities.</li> <li>• Conflict sensitivity in some areas. Sisi community reject mixed committees with nomads as a result of January 2021 and April 2021 conflicts between Arab and Masalit tribes. They feel it's harmful for them to be in one committee with those who harmed their relatives at the Geneina level for the time being.</li> <li>• Limitation of local market capacity – appeared in availability of ISSB machine at country level.</li> <li>• Devaluation of local currency against United State Dollars.</li> </ul> <p><b>Methods used to address the above challenges:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordinated with other partners available in operation areas and followed UNDSS guidelines.</li> <li>• For Sisi camp issue we made consultations with all related partners and changed the location.</li> <li>• Carried out budget revisions due to devaluation of local currency and came up with new activities. The revised budget approved by UNDP resulted in a gain due to the devaluation of local currency – equal to 47096.13 USD.</li> </ul>
<b>Key lessons learnt during the implementation of the project</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It's important to increase project implementation pace in the time where there is no security constraints in targeted areas, especially when working in security fragile setting.</li> <li>• Carefully follow the UNDSS Guidelines to avoid a security situation, and advise staff to travel early and carefully follow the weekly security internal briefing.</li> <li>• Follow the weather forecast and plan accordingly, especially during the rainy season.</li> <li>• It's important to stick to organizational security guidelines and use personal security management shared information during the training.</li> </ul>
<b>Sustainability- What measures have you put in place to ensure continuity of initiatives beyond DCPSF funding</b>

## DCPSF FINAL REPORTING TEMPLATE

- The availability and functionality of Community Based Reconciliation Committees (CBRMs).
- The capacity building trainings and peacebuilding knowledge provided and shared with stakeholders and increased awareness among community regarding peace and peaceful co-existence.
- The level of trust built among different ethnic groups in the project operation areas through shared dividends and other peacebuilding activities.
- Community satisfaction on CBRMs capacities on solving problems (proven by satisfaction survey).
- The ownership of the community in project activities regarding improving their peace and livelihood.
- The project built on strengthening local capacities in conflict resolution mechanisms.

**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.**

- Enhanced the capacity of the local community's active parties to ensure the sustainability of the project.
- Follow up on the performance of Community Based Reconciliation Committees to strengthen their weakness areas.
- The link between CBRM with local authorizes at locality and state level.
- Exchange visit among the committees for sharing experience and learning.
- The project built the community dividends through vocational training and became one of the income source for beneficiaries, which ensure the sustainability of vocation activities and enhancing the peace in their areas.

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

- Continue establishing and/or strengthening existing CBRMs.
- Establish networking mechanisms among state and locality level and neighboring states.
- Transition and implementation of the project in areas lacking or not having Community Based and Reconciliation Committees.
- Increase the activities which reduce conflict over natural resources rangeland rehabilitation.
- Implement the project in areas where the community resilience towards conflict is low.
- It is important to empower women and youth through establishing peacebuilding centers and women and youth centers to ensure availability of space for building peace and sharing information.
- Increase the activities related to income generation for enhancing peace.

### 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



Amira Ishag Yassin Omer:

Married and a mother of 7 children (4 boys and 3 girls).

"Before I came into contact with World Relief, I worked with National Centre for Malaria prevention in Morni, Sudan and was a volunteer within the locality.

I am one of the participants of the fuel-efficient stove making activity. I was trained on Efficient Stove Making (ESM), where I acquired training on how to manufacture fuel-efficient stoves. After the training I was given stove manufacturing frame, and cement. By producing and selling the stove, I was able to make 25,00SDG within a month. The income helps me to cover the school fees of my children. During the training, I had a chance to mingle with all tribes within my area and we have continued to meet as one community. This has built confidence among us we are now living peacefully."