



DCPSF FINAL REPORTING TEMPLATE 2023

INSTRUCTIONS

Please fill in all sections of the template. If information is not available, note the reason.

- Kindly submit the report along with any photographs or communication products as well as other relevant documents to dcpsf.sd.team@undp.org.

Section 1: Contact and Project Details

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|-------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
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|-------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Project Title | Building Peace through strengthening Social Fabrics in Darelsalam Locality |
| State | North Darfur |
| Localities and their Population number | Darelsalam locality - 48,360 people |
| Specific villages covered | Abuzeraiga Admin Unit: Villages of Abuzeraiga, Kubbga, Abudiwail (A), Abudiwail (B) and Darelnaeim Shangil-Tobai Admin Unit: Villages of Shangil Tobai, Taiba, Umkhair (A), and Hilat Ahmed (Umkhair (B)) |
| Project start & end date (as per the signed contract) | Started in 1 st March 2021 and ended in 31 st January 2023 |
| No Cost Extension (NCE) dates if any | Three months from 1 st February to 30 th April 2023 |
| Project Budget (as per signed contract) | (350,000) USD |
| Total Expenditure | 350,000.31 USD |
| Reporting period | 1 st March 2021 and ended in 16 th April 2023, but due to the crisis took place in Sudan in 15 th April the report submitted in 30 th June 2023. |



Norwegian Ministry
of Foreign Affairs



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Section 2 – Executive Summary (MAX. 700 words)

Please provide a summary of your project:

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

Executive Summary (650 words maximum)

This two years project is funded by UNDP through DCPSF, targeted two out of three admin units within Darelsalam locality which located 79 Km South to Al Fashir town, NDF. The project is about supporting the target community and build their capacity to enable them provide measurable contribution to enhance peaceful coexistence, economic status and social fabric within their communities.

The project was mainly focused on development of collaborative, non-violent ways of managing natural resources and increase access to vital resources by the target communities. The project was supported establishment of strong relationships between different user groups, local authorities, and established mechanisms for dialogue & conflict resolution resulted in a better co-existence and consensus between the targeted communities and other stakeholders.

Table (1): shows the target communities in Darelsalam locality, NDF

| State | Locality | Total Admin Unit | Total villages | Targeted Admin unit | Targeted villages | Popu. |
|--------------------|------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| North Darfur State | Darelsalam | Abuzeraiga | 13 village councils | Abuzeraiga | Abuzeraiga, Kubbga, Abudiwail (A), Abudiwail (B) and Darelnaeim | 27,360 |
| | | Shangil Tobai | 16 village councils | | Shangil Tobai | Shangil Tobai, Taiba, Umkhair (A), and Hilat Ahmed (Umkhair (B)) |
| | | Darelsalam | 18 village councils | | | |
| Total Population | | | | | | 48,360 |

The main goals of this project were:

- Enhancing the CBRMs to contribute to peaceful coexistence and social fabrics
- Improve socio-economic status of targeted areas.
- Strengthen coordination, knowledge sharing and communication means.

Relevance in Darfur context:

The project achievements and success stories attached to this report indicated that this project is highly relevant to the community needs. Likewise the potential conflicts over natural resources between farmers and pastoralists with in the target communities and along the corridors, make it very clear that the project interventions which focussed on mitigating such kind of conflicts is consistent to Darfur context. The successful that made by the IGAs and small business groups proved that the activities and program design were highly relevant to needs and priorities of these targeted beneficiaries in the two admin units in Darelsalam locality. The existed native administration and the reconciliation roles played by their part in collaboration with the community and government authorities before the project intervention add value to the CBRMs which considered as an effective resolution mechanism that confirming its relevancy to the Darfur context.

In fact the economic context which demonstrated by the livelihood systems in the selected villages includes rain fed agriculture and agro-pastoralism practices; in this context people mainly cultivate

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millet and sorghum as food crops and sesame, Tobbaco (Tumbak), groundnut and Hibiscus (Karkaday) as cash crops. Also animal breeding and trading activities related to cash crop is one of the most common commercial activities mainly for women. Here it worth to be mentioned that the project designed activities were fit to this economic context and this further proven by the improvement in the income experienced by the target communities.

Environmental degradation accompanied by climate changes has resulted in minimization of livelihood alternative. Women have become vulnerable to different types of GBV and chronic diseases through collection and carrying firewood from far distance and fetching water. Based on field observation, interviews and FGDs, some palatable grasses have been disappeared and some of them decreased, which impacted negatively on conflict over natural resources between farmers and herders which in some cases happened into tribal dimensions. This environmental contact also was confirming the relevancy of the project to Darfur context.

The targeted project areas seriously affected by Darfur conflicts as the result of Sudan current political situation, resulted in destruction of social fabric and emergence of disputes and conflicts between the different ethnic groups and tribes. However, the area is also suffering from lack of development services in general and poor social infrastructure. **During the project period 22 people (12 farmers, 3 citizens, 2 drivers, 4 women and 1 child) were killed by nomadic pastoralists and others, (29 people) injured along Shangil Tobai and Abuzeraiga Admin units and 1148 HHs displaced due to security situation.** The project through its different outcomes addressed community disputes and conflicts through CBRMs, IGAs, small business and other relevant activities.

Key output/results the project period:

Output1: Community-based conflict resolution and reconciliation mechanisms are in use and working effectively to resolve conflict

To achieve the aforementioned output, many results were obtained as follows:

- 9 (CBRMs) Community Based conflict Resolution Mechanisms were established, strengthened and acquired knowledge and skills on gender sensitive & main-streaming, peace building and conflict resolution.
- 224 different cases were received, 183 were solved by CBRMS themselves, 20 of those cases resolved separately by women, 9 complicated cases were transferred to the court and 32 not resolved yet but under processing
- Complicated case between two sisters extended to more than 3 years was solved by 3 women members in Abuzeraiga CBRMS indicated their key role in such mechanism
- 100 meetings out of sessions were conducted by the CBRMS to resolving cases and discussed different issues for instance, peaceful coexistence among community and how to provide social services (water).
- Abudiwail B CBRM conducted 14 peace building awareness raising among community every Tuesday and Saturday out of seasonality
- Public place made of local materials for meetings and women illiteracy class were built by CBRMs at Kubbga village council
- CBRMs of Abuzeraiga contributed and participated in signing peace agreement framework to stop hurt, banditry and support peace culture at Al Fashir for diverse management.
- 2 CBRMs (in Abuzeraiga and Darelnaeim) included youth, crop protection and NRM committees were legally registered in HAC.
- 9 Youth Ambassadors committees were established in Abuzeraiga and Darelnaeim villages
- Youth committees were trained on gender sensitive and main-streaming, peace building, resolve & reconciliation of conflict.

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- As the result of training and awareness sessions, youth contributed in conflict resolution and peace messages dissemination among their community in Abuzeraiga
- Native administration in Abuzeraiga and Shangil Tobai Admin Units even Darelsalam trained on resolving conflict.
- Necessary equipment (2solar units, 2 tables, 8 chairs, 8 plastic mats...etc) were provided to native administrations as institutional support
- 6 community peace forums at Abuzeraiga, Shangil Tobai, villages were organized attended by 321 persons (108 F and 213 M)
- 3 peace public celebration days were organized, namely final of football game and opening peace center at Abuzeraiga plus opening Darelnaeim water yard
- 2 joint peace forums were conducted in Darelsalam Locality and attended by 227 participants (178 M, 49 F).
- Four awareness raising were conducted in Abuzeraiga and Shangil Tobai Admin Units and attended by 176 participants (62 adult men included 3 pastoralists, 45 youth men, 38 adult women and 31 youth female).
- Football tournament matches were organized between the three Admin Units- and the competitive teams were provided with football tools
- 2 view clubs were provided to Abudiwail B and Hilat Ahmed(Umkhair B) village councils to watch Qatar world cups for more engagement and consensus
- 1 community peace center was constructed for multiple purposes at Abuzeraiga Admin Unit, serving about 799 direct beneficiaries (330 M, 469 F)) and 4794 as indirect beneficiaries (1974 M, 2820 F))

Output2: Peace dividends for community interdependence and coexistence are delivered

- Three launching and Start-up workshops were conducted in Darelsalam locality, Abuzeraiga and Shangil Tobai administration units
- Midterm market scan of livelihood opportunities in key markets was facilitated at Shangil Tobai and Abuzeraiga, accordingly livelihood needs, gaps and options were identified and prioritized
- 12 solar energy charger units for mobile phone were provided to youth as small business at both Shangil Tobai and Abuzeraiga.
- 12 youth groups with 5 members for each group (35 male, 25 female) were trained for 2 days on solar energy charger/maintenance for mobile phone to improve their business.
- 5 women tea sellers societies were formed in Abuzeraiga with total number of 75 women (basically the project planned for 4 Societies)
- Tea women seller's societies were supported with necessary equipment of 2 plastic seat mats, 2 plastic chairs, 2 tables, 1 kettle and 1 barrel for each individual tea seller.
- Tea women seller's societies were trained on business management and hygiene& sanitation to improve their business
- 16 VS&LAs women groups were formed, 8 groups for each admin unit of Abuzeraiga and Shangil Tobai with total number of 400 women
- 16 VS&LAs women groups were trained on introduction of cooperation movement and its law, business management, bookkeeping, VS&LAs management and roles of management council.
- 16 VS&LAs women groups as were supported with the necessary equipment package which contained 4 plastic chairs, 1 big plastic table, 2 plastic carpet, 1 saving box, 3 lock and

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stationary for each group.

- 16 VS&LAs were legally registered as associations under cooperative Societies law of Ministry of Finance then linked them with Banks and micro-finance to enable them access future funds for their business.
- 8 hand pumps were fully rehabilitated in term of 3 in Shangil Tobai and 5 in Abuzeraiga administrative units to provide safe drinking water.
- One Hand pump/borehole at Darelnaeim was upgraded to water yard serving about 15 villages with 5000 HHs, for the sake of providing safe water as well.
- 2 community traditional Haffirs at Abudiwail (Hafir Mursal) and Hilat Ahmed were rehabilitated to increase access to the domestic safe water
- 350 (150 at Abuzeraiga , 200 at Shangil Tobai) of farmers were trained on the collaborative Farmers Field School Technique. (basically the project is planned for 300 farmers)
- Improved seeds of 2.2 ton sorghum and 1.1 ton sesame plus agriculture tools of 100 donkey plough and 100 Hoes were distributed to 300 vulnerable farmers, accordingly 1800 acres were cultivated.
- 14 groups with 41 (6 adult women, 11 youth female, 10 adult men and 14 youth male) community animal health workers (Para-vets) at both Abuzeraiga and Shangil Tobai villages were selected and trained on control animals, diseases, drugs and using veterinary tools then linked with ministry of agriculture for effective performance. Each group consist of 3 Para – Vets and while the the 14th one consist of 2 Para – Vets.
- 14 Veterinary kits were distributed to the Para-vets groups in term of one kit per group
- Four Launching environmental awareness campaign were conducted at both Abuzeraiga and Shangil Tobai Admin Units. Two were theoretical one and two through drawing with paints on wall in public places to disseminate the relevant messages
- One of a community nursery at Shangil Tobai was rehabilitated and expanded to assist on provided seedlings to the community.
- The nursery was supported with agriculture tools package of 1 shovel, 2 draw house, 1 small shovel, 1 wheelbarrow, 2 small and big fork, 1 water distributor(Kanaka), 1 scissor, 1 secateurs and 1 graft knife.
- Four trees planting campaigns implemented at Shangil Tobai Admin Unit in public places.
- 2 types of seeds pasture 1.4 ton in total (Beghail 0.6 ton and Abuasabiae 0.8 ton) were broadcasted in (N:13.04539 E:25.29621) Sangirfoot area at Shangil Tobai covered 50 acres (20 Hectares), accordingly grazing land along the migratory route was improved
- 18 km migratory route along the 2 Admin units were demarcated at Abuzeraiga to mitigate conflict between nomads and farmers. Basically the project is planned for 20 km to be rehabilitated but due to recommendation of local authorities of Abuzeraiga of reducing space between poles it was reduced.
- Nine crop protection and natural resources management committees were established at same targeted 9 villages.
- Nine crop protection and natural resources management committees were trained on gender sensitive & mainstreaming, peace building, resolve & reconciliation conflict and conservation of natural resources.

Output3: Women's organisations, including those representing pastoralists women, empowered to meaningfully participate in local and state-level peace building platforms

N/A

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Output4: Improved networking, coordination and learning between local and state-level peace building institutions

- 2 peace networks was formed one in Abuzeraiga and the other in Shangil Tobai administrative units
- The 2 peace networks were trained on conflict resolution skills, conflict and gender.
- 4 inter-community dialogue were facilitated, 2 in Darelsalam and 2 in Al Fashir
- Regular 8 coordination meetings were conducted between relevant Government institutions and networks at local level included Administrative units and rural courts, while at the State level included ministry of social affairs and human rights resources centre which belonged to Al Fashir University
- Communication and information sharing mechanisms were created at the local and state levels, accordingly 12 meeting for peace networks were conducted.
- 3 awareness raising for the networks at both Admin Units were conducted on the on-going peace building dialogue.
- 6 meetings that fill the gaps between youth and elders, build trust and confidence between them were conducted to bridge the gap between generations.
- Project final evaluation was conducted indicated that that DCPSF project is relevant to Darfur context and well-designed since there were many achievements/positive results. The evaluation results revealed that more than %98 of the targeted outcomes /outputs was successfully achieved.

Project budget and final expenditure (100 words maximum)

The total project approved budget was USD **350,000**; however the total expenditure by 16th April 2023 according to final finance report up to April 2023 was **350,000.31 USD**.

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

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

Highlight any achievements towards gender equality and inclusion.

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

| Output Activity | Result |
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mapping of existing local conflict and peace building resolution mechanism | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to the lack trust between elder leaders and youth of 2019 revolution who considered all existed committees were belonged to the past regime no joint resolution mechanism established in the target area. Based on the community desire and local authority consultation the project passed the mapping process to the direct formation of the CBRMs |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment and strengthen of peace committee on peace building, conflict and gender sensitive | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stead of 8 the project established 9 (CBRMs) Community Based conflict Resolution Mechanisms were established, strengthened and acquired knowledge and skills on gender sensitive & mainstreaming, peace building and conflict resolution in the nine target villages. The addition one made to |

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| | <p>satisfy Abudiwail which divided into two villages A and B.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total CBRMs members in the village councils was 76 person (18 adult women, 22 adult men, youth female 15, youth male 18 and 3 pastoralists). The aforementioned training was facilitated by Peace and Development Centre at Al Fashir University. The training resulted in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 224 different cases were received, 183 were solved by CBRMS themselves, 20 of those cases resolved separately by women, 9 complicated cases were transferred to the court and 32 not resolved yet but under processing. The 224 cases categorized as 123 family disputes, 50 conflict over land, 23 disputes between farmers and herders and 28 for other disputes like rape, kidnap etc. ✓ Also complicated case between two sisters extended to more than 3 years was solved by 3 women members in Abuzeraiga CBRMS indicated their key role in such mechanism ✓ 100 meetings out of sessions were conducted by the CBRMS to resolving cases and discussed different issues for instance, peaceful coexistence among community and how to provide social services (water). ✓ Abudiwail B CBRM conducted 14 peace building awareness raising among community every Tuesday and Saturday out of seasonality resulted in 98% of the community constructed and use latrines. Likewise Public place made of local materials for meetings and women illiteracy class (with more than 35 women) were built by CBRMs at Kubbga village council. The community appointed one teacher to teach the women and will be paid regularly by them. The project supported this initiative by provision of stationery, 4 plastic mats, 4 chairs, 1 table and water container. ✓ CBRMs of Abuzeraiga contributed and participated in signing peace agreement framework to stop hurt, banditry and support peace culture at Al Fashir for diverse management. The agreement welcomed others such as Zamzam camp, Goa baina village councils in Abuzeraiga plus Tabit and Galab village councils in Tawila locality. Also 2 CBRMs (in Abuzeraiga and Darelnaeim) included youth, crop protection and NRM committees were legally registered in HAC. |
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment and strengthen of youth ambassadors committees on peace building, conflict and gender sensitive | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9 Youth Ambassadors committees with total number of 76 members (10 adult women, 18 adult men, 15 youth female and 33 youth male) were established in Abuzeraiga and Darelnaeim villages (same target villages. They were trained on gender sensitive and main-streaming, peace building, resolve & reconciliation of conflict which facilitated by Alfashir peace center. As the result of training and awareness sessions, youth contributed in conflict resolution and peace messages dissemination among their community in Abuzeraiga. (one case of mobile theft were brought back from the court by the youth and peacefully resolved by purchasing new phone to the guy who lost his phone during charging in the market) |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reactivate and strengthen the role of native administration | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Native administration in Abuzeraiga and Shangil Tobai Admin Units even Darelsalam trained on resolving conflict. The workshop was facilitated by Al Fashir peace centre and participants acquired good negotiation skills, community dialogue skills, conflict analysis including root causes analysis, evaluation of conflict effects, influenced decision making. And necessary equipment (2solar units, 2 tables, 8 chairs, 8 plastic mats...etc) were provided to native administrations as institutional support. This support enhanced CBRMs harmony and performance. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize of 6 community peace forums | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6 community peace forums at Abuzeraiga, Shangil Tobai, and villages were organized and attended by 321 persons (60 adult women, 48 youth female, 124 adult men and 89 youth male). To strengthening the social fabrics, the forums recommended, applying rule of law, collect weapon from militias, more awareness raising for communities, provide work opportunities, provide and improve access to water and conduct additional peace building workshops. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize of two peace public days' celebrations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 peace public celebration days were organized, namely final of football game and opening peace center at Abuzeraiga plus opening Darelnaeim water yard which constructed in Grauid Bashum community indicated their collaborative. These peace days which have not seen since 15 years were attended by 1556 people (404 adult men, 452 male youth, 340 adult women and 360 female youth) (men, women and youth) |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct 2 joint peace forums at | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 joint peace forums were conducted in Darelsalam |

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| <p>locality level involving gov. authorities.</p> | <p>Locality and attended by 227 participants (178 Male, 49 Female). The joint peace forums were attended by Ministry of social welfare, Gender for sustainable development and peace building center, Nigoum Alghad for development and build capacity, Darelsalam Executive Director, representatives from communities of Abuzeraiga, Shangil Tobai. The forums were facilitated by Nyala university peace center. The forums discussed the topics of 1. crop protection constrains 2. Enhance women role in CBRMs (Jodiah) 3. Limit of graduates role in peace and development 4. Limit knowledge of peace building and 5. Truct/confidence between elders and youth. The forums recommended the followings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Peace advocacy is required to unite community and improve social fabrics. ✓ Aacceptance of diversity and difference among communities ✓ Equality and equity should be highly considered when dealing with different communities. ✓ Reactivate the law to protect community and unite and merge armed forces. ✓ Replicate the forums in the neighbouring villages' councils to reflect importance of peace and peaceful coexistence. ✓ Engage crop protection committees which established by government in the further trainings. ✓ Open migratory roads, demarcate it and raise awareness for pastoralists about poles importance within the corridors ✓ Nnecessity to provide veterinary services, water around villages near to migratory roads. ✓ Nnecessity to support youth and graduates initiatives to contribute in peace building and stability ✓ The forums resulted in improved social fabrics which demonstrated by the participation and engagement of the existed three communities in one place with full respect and consideration. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct four awareness raising for the peace committees on the efficiency, and adoption of the CBRMs methods. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Four awareness raising were conducted in Abuzeraiga and Shangil Tobai Admin Units and attended by 176 participants (62 adult men included 3 pastoralists, 45 youth men, 38 adult women and 31 youth female). The participant selected from peace building, youth ambassadors, crop protection and natural resources committees. The workshops were facilitated by the peace and development center Alfashir University and discussed topics of efficiency methods of CBRMs in mediation, |

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| | <p>negotiation and arbitration to solve communities' cases, communication skills, conflict management and analysis. Through these workshops resulted in the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Women capacity and necessity in resolving cases is realised and respected in the CBRMs ✓ CBRMs with the new structure which accommodate women and youth adopted Jodiah¹ as effective method to resolve community conflict ✓ Participants attitude, resolution conflict skills, conflict knowledge were improved ✓ To have community free of conflict and able to peacefully resolve them whenever they happen, the workshops recommended to: 1. Collect weapons from all civilians and militias 2. Conduct national peace dialogue 3. Reconciliation and restoration of rights and grievances 4. Fight against racism 5. Avoid bias and adopt neutral mediation. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen Social fabric through football matches competition | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With reference to the revision of the activities approved by UNDP and based on the outcomes of three meetings conducted with youth and sport management of Darelsalam which included 4 representatives from Abuzeraiga, Shangil Tobai, and Darelsalam, Football tournament matches were agreed upon and organized between the three Admin Units and the competitive teams were provided with football tools. By the end of the Football tournament, peace open day was organized through which peace messages disseminated to the audience using drama. • The project supported the three football youth teams at Abuzeraiga, Darelsalam and Shangil Tobai Admin Units with three packages of football tools for 60 youth in term of 20 youth per team. The three packages consist of (60 sport T-shirt, 60 pair of sock, 60 short trousers. 3 pair of football networks, 10 leather football, 40 medals and 1 tournament cup). Interaction of the three communities indicated the improvement of the social fabrics especially this engagement not happens for long time. • 2 view clubs were provided to Abudiwail B and Hilat Ahmed (Umkhair B) village councils. Location of those two villages located at the center so they were |

¹ Jodiah is the traditional/informal way of resolving community disputes which always lead by native administration or key persons in the community, it builds on the community customs and culture.

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| | <p>easy and equally access by the target communities. The two clubs were handed to the youth ambassador committees to take the responsibility of operation and maintenance (YACs). To ensure the sustainability they put 300SDG/night as fees for the club. The youth/people enjoyed watching Qatar football cup 2022 and they expressed their happiness and satisfaction. More than 500 youth/people from different villages attending the football clubs. The clubs give the community members opportunity to engage in one place speak to each other discuss their common interest and shaping their situation for better peaceful and coexistence communities. Actually the community knowledge increased because the clubs bring the world to them in their village.</p> |
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of community peace center at Abuzeraiga Admin Unit | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As well as a result of the revision of the activities approved by UNDP and based on the outcomes of the meeting conducted with representatives from the local authorities, administrative unit officers, native administration, CBRMs committees, resistance & change services committees, the community peace center was constructed for multiple purposes at Abuzeraiga Admin Unit, serving about 799 direct beneficiaries (225 adult men, 105 youth male, 264 adult female and 205 youth female) in addition to the indirect beneficiaries of 4794 (1350 adult men, 624 youth male, 1584 adult women and 1236 youth female). The constructed community peace center at Abuzeraiga Admin Unit included fence, latrine, 2 offices and 1 hall. Then the project equipped the center with 2 barrel, 8 plastic carpets, 50 chairs and 2 water containers. The constructed peace center provided good environment for CBRMs to well perform their works which always requires meetings. Likewise the center is the place for conducting workshops; hold communities occasions, women meetings (women allow to use or attend the center) and youth practised their activities as well. All these activities which hosting by the center supported and will continue supporting peace building through sustainability of CBRMs role and subsequently peacefully communities. |
| Output 2: Peace dividends for community interdependence and coexistence are delivered | |
| Output Activity | Result |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Launch and Start-up workshop | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Three launching in term of Start-up workshops |

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| | <p>were conducted in Darelsalam locality, Abuzeraiga and Shangil Tobai administration units to ensure their understanding of the project and participation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prior to the launching events, two meetings were conducted for the same purposes, one meeting with local HAC and the other with the local authority at Darelsalam in the presence of SOS Sahel and UNDP. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate market scan of livelihood opportunities in key markets. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Midterm market scan of livelihood opportunities in key markets was facilitated at Shangil Tobai and Abuzeraiga, accordingly livelihood needs, gaps and options were identified and prioritized. The study adopted methodologies of focus group discussion, observation and key informant interviewer (KII). • (IGA) youth solar groups, tea sellers, farmers whom received seeds, V&SL, CBRMs, native administration local authorities, resistant, change & services committees and public people in markets were the main groups interviewed in this study. • The market scan recommended the followings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Instead of relying on the demonstration farms which is designed for only 100 farmers as direct beneficiaries, public intensive extension services for better knowledge and experience sharing plus skills and good practices dissemination. ✓ To address unemployment of youth, vocational training is required for both men and women to increase their income. This vocational training which considered as IGA should include specializes such as welding & blacksmithing, carpentry for men, sewing, mobile maintenance, and milk processing for women etc. ✓ Women tea sellers and solar groups are small scale activities which demonstrated good income generation so its recommended to support more women and men for same activities. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pprovide youth with solar energy charger for mobile phone | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 solar energy charger units for mobile phone were provided to youth as small business groups at both Shangil Tobai and Abuzeraiga in term of 6 solar units for each location. Each youth group consists of 2 female and 3 male (total 5). The solar unit consists of solar panel 150 watt, Dry Battery size 100A/h, 2 charging board wood (20 plug), charge controller 30A and Inverter 1500 watt. The youth groups for this activity were selected based on the criteria of vulnerability, Youth age between 15-36, consideration of all tribes and ethnic groups, |

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| | <p>Resident in the village of the target areas, each group should be 5 youth (2 female 3 male) From vulnerable categories, commitment to operate the solar unit for the appropriate public purposes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This activity created interaction between youth from different places sharing knowledge, culture and experience for better social fabrics. Solar units gave female youth opportunity to engage with youth male and discuss their common interests and also it was a chance for empowering women as they have equal partnership in the group. Successful story about this result is documented in section 7. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training of youth (male and female) on mobile maintenance | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12 youth groups with 5 members for each group (35 male, 25 female) were trained for 2 days on solar energy charger/maintenance for mobile phone to improve their business in Abuzeraiga and Shangil Tobai Admin Units. The trainings equipped the participants with knowledge and skills on how to operate solar units with mobile phones and connect solar power units and its maintenance. Using solar unit to charge mobile phones with in the village instead of using generator decrease both cost and time for the beneficiaries while increase income for the group. Also there is a chance for the people who have no money to charge for free which indicated good community collaboration. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formation of 4 women tea sellers societies and provide them with necessary tools | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5 women tea sellers' societies were formed in Abuzeraiga with total number of 75 women (basically the project planned for 4 Societies). The women groups were selected according to the criteria of Willingness, each group consists of 15 women members (3 youth and 12 adult), resident in village, has the same work experience, consideration of all community tribes and ethnic groups, priorities for women headed HHs (widow, divorce), number of family members in the schooling age, disability and commitment to maintain the business. Each women tea seller's society group supported with 2 plastic seat mat, 2 plastic chairs, 2 tables, 1 kettle and 1 barrel as water container. 150 chairs, 150 plastic carpet, 75 barrels, 75 water boiler and 150 tea table and 2 tea/coffee boxes for 2 groups women tea sellers included 30 women were provided to the tea sellers groups in Shangil Tobai. As well the tea sellers' income increased and they expressed their satisfaction with this small business and they promise to continue for being known |

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| | <p>entrepreneurs. Also a successful story was made for this activity in section 7.</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training 4 women tea sellers societies on business management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 Tea women seller's societies were trained on business management and hygiene& sanitation for 2 days to improve their business. (Basically the project planned for 4 Societies. The trainings were facilitated by SOS Sahel and ministry of Heath/sanitation department. The trainings acquired the participants with new skills on managing their accounts, business management, how to increased their capital and development their work in the right way, also the best ways to deal with costumers as ideally without mixing your personal problems, welcomed them smile, keep the customers safety when they are cooking or introducing tea, coffee and meal for them. • This training enables the tea sellers to improve their way of dealing with customers stopping talking on behind of others and focusing on the customers services. This resulted in more respect from customers and their income increased as well. Also 4 cases out of twenty were resolved by women indicated their good capacity and contribution in social peace building. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation 16 VS&LAs target communities included nomadic and women with special need | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 16 VS&LAs women groups were formed, 8 groups for each admin unit of Abuzeraiga and Shangil Tobai with total members of 400 women (316 adult females and 84 youth females) included 3 disable. The women groups were selected and formed according to the criteria of Willingness, each group consists of 25 women members (6 youth and 19 adult), resident in village, has the same work experience of financial local fund (current is preferable), consideration of all community tribes and ethnic groups, priorities for women headed HHs (widow, divorce), number of family members in the schooling age, disability and commitment to maintain the business active. In addition to the other group members ach women group has the three officers (chairman, secretary and Treasurer) plus three keepers to save the money (contributions). • Women groups expressed their satisfaction with this formation and they confirmed improvement of their business scope. VS&LAs is a good opportunity for us to increase our income as we have no other business that we can do by the end of the planting season |

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| | (said by representative from the groups). |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training of VS&LAs groups | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 16 VS&LAs women groups were trained for 2 days on introduction of cooperation movement and its law, business management, bookkeeping, VS&LAs management and roles of management council. 16 VS&LAs were legally registered as associations under cooperative Societies law of Ministry of Finance then linked them with Banks and micro-finance to enable them access future funds for their business. After receiving the training one group at Shangil Tobai, planted 2 acres with groundnut using their own money and produced about 20 sacs. ALMISHKAT group in Abuzeraiga developed their strategic plan to develop their community. They conducted awareness raising and women empowerment activities. They collected 450,000 SDG (6,000 SDD/3 months/25 members) and purchased groundnut from the local market, stored it for a while then sold it when the price increased so they got additional 150,000 SDG as net profit and their total money become (600,000 SDG), this for the first round. They did the second round the same way and purchased millet with (500,000 SDG) and stored it good place waiting for good prices of the millet. Also in the same location from Ramadam specified saving the group purchased sugar and dates then distributed them to 17 vulnerable women and it was strong sign for collaboration, cohesion among this community. A good story about this success will be found in section 7. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> provision of necessary equipment to 16 V&SL women groups including (stationeries, book keepings, saving box) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 16 VS&LAs women groups as were supported with the necessary equipment package which contained 4 plastic chairs, 1 big plastic table, 2 plastic carpet, 1 saving box, 3 lock and stationary for each group. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation of 8 hand pumps 4 in each administrative unit for safe drinking water | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8 hand pumps were fully rehabilitated in term of 3 in Shangil Tobai and 5 in Abuzeraiga administrative units to provide safe drinking water to the target beneficiaries. The rehabilitation work was done in collaboration with WES project (water and environmental sanitation) which represent the line ministry. The target locations were identified due to shortage of ground water and they only depends on hand pumps and Haffirs. To identify the specific target locations for hand pumps to be rehabilitated, SOS Sahel and WES conducted joint technical |

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| | <p>assessment and found the followings: in Abuzeraiga there is 32 hand pumps (19 collapsed, 7 need rehabilitation and 6 functioning) while in Shangil Tobai at Umkhair A has 8 hand pumps (5 collapsed at Hilat Zihour and 3 hand pumps at Umtraiteer need rehabilitation). According to this assessment target hand pumps were selected.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This result supported 2500 HHs, save their time to utilize it in other life daily activities as well as saving their lives from outside theatres when fetching water from far distance. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upgrading of one hand pumps to mini-water yard | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One Hand pump/borehole at Darelnaeim was upgraded to water yard instead of mini water yard serving about 15 villages including Darelnaeim, Abudiwail"A", Abudiwail"B", Kubgga, Grauid Bashum, Abuzeraiga, Hilat Ahmed with 5000 HHs, for the sake of providing safe drinking water as well. Pumping test was done by SOS Sahel in Abuzeraiga and Shangil Tobai showed low yield for the hand pumps. As the result of the training received by the community they developed their priorities putting water in the front, so they identified suitable place to drill borehole in Grauid bashum area located 6 km from Darelnaeim in Sagalnaam water basin where land with 3 acres was dedicated for this purpose by Grauid bashum community and endorsed by Darelsalam locality to set it as land free of conflict. The borehole was drilled by community contribution. With contribution of SOS Sahel (60 percent), rural water authority and other charity peope (storage tank and 2generators 30 – 40 percent), SOS Sahel was managed to upgrade the drilled borehole to water yard instead of mini water yard. Upgraded water yard provided clean and safe water to the community, decreased time of fetching water, mitigated their exposure to against women violation and child abuse. Likewise supported peaceful coexistence between these villages according to direct interaction in fetching water and managing water source with high appreciation of the central role played by Grauid Bashum community who allowed this project to become established in their land. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitate of two community Haffirs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 community Haffirs at Abudiwail (Hafir Mursal) and |

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| | <p>Hilat Ahmed were rehabilitated to increase access to the domestic safe water. The two Haffirs were identified based on the water infrastructure assessment (WIA) done jointly with SOS Sahel and WES project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In stage one such Haffir was partially rehabilitated in Jan – Feb 2022 by fixing the water supply system (Tap stand, submersible pump + pipeline and water storage tank). This intervention was done based on ministry of health request to stop hepatitis E pandemic took place at that area due to the direct take of water from the Haffir which cause water contamination. Pumping water through the rehabilitated water supply system helped in accessing safe drinking water without direct contact with the water in the Haffir body. Approximately 4000 people benefit from this Haffir in Abudiwail and other 22 villages including Abuzeraiga such as, Abudiwail”A”, Abudiwail”B”, Kubbga, Hilat Abaker, Hilat Fadoul, Umsadara. • In stage two the same Haffir was rehabilitated in June 2022 in collaboration with rural water authority by desilting of the Haffir to increase its water capacity (5760 M3 of earth excavated and Haffir wings strengthened). Definitely this Haffir contributed in strengthening the social fabrics as issue of water is one of the very important common interest that can bring people together for better coexistence. • The second Haffir was rehabilitated by the same contractor at Hilat Ahmed which belonged to Shangil Tobai Admin Unit. Actually it was traditional Haffir and the achieved work included expansion of the Haffir from area of 60x100m² to 100x200m² with increased depth by desilting of 3000m³ of clay in addition to strengthened of Haffir wings and embankment to accommodate more water to the Haffir body. 1500 HHs were benefited from this intervention as they expressed their happiness and satisfaction. Actually the available water in the Haffir decrease the cost and time while increasing of its fetching process and provide opportunity of enjoying health and more time for study by the student and doing special things for women.. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of farmers on the collaborative Farmers Field | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 350 (150 at Abuzeraiga , 200 at Shangil Tobai 122 female and 228 male) of farmers were trained for 4 |

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| <p>School Technique</p> | <p>days on the collaborative Farmers Field School (FFS) Technique. (Basically the project is planned for 300 farmers). The beneficiaries were nominated from the crop protection committees according to the selection criteria of vulnerable HHs including children, women headed HHs, and women should be more or equal to 33% of the total participants and commitment to plant seeds and attend agriculture extension sessions to increase skills in Agricultural Package Techniques. This taring which facilitated by SOS Sahel Sudan and well experienced agronomist from Shangil Tobai community, was discussed topic of collaborative Farmers Field School Technique. The training filled the gap of farmers knowledge concerning their cultivation techniques such as right ways through of sowing based on extension messages, use agricultural technical packages, best agricultural practises to increase productivity, keep, environment form (desertification), maintain climate, maintain soil fertility and mitigate propagation agricultural insect and diseases.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farm with 4 acres which offered by Shangil Tobai community was planted two times (3 acres sorghum, 1 acre sesame) to practise agricultural techniques for farmers, but unfortunately due to lack of water and livestock that randomly entered the farms, planted seeds were damaged. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of improved seeds and agriculture tools to vulnerable farmers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved seeds of 2.2 ton sorghum and 1.1 ton sesame plus agriculture tools of 100 donkey plough and 100 Hoes were distributed to 300 (55 males, 45 female at Abuzeraiga), (50 adult women, 27 youth female in Shangil Tobai) and (83 adult men, 40 youth male). The provided seeds and tools enable farmers to increase their farms from 2 to 5 acres (2 acres planted with sesame and 3 acres planted with sorghum). Each farmer received 6 kg sorghum and 3kg sesame. The target farmers exchange/borrow their donkey plough with the other farmers in the community to cultivate their land and this enhanced the relationship between the target communities. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selection and training of a community animal health workers (Para-vets) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 groups with 41 (6 adult women, 11 youth female, 10 adult men and 14 youth male) community animal health workers (Para-vets) at both Abuzeraiga and Shangil Tobai villages were selected and trained on control animals, diseases, drugs and using veterinary tools then linked with ministry of |

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| | <p>agriculture for effective performance. Each group consists of 3 Para – Vets while the only one group consists of 2 Para – Vets.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 Veterinary kits were distributed to the Para-vets groups in term of one vet kit per group. The Para vets were selected by their communities based on the selection criteria of voluntary, women participants not less than 33%, Residence, literacy and patient. Veterinary hospital in Shangil Tobai facilitated the 8 intensive days. 5 days in Shangil Tobai and 3 days in Abuzeraiga. The training discussed theoretical and practical topics included control animals, diseases, drugs and using veterinary tools. The practical topics were experienced in slaughter of Shangil Tobai which appreciated women participation. • The project linked the trained Para vets to the veterinary hospital in Shangil Tobai. Regular reports will be submitted to the hospital by the trained Para vet. Also information will be sharing with animal's production department as Early Warning Information System (EWIS) for propagation animal diseases to combat against animal borne diseases and finally support animal production in Sudan and national economy as well. • The intensive 8 days' workshop recommended the followings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Advance training is required for the participants ✓ Support community with vet drugs and vaccine to mitigate animal borne diseases ✓ Dr.Qamar (manager of Shangil Tobai vet hospital) recommended more community animal's health workers to support the hospital and to increase access to community areas. ✓ Expansion slaughter of Shangil Tobai to accommodate more slaughtering process and ease waste disposal. ✓ Rehabilitate and support Shangil Tobai veterinary hospital. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Launching environmental awareness campaign | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Four Launching environmental awareness campaign were conducted at both Abuzeraiga and Shangil Tobai Admin Units. Two were theoretical one and two through drawing with paints on wall in public places to disseminate the relevant messages. • In the presence of Natural Resources management committees and others committees, the Forests National Corporation (FNC) facilitated two days awareness sessions attended by 82 people (16 adult women, 7 youth female, 39 adult men and 20 youth |

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| | <p>male). The awareness sessions adopted the methodologies of presentation, open discussion, thermal emission from factories & cars, important causes of environmental degradation & deforestation, climate change, poverty, lack of awareness around environment, absent of environmental law, substitution energy and law of forests. This two awareness sessions recommended the followings: raised awareness for communities, NGOs alternative energy (Solar, fuel efficient stove), income generating project for vulnerable categories, nomination volunteers for conservation forests, native administration should put local law for who practicing in sound cutting of trees and reactivate the forests law.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Another two launching environmental awareness campaigns implemented through drawing with paints on wall in public places to disseminate the relevant messages. 15 members of NRM, CBRMs, YACs (5 adult men, 4 youth male, 4 adult women and 2 youth female) representatives from Shangil Tobai and Abuzeraiga village councils participated in the two campaigns. The drawing describe aimed to send messages of protecting trees, plant new trees to increase the vegetation cover for better environment. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of a community nurseries | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In collaboration with forests national corporation (FNC), previous nursery committee and Natural resources management committee, were managed to rehabilitate and expand one of a community nursery at Shangil Tobai to assist in providing seedlings to the community. • The nursery was supported with agriculture tools package of 1 shovel, 2 draw house, 1 small shovel, 1 wheelbarrow, 2 small and big fork, 1 water distributor(Kanaka), 1 scissor, 1 secateurs and 1 graft knife. Likewise repaired the roof, strengthened the fence and gate, built 4 new basins in addition to 6 old basins that assist on increased seedling. • FNC supported the nursery with seedlings sac, seeds of acacia and trained the nursery committee on operation and management of the nursery. • Women played central role in preparing seedlings in nursery and during trees planting campaigns. • With community consultation 2 new persons from Natural Resources Management committee which |

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| | <p>established by project added to the nursery committee to insure sustainability. The nursery committee included 7 persons 4 women, 3 men one of them represent the forest at Shangil Tobai. The nursery produced about 3000 seedlings</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduction of 4 trees planting campaigns | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Four trees planting campaigns have been implemented at schools (4 primary and 2 secondary schools), police station and health centre in Shangil Tobai Admin Unit. 18 members of NRM, CBRMs male 11 (adult 6, youth 5) female 7 (adult 3 youth 4) from Shangil Tobai and Taiba village councils were participated in the campaigns. Teachers, students and community members as well participated and demonstrated picture of collaboration and peaceful coexistence among the target community. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Broadcasting for pasture seed to improve the grazing land along the migratory roots | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In consultation with Ministry of Agriculture department of pasture & fodders, 2 types of seeds pasture 1.4 ton in total (Beghail 0.6 ton and Abuasabiae 0.8 ton) were broadcasted in (N:13.04539 E:25.29621) Sangirfoot area at Shangil Tobai covered 50 acres (20 Hectares), accordingly grazing land along the migratory route was improved. • Before seeds ditribution, representative of Ministry of Agriculture department of pasture & fodders conducted short session for 15 workers from targeted area, talked about benefit of seed pasture, necessity to keep it till mature stage for improve grazing land and feeding grasses for livestock. All that lead to mitigated conflict around fodders and avoided inter livestock in farms at that areas. • The community very satisfied with this intervention and recommended to provide water to the target village because of shortage water experienced by the that village. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demarcation of 20 km migratory route along the 2 Admin units | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 18 km migratory route along the 2 Admin units of Abuzeraiga and Shangil Tobai were demarcated at Abuzeraiga to mitigate conflict between nomads and farmers. Basically the project is planned for 20 km to be rehabilitated but due to recommendation of local authorities of Abuzeraiga of reducing space between poles to 150m to avoid potential conflict when the migratory route cross Abuzeraiga market and this area was deducted from the total area; accordingly the total length was reduced. To avoid any potential conflicts, the rehabilitation done in close |

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| | <p>collaboration with Ministry of Agriculture department of pasture & fodders as technical body, local authority, community leaders, CBRMs, crop protection, change & services committees and native administration on behalf of the target community. Actually Fifty poles (50) with high quality and height of 2.5M used for demarcation of migratory route along Shangil Tobai and Abuzeraiga administrative units Darelsalam Locality. The native administration confirmed that this work contributed in avoiding conflict between farmers and pastoralists along migratory road</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment and strengthen of crop protection committees on peace building, conflict and gender sensitive | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nine crop protection and natural resources management committees were established at same targeted 9 villages with total committees members of 76 (12 adult women, 37 adult men, 9 youth female and 18 youth male). The crop protection committees were subjected to training on gender sensitive & mainstreaming, peace building, conflict resolution and reconciliation which facilitated by Al Fashir university peace and development centre. The crop protection committees contributed in mobilizing the target communities at Abuzeraiga and Shangil Tobai Admin Units, through which they selected 300 vulnerable farmers (adult women 95, youth female 27, and adult men 138, youth male 40) at targeted villages' councils at Abuzeraiga. The community participants selected according to the agreed aforementioned selection criteria. Each one of the beneficiaries received 6 kg sorghum and 3kg sesame. Furthermore jointly with CBRMs the crop protection committees resolved 23 cases related to conflict between farmers and herders and positively contributed on strengthening social fabrics among community. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment and strengthen of NRM committees | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nine crop protection and natural resources management committees were trained on gender sensitive & mainstreaming, peace building, resolve & reconciliation conflict and conservation of natural resources facilitated by university of Alfashir peace and development center. The committees consists of 76 members 14 adult women, 34 adult men, youth female 10 , and youth male 18. NRM committees contributed and participated on demarcation of the migratory route, broadcasting seed pasture, tree planting campaigns, launching environmental awareness campaign, rehabilitation |

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| | of community nursery and definitely contributed with CBRMs on resolved community conflict cases to support social peace. Likewise they conducted 3 awareness sessions among community to their environment conservation at Abudiwail. |
| Output 3: Women's organisations, including those representing pastoralists women, empowered to meaningfully participate in local and state-level peace building platforms | |
| Output Activity | Result |
| • N/A | • N/A |
| Output 4: Improved networking, coordination and learning between local and state-level peace building institutions | |
| Output Activity | Result |
| • Formation of peace networks for the 2 administrative units | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 peace networks was formed one in Abuzeraiga and the other in Shangil Tobai administrative units with total memebbers of 73 person 50 male, 23 female included tribal leaders, native administration, resistance committees, CBOs, members of peace committees, farmers, nomads, NRM committees, youth and women representatives in addition to police, court, peace and development centre Fashir university and ministry of social affairs as umbrella which included CBRMs with others actors as CBOs, CSOs, line ministries etc. to increase their knowledge skills and capacities on reconciliation techniques. |
| • Training for networks on conflict resolution skills, conflict and gender | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 2 peace networks were trained on conflict resolution skills, conflict and gender at both Abuzeraiga and Shangil Tobai Admin Units attended by 73 persons 50 male, 23 female from targeted villages, and representatives from local authorities, CBOs and line ministries which mentioned above. Al Fashir University with the objectives, to support participants to aacquired knowledge, skills of conflict management, negotiation, mediation, strengthening the capacity in Natural Resources management and conflict analysis to pave the way for peaceful coexistence within the target community. The participants confirmed their mind shifted and using their knowledge and skills they gained to support their communities. The training and recommended the followings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Empowerment of Native administration and local community leaders (Shaikhs) is highly required to spread culture of peaceful coexistence. ✓ Provide additional trainings and workshops to other community leaders and pastoralists. ✓ Ssupport local communities with livelihood |

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| | <p>(agricultural services) and water sources.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Reviewing and amendment of Natural resources management laws and legislations to fit the benefit of the target community. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate 4 inter-community dialogue in (Darelsalam & Elfasher) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 inter-community dialogue were facilitated, 2 in Darelsalam and 2 in Al Fashir • 2 dialogues at Locality level in Darelsalam included three Admin Units (Darelsalam, Abuzeraiga and Shangil Tobai) attended by 60 persons male 42 (adult 30 youth 12) female 18 (adult 10 youth 8) • 2 dialogues at state level with a Ministry of social affairs and human rights resources centre belonged to Al Fashir University attended by 76 persons 43 male(adult 25 youth18) female 33 (adult 18 youth 15) as result of this inter-community dialogue approach discussed root causes of conflicts and propose solution to prevent any expected conflict by using Early Warning Information System (EWIS) which established to enable them report and record any early signs of conflict/clashes and other as crisis so that they could be addressing in time, peace networks discussed and clearly defined with local leaders, government and civil society organizations in the project area. CBRMs/peace network members agreed and suggested to formed highest peace committee inclusive Abuzeraiga and Shangil Tobai and recommended the follwings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Conduct workshops at the villages, damras (pastoralists home) levels with exchange visit between Abuzeraiga and Shangil Tobai admin units ✓ Reactivate and support native administration. ✓ Support communities to fight against poverty. ✓ Provide social services (such as water) ✓ Organize public ceremony, sport tournament participate all Darelsalam Locality to support social peace ✓ Phase two of this project is requested to ensure improvement of the strengthening social fabrics. ✓ Provide IGAs to the vulnerable women. ✓ Provide livelihood tools and agri seeds to small farmers ✓ Train women and youth on vocational and processing training. ✓ Activate law of agriculture and pasture. ✓ Fight against polices of discrimination and violence. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct regular 8 coordination meetings between relevant Government institutions and networks at local and State level | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular 8 coordination meetings were conducted between relevant Government institutions and networks at local level included Administrative units and rural courts 6 meetings, while at the State level |

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| | <p>included ministry of social affairs and human rights resources centre which belonged to Al Fashir University 3 meetings. Total number of participants in these meeting were included 34 members 8 women(5 adult, 3 youth) 26 men(16 adult, 10 youth) in addition to members of Shangil Tobai rural court 7 men (5 adult, 2 youth)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Also meeting was conducted in Abuzeraig attended by 27 were attended 20 men(15 adult, 5 youth), 7 women(4 adult, 3 youth), the meeting discussed and agreed to coordinate closely to resolve any cases by CBRMs methods, if the cases above of CBRMs capacity then should transfer to rural court before transfer to civil court at Elfasher. Likewise the meeting discussed topics about crop season and how to protect it with keeping all farmers and pastoralists safely. He meeting highlighted the main constraints and challenges faced their work such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Distributing pastoralists around farms lead to conflict between farmers and pastoralists,. ✓ Limit of resources and high fuel prices ✓ Cost of accommodation is very high ✓ Limit of vehicles • The meeting recommendations were as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Support crop protection committees by fuel and logistic. ✓ Encourage organization to address management problems, and conflict around plot farms ✓ Collect donation from community to protect crop season through shaikhes (owns land) ✓ Awareness raising for community during gathering in mosques in collaboration with native administration. ✓ Encourage native administration to be patient in resolving and deal with community ✓ Establish new Hafir at Abuzeraiga ✓ Development veterinary work at Abuzeraiga and activate it ✓ Build Abuzeraiga community peace centre ✓ Build store for Abuzeraiga health centre and fence for girl secondary school • Networks of Abuzeraiga and Shangil Tobai Admin Units have been conducted 2 meetings with a Ministry of social affairs and human rights resources center belonged to Al Fashir University at State level attended by 76 persons 43 male(adult 25 youth18) female 33 (adult 18 youth 15). The participants from different community determined the constraints and problems of peace such as; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Conflict between farmers and pastoralists |
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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Insecurity situation ✓ Lack of social services ✓ Unemployment ✓ Homeless ✓ Lack of food security and livelihood ✓ Drugs ✓ Un- demarcate migratory roads ✓ Militias ✓ Weapons in pastoralists hands ✓ Land tenure issue (Hawakeer) ✓ Political parties and complicated political situation in Sudan ✓ IDPs and returnees |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of communication and information sharing mechanisms at local and state level | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication and information sharing mechanisms were created at the local and state levels, accordingly 12 meeting for peace networks were conducted. • Ten meetings of Creation of communication and information sharing mechanisms were conduct at local in both Abuzeraiga and Shangil Tobai Admin Units 76 members, male 43 (Adult25, youth 18) female 33(adult 18, youth 15)and 2 meeting at state level between 2 peace networks and human rights resources centre at Al Fashir university. • It is a body using difference ways of communication and information sharing between targeted villages which participants agreed made them aware and determined the mechanisms of exchange information, news from targeted villages such as; <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Weekly markets. 2. When Ggathering around water resources. 3. Ccommunity leaders. 4. Ssocial events (such as marriage and condolence) 5. Eexchange visits. 6. Ssocial media and 7. Mobile phones • This body determined mechanisms, on reporting and record any early signs of conflict/clashes and other crisis, so it considered as one of important communication and information sharing mechanism, which assisting in addressing early signs of conflict/clashes, other as crisis/disasters, analysis, management and resolved conflict, furthermore built peace, peaceful coexistence at locality level. Those meetings assisted on gathering, interaction people together and acquired knowledge and accept each other's, which will improved coordination, communication and sharing information between |

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| | <p>targeted villages at both Abuzeraiga and Shangil Tobai Admin Units and linkage them with the other peace institutions such as rule of law, courts, to increase their knowledge skills and capacities on reconciliation techniques.</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness raising for the networks on the ongoing peace building dialogue | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 awareness raising for the networks at both Admin Units were conducted on the on-going peace facilitated by Elfasher University peace centre attended and attended with total number of 76 members (there are 3 new members added 2 “1 man, 1 woman” from Ministry of social affairs and manager of Abuzeraiga Admin Unit) from both Admin Units 24 women(14 adult, 10 youth) 52 men(31 adult, 21 youth). The participants were acquired knowledge about the on-going peace building dialogue (Juba agreement). The awareness addressed topic of brief about Juba agreement for eight protocols and focused on participate community effectively on on-going peace building followed open discussion and group works as a result the participants endorsement and agreed to participate with the local authorities in peace building through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Formed highly committee include all community effective leaders. ✓ Considering gender ✓ Participate in rule by democracy way ✓ Select acceptable people from community ✓ Equity and equal in employment distribution for all community categories. And agreed on requiring steps to achieve that such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Identifying the community context. ✓ Put the community requires in priorities ✓ Awareness raising for community. ✓ Capacity building for community leaders. ✓ Peace building forums/seminar. ✓ Accept the other opinion ✓ Adoption CBRMs methods ✓ Cultural and sport activities to strengthen social fabrics. However, awareness raising for the networks on the on-going peace building dialogue in Juba is crucial (with resent change in Sudan) to disseminate their outcomes in the project areas. The networks carried out coordination meetings on quarterly basis and rotate within the two administrative units as well as the locality. Now both communities aware about on- |

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| | going peace building dialogue, adopted negotiation as best way for building peace. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct meetings to fill the gaps between youth and elders to build trust and confidence | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 meetings that conducted between youth and elders, build trust and confidence between them were conducted to bridge the gap between generations. • SOS Sahel Sudan encouraged youth ambassadors committees with others youth to interact with elders at Abuzeraiga and Shangil Tobai Admin Units included native administration. • Conducted 6 meetings that fill the gaps between youth and elders, built trust and confidence, (2in both Abuzeraiga and Shangil Tobai Admin Units) included 80 persons 40 youth(16 women, 24 men) 40 elders (4 women, 36 men) • Four meeting at each Umkhair A attended by 61 persons male 34(adult 20 youth 14) female 27 (adult 10 youth 17) • At Abudiwail A village councils belonged to Abuzeraiga Admin Unit in Attended 79 persons male 50 (adult 35 youth 15) female 29 (adult 20 youth 9) • Kubgga 60 persons attended male 45(adult 30 youth 15) female 15 (adult 10 youth 5) and a • Darelnaeim attended also, 60 persons male 32(adult 19 youth 13) female 28 (adult 15 youth 13). • Discussed about accept each other, they understood the human relationships depended on triangle of cooperation, competition and conflict agreed used this triangle in deal with others on cooperation, tolerance, solidarity accept each other, and used competition around natural resources in increasing production and mitigated the conflict through adoption CBRMs methods, depend bases of peaceful coexistence such as; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Education and capacity building for community members especially women ✓ Refuse racism concept. ✓ Cooperation and recognition ✓ Equality ✓ Forgot previous hostility and strengthening social fabrics. ✓ Interact under peace umbrella ✓ Accept each other's ✓ Benefit from tribes diversity and natural resources to build Sudan. ✓ Feel ownership of the home country in private and Sudan in general ✓ It's observed that community members accept each other's but needs more efforts to bridge this |

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| | remaining gap through more joint activities included youth and elders. |
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Base line survey | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to the complication situation at the beginning of the project and based on the SOS Sahel experience and in consultation with local authority the project passed the mapping and base line survey processes and enough with the secondary and primary information collected during the orientation and launching meetings. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • End of Project Evaluation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project final evaluation was conducted indicated that that DCPSF project is relevant to Darfur context and well-designed since there were many achievements/positive results. The evaluation results revealed that more than %98 of the targeted outcomes /outputs was successfully achieved. • The end of project evaluation final report is attached to this report. |

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

Conflict sensitivity were highly considered and mainstreamed by SOS Sahel Sudan across the activities during the project period. To avoid any kind of potential conflict the project adopt do no harm approach and pave the way for all the concerned parties to participate in the project implementation as an strategy of bringing people together for more consensus as follows:

- **Tribalism and tribal intolerance:** The war and policies of the previous regime created tribal intolerance to become one of community dividers. The inter-tribal dimension is one of the biggest dividers in the area; Zagawa versus Tunjor, returnees (mainly Zagawa) versus Hakura owners (mainly Tunjor and other tribes in the area), Farmers (non-arab) versus pastoralists (mainly Arabs). The project included all these categories in the implementation, through agreed selection criteria giving the floor to native administration and local authorities to work with the community for peace.
- **Economic interests consideration:** Particular interest in the manipulation of natural resources for individual or tribal gains, overall resource scarcity, and the heavy rainfall causing floods that have caused damage to houses and livestock in NDS. With no or limited government and humanitarian response, these events increase tensions among civilians. Also the increase of number of Tractors in the area helped some farmers to increase their cultivated land against lands belong to IDPs, SOS Sahel Sudan provided livelihood activities such as; solar for youth, support women(tea sellers and VS&LAs), provided agricultural inputs (certified seeds and tools donkey plough) to support community livelihood. The mutual engagement on economic activity made ethnic identity subordinate to the achievement of a shared livelihood objective.
- **Gender consideration:** GBV against girls, women, boys and men and subsequent acts of revenge divide families and communities and leads to inter-tribal acts of revenge,

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especially with IDPs and returnees. Functioned CBRMs among community played central role and assist in mitigated gender base violent, through resolving cases and raised awareness. Also established and rehabilitated water infrastructure increased access to safe drinking water with short distance and time water especially by vulnerable women and children who responsible for fetching water.

- The involvement of different actors community leaders, political parties, Change & freedom and resistance committees, armed movement followers, native administration, youth and women in project activities in in Abuzeraiga and Shangil Tobai mitigate potential conflict over natural resources.
- **Relationship among actors:** the project supported and encouraged the activities which bringing people to think, discuss and work together such as forums, celebration water resources which made people shared common culture, social norms and values date back to deep history and formed positive relations as a result. Such relationships are acted as stone for conflict resolution in the area and paved the way of CBOs, CSOs and peace actors to develop conflict sensitive interventions based on CBRMs mandate.

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

SOS Sahel Sudan in the course of project implementation was highly considered inclusion of women, youth, pastoralists and farmers as well as environmental issues as detailed below:

- Women participated with not less than 1/3 in all project interventions and sometimes went beyond this figure, for instance CBRMs formed with 76 total members in term of 18 adult women, 22 adult men, youth female 15, youth male 18 and 3 pastoralists. Furthermore there were activities pure for women like VS&Las which targeted 400 women in 16 groups, 5 tea sellers group with 75 women. These activities support women and they become able to make their voices out. Here it's clear that 3 pastoralists were members in CBRMs in term of 2 pastoralists at Shangil Tobai peace networks and 1 at Abuzeraiga peace networks.
- The project designed some activities targeted both males & females' youth like the 12 solar charger which distributed to 12 youth groups with total number of 60 youth, 35 male, 25 female. Also sport tools were provided to three youth teams for football tournament organized for Abuzeraiga, Darelsalam and Shangil Tobai Admin Units. The sport tool included 60 sports T-shirt, 60 twice sock, 60 short trousers, 3 twice football networks, 10 football, 40 medals and 1 tournament cup. Football tournament matches aimed to strengthening Social fabric in the locality covered Abuzeraiga, Darelsalam and Shangil Tobai Admin Units.
- Certified agricultural seeds and tools were provided to 300 farmers and trained them at both Abuzeraiga and Shangil Tobai Admin Units.
- Two Launching environmental awareness campaigns was conducted to raise community awareness through messages drawn in the wall using paints in public places, space in market and gathering places to protect trees and plant. Further efforts in community nursery at Shangil Tobai worked very well through committees included 8 members 4 male and 4 female who produced seedling used in 4 tree planting campaigns which conducted at Shangil Tobai in public places such as schools in term of 4 primary and 2 secondary schools, police station, health center. The campaign is planted more than 100 trees in those places.

Section 5 – Partnerships (500-word limit)

Partnerships: Share a brief summary of partnerships built during the project

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implementation. Highlight how these supported peace building.

- Social centre for multi purposes for youth at Shangil Tobai Admin unit which facilitated and provided a meeting hall with all equipment necessary for conducting project meetings/workshops and provided services for participants. Likewise the center used to prepare and clean the hall for the planned workshops with provision of refreshment and meal during workshops periods. And this one of the support that such center made as a result of good partnership with SOS Sahel Sudan.
- Water Environmental and Sanitation scheme (WES) is the technical government body which represents the water corporation at North Darfur state and responsible for ensuring water infrastructures and sanitation services quality at the State level. WES with their technical expertise participated in identification gaps and needs of the target community concerning water and sanitation services and facilitated water management and technical trainings for the community. In addition to their participation in water infrastructures assessment (WIA) they used to approve HPs, mini water yards, water yards and Haffirs related technical specifications and BoQs as quality assurance before starting implementation.
- Peace and Development Centre of Al Fashir University participated in the project as core facilitator in the capacity building program of CBRMs in the trainings and sessions of peace networks, awareness raising, peace building and resolution conflict.
- Agriculture, Pasture and Animal Production departments are one of the essential government partners for SOS Sahel Sudan. These three departments supported the project with providing the necessary technical specifications in selecting agriculture & pasture improved seeds & tools, purchase poles for corridors demarcation plus facilitated all agriculture related trainings and sessions including farm field school techniques (FFS).
- Moreover the project built good partnership with agriculture Research Corporation at El Fasher, this corporation provided part of certified seeds which distributed to farmers such as sesame (white promo) and sorghum (Tabat).
- Coordination with Ministry of Health/sanitation department which facilitated work shop for women tea sellers' societies on sanitation and hygiene promotion.
- Education management at Abu-Zeraiga administrative unit showed good partnership with SOS Sahel Sudan whom as they allocated some classes of schools for the project to conduct workshops and other activities, to compensate the absence of the social center or hall to be rented at Abu-Zeraiga (AU).
- SOS Sahel Sudan closely coordinated with youth groups at Abu-Zeraiga (AU) who supported the project on preparation of workshops places and other activities plus providing the refreshment during the workshops.
- In addition to previous partnerships SOS Sahel Sudan created partnership with North Darfur Forests National Corporation (FNC) which facilitated 2 trainings to strengthen National Resources Management committees, facilitated 2 Launching environmental awareness campaigns at both Abuzeraiga and Shangil Tobai Admin Units and participated as technical body on determining community needs to rehabilitate a community nursery at Shangil Tobai.
- Ministry of social affairs nominated 2 persons to be part of community peace networks at Abuzeraiga and Shangil Tobai in term of one person for each admin unit. The ministry was conducted joint field visits with SOS Sahel Sudan to ensure the quality of the concerned services provided to the community and giving advices to the participants with regards to working in networks. During this quarter, Ministry is responsible of registering CBOs and they planned to register all the CBOs formed by the project including the remaining CBRMs.
- Human rights resources center of faculty of law at Al Fashir University hosted and facilitated inter community dialogues, coordination meetings and facilitated creation of

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communication and information sharing mechanisms at state level through meetings between Shangil Tobai and Abuzeraiga communities.

- Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) as the government body that responsible for applying and managing all laws and policies which aimed to regulate humanitarian interventions in Sudan provided technical support to the project concerning assessments, evaluation, movements & implementation activity permissions and legalized the launching of the project by signing the technical agreement (TA).

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

Share briefly on:

Challenges and risks faced during implementation – how were they addressed

- In the beginning of the project Youth in the change and services committee at Shangil Tobai Admin units were rejected participation of the native administration in CBRMs claimed that they belong to the past regime in addition to their weak performance in solving conflict. The project adopted mitigation measure through conducting two separate meetings, one with the Youth and explained to them major role and genuine efforts of native administrations in peace building through leading traditional mechanism (Judia) of conflict resolution among their respective communities. Also native administrations act as key persons and have considerable influence in their communities. Likewise the other meeting was held with community native administrations explained to them the important of modern experience of youth in social work and its necessity to for conflict resolution. Moreover the project confirmed that the historical hatred feelings will not support their community development, so accepting each other and working together is the key element to exchange and sharing experiences between youth and native admins gradually. Finally both of them accepted each other and participated in peace building and crop protection committees effectively.
- Insecurity situation as a result of tribal conflict took place at Tawila Locality (Koulgy, Umqaiqo and Gelab areas) and extended to the project three targeted villages lead to displacement of approximately 910 HHs to Zum Zum, Shangil Tobai , Abuzeraiga and Tabit. SOS Sahel Sudan in coordination with the local authorities exerted efforts of negotiation, mediation that contributed in resolving the conflict through CBRMs which formed & strengthened by the project. Also SOS Sahel Sudan Coordinated with HAC to provide Non Food Items (NFI) to the vulnerable people and supported efforts of government to achieve Juba peace agreement.
- Inflation rate of which negatively affected SDG value against other hard currency lead to increase in prices of commodities, materials and tools. Earlier procurement process is one of the strategies to overcome such high prices, for example but not limited, Agri-inputs and solar units purchased earlier and stored to avoid the increase of price sequences.
- Unemployment among male youth had a significant impact on their feeling as they are not producers and forsaken by their families accordingly. Provision of IGAs and other small business like solar charger provided some sources of income to those youth which considered as an overcome way to this challenge and also can bridge the gap between youth and elders. In addition to that the project provided opportunity to youth to work as labour to earn some money from loading and off-loading of the distributed seeds & tools to the farmers and poles for demarcation of the migratory rout. Renting the donkey ploughs by youth and elders to the farmers to use in cultivation of their farms, considered as one of the income sources that mitigated the unemployment impact in the targeted community.
- Difficulties to conduct activity with big number of participants in Abuzeraiga Admin Unit because there is no community centre to host such kind of activity. The project made good partnership with education and other institutions in the area that provided SOS Sahel with

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school classes in the higher secondary school and halls and hosted the planned activities. Budget revision was done under SOS Sahel request and approval of the UNDP, accordingly social center was constructed in Abuzeraiga and the challenge was totally addressed.

- Propagation of contagious diseases and fevers in part of Shangil Tobi and Abu-Zeraiga administrative units. Ministry of Health referred this situation to the contaminated water of Haffirs and others water point in the area.
- SOS Sahel Sudan Participated in contingency committee to address water contamination issues in at both Shangil Tobai and Abuzeraiga administrative units. So awareness raising sessions (hygiene & health promotion) were jointly delivered to the target community including open defecation to prevent transmission of diseases among community. Also using simple water treatment techniques such as boiling water were introduced to the community as one of the effective way of addressing water contamination. Also future plan was made to further overcome such challenge by the community and the line ministry.
- Insecurity along road of El Fashir Nyala which affected the project implementation process and caused some sort of delays. In this regards SOS Sahel and other organizations such as CAFOD exposed to banditry in WADI MURA which belong to Shangil Tobai. SOS Sahel Sudan has established communication with Military officers who assigned to scouting Elfasher – Nyala road on daily basis to get information about any public vehicles and utilized this information in the project planning. Also project team used to rent public vehicles because NGOs vehicle always consider as target by the armed group movement in the area. Going by one road and returned back by another one is an strategy to mitigate insecurity impact as well.
- Due to the sequences of damaged bridge and drift valley Shangil Tobai community threaten to separate from Darelsalam locality, so SOS Sahel facilitated wise discussion between the Admin officer of the Administrative unit and representative of Shurtai accordingly the problem was peacefully solved.
- With reference to the big community needs and limit project resources of water and livelihood services, still there is a big gap. SOS Sahel coordinated with ZOA to involve Shangil Tobai nad Abuzeraiga admin units in their future JR4 project for the sake of addressing such water and livelihood services related gap.
- Closed the road which lead to the gate of ZumZum camp by IDPs for about one month from 12th August up to 6th September 2022, upon their requests that was not implemented by North Darfur government. Also the muddy road in Abuzeraiga valley made it very difficult for the vehicle to cross during the rainy season. Transfer is delyed from UNDP. Accordingly Activities delayed and the work plan was amended. To overcome such delays, SOS Sahel used its own fund to implement the planned activities before receiving the instalment. Likewise the project hired facilitators from the local community to train the farmers in training such as field farm school.
- Due to the increment in registration fees from 50 USD to 252 USD per committee, it's become difficult for CBRMs to legalize their status in HAC, but the project support them to be recognized and appreciated with in their communities.

Key lessons learnt during the implementation of the project

- Women and youth have valuable ideas/views and capability in resolving cases, when we involved them in CBRMs. They have their own knowledge and special way of dealing with disputes.
- Involving men with women in tea and meal sellers' activities, supported gender mainstreaming and building peace within the target communities.
- Watching clubs was positively supported peace building among youth and diverse community while this might negatively affected the children who will spend more time in the club at the

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| <p>expense of their studying, but this could be manage by their families.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure project sustainability, CBRMs linked to similar structures and related government departments at both locality and state levels to exchange experiences and easily communicate to higher concerned levels when support is needed such as registration. • Youth at the target areas have good ideas and advance understanding about conflict analysis, conflict resolution and social fabrics. SOS Sahel made use of this asset to bridge the gap between elders and youth to support conflict resolution process for better social fabrics. Those youth with improved understanding and ideas about conflict resolution supported by the project through special trainings to act as peace ambassadors at the community levels. • Social activities (football game, community centre etc.) that bring people together for a time paved the way for them to discuss their security concerns and support peace building for the sake of strengthen social fabrics. • CBRMs working as volunteers without salaries, so allocating place to be like office and support CBRMs with income sources will increase their performance in conflict resolution process within and out of their community. The income sources will be used for transportation, accommodation gusts during negotiation, mediation sessions to resolve cases. • Each activity regard to construction/purchase materials/income generating should implement in the beginning of the project to avoid inflation or local currency devaluation and also to have good time for measuring the impact. • If there is no secure or available pasture area, an area could be selected among farms to localization seeds pasture in closed farms and after ensuring its maturity stage will be distributing to the pasture for improvement purposes. |
| <p>Sustainability- What measures have you put in place to ensure continuity of initiatives beyond DCPSF funding</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To grantee sustainability, the project performed some activities to empower the community and linked them with the government bodies that will support them to ease their work in future. Such activities were as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Supported registration of 2 CBRMs as community based organization under HAC law (Humanitarian Aid Commission) - Facilitated registration of 16 VL&LAs as CBOs and they become legitimate bodies that are able to deal with their community. The project was linked with banks, government institutions and micro finance for future support. - Furthermore it was agreed with the communities to activate water tariff system and fees for the watching club then allocate some amount to assist CBRMs in their work (specially for their movements). |
| <p>Exit strategy: What exit strategy have you employed to ensure that all project components minimise risk. Make mention of how project assets will be transferred to communities or local governments.</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SOS Sahel Sudan has an exit strategy based on its past experience in the humanitarian sector. For this purpose, CBRMs were linked to the local authorities (registration) and security forces (police force) for more coordination and legal support. • Women committees were registered and linked to the ministry of social affairs (registration) for legal and technical support and linked with ministry of finance for financial support. • IGAs projects were delivered to the right beneficiaries and supported with financial training • Water infrastructures were handed over to community to be fully managed by them and linked to (WES) and rural water for supervision and providing continuous technical and managerial support. • Handed over Abuzeraiga peace centre to the CBRMs by witnesses of native administration and manager of Admin Unit, which will ease their work |

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- Community animal health workers trained and linked to the department of animal production for more coordination and technical support.
- In general the project handed over all the planned facilities/assets to the target communities with supervision from North Darfur government at local and state levels to ensure the sustainability.

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

- CBRMs, NRM committees, Youth Ambassadors, Crop Protection committees etc. have good capabilities to resolve conflict so they need to be supported logistically or financially for their movements concerning conflict resolution.
- Illiteracy among women is considered as a barrier for them express their voices and play central roles among their communities, so support illiteracy classes for illiterate women is essential.
- Additional of IGAs for women and vocational training/support for youth is recommended to reduce unemployment.
- Provision of water services will cover the gap in social participation of women, because they will use their available time of fetching water to participate equally with men in building peace among their communities.
- Women/youth could participate not less than 40% on each activity and 30% in decision making, so support football sports watching clubs will pave the way for the youth for more engagement which will lead to strong social fabric.
- Involving men with women in tea and meal sellers' activities will support gender issue and building peace within the target community.
- Design peace building projects for long term 3-4 years especially for such chronic areas is good way to ensure sustainable and long term impact.
- Additional capacity building and strengthening of Native administration, pastoralists and local community leaders (Shaikhs and Omdas) in community management, community organization, community dialogue, negotiation skills, leadership and basic finance system is highly recommended to disseminate, manage and inherit culture of peaceful coexistence in and outside of their communities.
- Review and implement natural resources management laws and legislations for the sake of enabling the environment and mitigate climate change sequences.
- Establish additional Haffirs for the target communities and mobilize them construct local dams and terraces to control and utilize the runoff of Abuzeraiga to avoid valley diversion as well.
- Surface Dam in Abbu area at the border of Tawila Locality and Darelsalam need to be rehabilitated to allow natural flows of water to RAHAD/BOND of Abuzeraiga and this that will increase ground water resulting in increased water table/yield of the existed and future ground water infrastructures such as HPs. This action will solve the chronic ground water shortage in Abuzeraiga admin unit.

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:

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