



DCPSF FINAL REPORTING TEMPLATE 2023

INSTRUCTIONS

- Please fill in all sections of the template. If information is not available, note the reason.
- Kindly submit the report along with any photographs or communication products as well as other relevant documents to dcpsf.sd.team@undp.org.

Section 1: Contact and Project Details

Organisation	Concern Worldwide
Responsible individual Name and job title	Eva Sztacho-Program Director
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Project Title	"Peace for All" – Peacebuilding and Conflict Resolution Intervention in El Geneina and Sirba Localities, West Darfur State (PFA).
State	DCPSF/INGO/20/CW-INGO-7
Localities and their Population number	West Darfur
Specific villages covered	El Geneina and Sirba localities. Overall population over 100,000 approximately (official demographic data are missing for localities and project areas)
Project start and end date (as per the signed contract)	Geneina locality – Kerinding, Goker, Ardamata, Abuzar, Adar, Rijil Kubri, and Alryad. Sirba locality – Sarf Jidad, Sharakeen, Abusroj, and Sirba town.
No Cost Extension (NCE) dates if any	1 February 2021 – 30 June 2023
Project Budget (as per signed contract)	\$ 800,000
Total Expenditure	\$ 800,000
Reporting period	01 February 2021 to 31 March 2023

Section 2 – Executive Summary (MAX. 700 words)

Please provide a summary of your project:

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



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Given the context of western Darfur which is characterized by ongoing conflict over natural resources (land, water source, market places) between pastoralist and farmers, as well as conflict between various ethnic groups, the project achieved the 3 intended outputs: 1) Establishment of community-based conflict resolution and reconciliation mechanisms; 2) Installation of community assets through Peace dividends for community interdependence and co-existence; and 3) Facilitation of Women’s organisations who were empowered to participate in local and state-level peacebuilding platforms. Concern Worldwide implemented a range of planned activities as per workplan to achieve the project outputs described above in El Geneina (8 villages), and Sirba Localities (4 villages). A package of interventions included community mobilization, awareness raising, conflict mapping, training community leaders and other peace actors, and generally capacitated the Community Based Resolution Mechanisms (CBRMs) and their networks were used to achieve the first output. The project also brought diverse communities together around community owned and managed assets such as water systems, small business training opportunities, market places, and migratory routes. Finally, the program strengthened women organizations in Geneina and Sirba through in-depth analysis and mapping of structural barriers to participation in peacebuilding, training of key community members, including men and strengthening and bringing wider exposure to two women organizations. An innovative Woman to Woman apprenticeship and mentoring program was also introduced. During the final project evaluation study a Focus Group Discussion with CBRMs, Early Warning System Committees (EWSCs), Water Committees (WCs), and Income Generating Activities (IGA) groups, approximately two thirds (% 62.5) of the respondents stated that the project interventions were highly relevant to their needs and priorities. The project intervention’s **relevance** to the needs of the targeted groups (men, women youth) was evidenced through establishment of peace and reconciliation mechanisms and early warning and information system groups, implementation of livelihood interventions, skills development such as vocational and entrepreneurship skills training, and women empowerment across the 12 target communities.

The budget allocated for project activities (direct and support costs) of \$ 800,000 was fully consumed by the end of the project. This was possible after a first year of administrative delays in getting activities started (e.g., signature of MOU and TA with authorities), volatile security situation, and staff turnover. When security was restored, official documents in place, and a full-time project manager hired, the implementation pace caught up with the delays, as well as the spending. Budget monitoring lead the project team to requesting a first budget realignment (process of back and forth with donor took place between May and August 2022), as well as submitting a second request for realignment and Non-Cost Extension up to 31 March 2023 (January 2023), that was further extended by DCPSF till the end of June 2023. All requests were coordinated with, and endorsed by DCPSF.

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
<p>1. Community mobilization in 12 communities (8 in Geneina and 4 in Sirba) with SAWA Sudan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At the start of this project Concern collaborated with SAWA Sudan to mobilise the communities of Sirba and El Geneina localities. 	<p>Achieved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Throughout the mobilisation meetings, 8 communities in El Geneina and 4 in Sirba were oriented on the program activities, outputs and goal. The aim of these meetings was to ensure that the communities had full ownership and managed to provide inputs into the design of the activities from the start up until the end. Participation to these meetings was initially predominantly male, but it was possible to witness an increased participation of women in the later months.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clear gender disparities at the beginning of the project were evident. Sensitization and joint participation to project activities fostered the establishment of a more conducive environment for both male and female participation.
<p>2. Conduct 12 awareness raising sessions about the conflict and causes of conflict</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A series of awareness meetings took place in the communities following the initial mobilization meetings. Concern and SAWA Sudan worked together in facilitating these awareness meetings whose aim was to ensure a greater understanding of the sources of conflict in these communities, and the roles of the community institutions to prevent and or resolve them (conflicts). 	<p>Achieved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As a result of these awareness meetings, the communities were able to identify the root causes and the main triggers of conflicts affecting them. The climax of these awareness meetings were events which took place towards the end of the project implementation period in March where two-day peace event in Geneina and Sirba localities with an approximate attendance of 8,000 people in both Geneina (5,000) and Sirba (3,000). • The events were attended by participants from DCPSF CBRMs/EWIs, members of women organizations, representatives of the IGA initiatives peace actors, local partner SAWA Sudan, Geneina peace centre, Geneina University, youth, representatives of native administration, state and locality government representatives.
<p>3. Detailed conflict mapping in 12 communities and identification of the root causes of the conflict with the participation of the entire community.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In collaboration with national partner SAWA Sudan, Concern conducted a mapping exercise of issues that were identified to be the major source of conflict in the 12 communities. 	<p>Achieved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The result of this work was to streamline the identification and mapping of the already known issues in Darfur triggering conflict over natural resources such as water, pasture and land. Findings of the consultative mapping were discussed in community settings. • Thanks to these consultations among CBRM members across the 12 target communities, it was possible for project participants to agree upon the need for capacity strengthening on risk analysis and response, as well as to keep on coordinating among peace groups to settle disagreements related to the above.
<p>4. Training of 120 (M 70: F 50) community leaders and peace actors in conflict mitigation and resolution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upon establishment of the community-based conflict resolution and management committees, Concern undertook a series of capacity building efforts in the communities identified. 	<p>Achieved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 72 males and 48 females participated in training sessions on understanding of conflict over natural resources and how to manage these resources peacefully. These sessions took place in the first year. • Subsequently, a 4-day refresher training was attended by 120 members of CBRMs/EWIs (72 males and 48 females) from all targeted communities. The refresher took place between February and March 2023. • The results of the above indicated that 427 out of the 866 conflict cases reported during the project timeframe were resolved. Most of the cases solved related to dispute between family members, animal thefts and minor misunderstanding between members of the community. CBRMs reported that women

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	members were actively engaged in resolving the conflicts and the CBRMs meetings as well.
<p>5. Establish/revitalize the 12 Conflict Resolution Committees (CBRMs) functions with a clear roadmap for sustainability (roles, responsibilities, yearly plan and early warning and information system in locality level).</p>	<p>Achieved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since the start of the project, Concern placed more efforts on ensuring strong presence of the CBRMs in the identified 12 communities such that upon their establishment and trainings it was possible to conduct monthly meetings (one per month for 36 months) organized by CBRMs/EWIS. • 12 CBRMs with 236 members (185 men and 51 women overall) were revitalized/established. Out of the 12 CBRMs, 5 were newly established, while 7 CBRMs were revitalised. • 236 members from 12 CBRMs were trained on conflict resolution, meeting management and active communication. According to records, CBRMS were able to resolve more than 60% of all reported cases to them. • Local authorities and community leaders were also involved in developing an integrated Early Warning and Information System (EWIS) to identify risks timely and inform authorities in due course to avoid happening/escalations. 54 stakeholders were trained on the developed system. This number includes 1 executive manager from Geneina, 13 community leaders at the state level, 40 (31 men, 9 women) EWIS members from 9 areas (Abuzar, Aljabel, Riad, Gokar, Adar and Rijalkobri, Sirba, Abusorog and Saraf Gedad). Participants attended a 3-day training session to be connected with EWIS at the state level and report on suspicious cases through provision of mobile phones. • Concern also participated in 2 meetings organized by UNDP • The first one was on PBWG to engage in discussions about the Early Warning Systems in West Darfur. • The second meeting was conducted on PBWG/Gender forum to discuss about how to protect programme participants from SGBV, share best practices, and identify challenges to be addressed.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visibility: Distributed 16 visibility signboards branded with donors/ Concern logos and with number of peace messages. 	<p>Achieved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The signboards were distributed across 16 targeted locations in Geneina and Sirba localities to improve and promote peace building and social co-existence in those targeted locations, besides informing the programme participants about the donor for the sake of accountability and transparent communication.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • End of Project Evaluation: Conducted by external evaluator covering 12 locations in both Geneina and Sirba localities. 	<p>Achieved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The external evaluation conducted by a peace building expert confirmed that the project design was relevant to addressing the need of the target

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	villages and the intervention reached its overall objectives as well as the targets and indicators.
Output 2: Peace dividends for community interdependence and coexistence are delivered	
Output Activity	Result
1. Established 36 IGA initiatives in Geneina and Sirba which 513 beneficiaries (310 women, 203 men)	Achieved: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A total of 513 beneficiaries (310 women, 203 men) across the project timeframe benefitted from IGA initiatives (provision of inputs and related training). • Different activities were identified in coordination with targeted beneficiaries and included in the IGA list as per their preferences. The full breakdown is presented in the embedded Annex I. • The relevance of project activities and appreciation from beneficiaries was expressed in FGDs and captured into the findings of the final evaluation.
2. Provision of water for humans and livestock (SAWA Sudan): Two water yards rehabilitated in Gokar and Absoruj	Achieved: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sirba and Abosoruj (2) water yards rehabilitated Project team from Concern worked in Sirba and Absoruj where elevated water tanks and water pipe network as well as solar pumping units were installed. • Water troughs were also constructed to enable animals to drink from these water sources. • In total, 5,000 beneficiaries benefitted from the intervention in Sirba, while 5,500 were reached in Abusoruj (total of 10,000 individuals supported by water provision).
3. Establish/revitalize existing water user committees and integrate them in the CBRM functions with a sustainability plan	Achieved: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two water committees established. The provision of the water in Sirba (total of 5,000 reached beneficiaries) and Absoruj (total of 5,500 reached beneficiaries) was followed by training of water user committees in the operation and maintenance of the systems (one per location). • The trained WUC were established and trained to do minor repairs to the systems. WES engineers had facilitated these trainings and conducted follows ups to monitor the performances of the committees.
4. Rehabilitation of 2 markets: Geneina livestock market in Geneina Locality and Sirba town market in Sirba Locality	Partially achieved: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One vegetable market in Sirba was constructed and handed over for use to the communities. • The livestock market in Geneina (Kringing area) was not completed due to a failed agreement between the locality directorate and the landowner. Despite several efforts of mediation by Concern to bring the locality authorities, the communities and the landowner to resolve the matter, no agreement was reached and Concern had to phase out from the site.

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<p>5. Demarcation of 2 migratory routes and the development rules and regulations on livestock movement</p>	<p>Achieved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two migratory routes marked and refreshed. In consultation with the communities in Sirba and El Geneina, Concern traced and demarcated 50 km migratory route starting from Eastern Kondabi along the major road across Bir Dagig, Eastern Ed-Alteen and ending Eastern Sirba town. Demarcation of the route was coordinated and supervised by the Pasture Department of the Ministry of Animal Resources in West Darfur, State in 2021.
<p>Output 3: Women’s organisations, including those representing pastoralist women, empowered to meaningfully participate in local and state-level peacebuilding platforms</p>	
<p>Output Activity</p>	<p>Result</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness raising: Concern facilitated the international Women Day in Geneina (Mayar Venue), through provision of logistical support women groups. The event was also patronised by various actors from Government, UN agencies, INGOs, NGOs, women, men, youth and school girls /boys. 	<p>Achieved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A number of 1,460 participants attended the event. Concern participated with 10 members of soap making groups under the women organizations from Krinding, Riyad, and Abuzarand Gabal. Awareness raising events held during the celebration fostered an increased understanding and sensitization on the need of engaging women in decision making processes, peacebuilding, and income generating opportunities.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women organisations establishment and training: Facilitated the establishment of 2 women organisations and provided training opportunities to 120 women on PSEA, while 300 were trained on Soap making and Handcrafts, and finally 16 on food processing. 	<p>Achieved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under the training component, around 120 members of women organizations were trained on GBV and PSEA, while 300 women (225 of them were young girls under ages less than 30 years) were trained on soap making and sewing. 16 women were trained on food processing. Concern has also completed the facilitation process to support the two women organizations established to accomplish their own organization’s registration (i.e., 2 certificates were issued). With this new legal status, the two women organizations received an opportunity to meet and discuss women issues related to gender equality, GBV, participation in decision making as well as contributing to peacebuilding linking with CBRMs. They are now better positioned to get in partnership with other peace actors due to their legal recognition. Furthermore, 12 awareness-raising sessions organized on gender issues covering 12 villages in Geneina and Sirba localities, reaching 645 beneficiaries (226 men and 419 women). 95 community leaders/peace players (60 men, 35 women) were trained on gender equality. The community leaders and peace actors gained knowledge on impact of gender participation in peace building and the roles of women

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	<p>especially in consultation and mediation between women.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generally, respondents (FGDs and KIs) confirmed that the inclusion of both women and men across intervention areas has allowed women to increase their independence and participation in multiple areas of community life.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exposure visit: Concern facilitated a 6-day exposure visit in Geneina between 18 and 23 March 2023 where 60 women members from the 2 women organizations attended the exposure visit. 	<p>Achieved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The training brought together 60 women from different organization and communities mainly from 2 localities (40 from Geneina and 20 from Sirba locality). The objective of the training was to empower members of the 2 women organizations on decision making, contribution to peace promotion and social cohesion in targeted communities through sharing experiences, best practices and transfer of skills lead by 4 women visitors from a successful women organization in Nyala, South Darfur State. A combined approach was opted for with a mix of theory, games, discussions, and personal reflections on the training topics. At the end of the training, participants were able to develop 12 action plans after they have been introduced to the small grant format by the facilitators. Feedback received at the completion of the training evidenced participants' satisfaction. In particular, women expressed their appreciation on contents, networking, methodologies used to transfer the knowledge, and expertise of the facilitators. The interest in partaking future similar training, if an opportunity arises, was expressed. As areas for improvement participants flagged the need to better balance the timeframe and the number of participants, as well as the importance to assess level of preparedness among participants prior to the start of the course in order to deliver training contents to a rather homogenous audience.
<p>Output 4: Improved networking, coordination and learning between local and state-level peacebuilding institutions</p>	
<p>Output Activity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concern did not conduct activities under O4. 	<p>Result</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concern did not conduct activities under O4.

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

- Concern ensured that all the activities from the design stage, implementation and monitoring had applied the conflict sensitivity tools in the selection/formation of CBRMs/EWIs IGA groups, and women organization. Initial assessments were made leading to proper targeting

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<p>of participants. As a result, activities implemented under this project accomplished to get representation of diverse population categories including farmers, pastoralists, youth, women, men, IDPs, hosts etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• As a result of the establishment of CBRM committees, Concern and other community members were able to get update during insecurity in the region (427 conflicts out of 866 reported were settled by the committees during the reporting period and project timeframe).
<p>Inclusion of women, youth, pastoralists, and farmers as well as environmental issues. Please provide specific examples with numbers of those included.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Women and girls are now widely represented in all community structures established by the project. In Abuzar IDP camp, members of the women organizations effectively participated in joint CBRM meeting where women voices were raised and could be heard. Their contribution to resolving conflict cases was well recognized and appreciated by the male members of CBRMs. Female representation accounts for 60% in the IGA groups established overall.• Youth aged 15-36 are represented in all IGA groups and project activities (70% with a 50-50 balance between men and women across the group).• During the rainy season host community leaders engaged with the pastoralist leaders in relation to peaceful sharing of water sources, grazing land, as well as the using of the migratory routes. Pastoralist leaders were involved in related committees, peace meetings and mitigation efforts• The CBRMs, EWIS committees, IGA groups, and women organization established under this project comprise diverse population categories including pastoralists and farmers. In addition, people of various age categories are represented in these community structures, spanning from different areas such as Gokar and Adar, Abuzar and Geneina, as well as also Sirba, and Sharakine. Inter-tribal networking is made possible under this project and provides an opportunity for peace forums and strengthening community interdependence.• During the reporting period, 26 members from 2 Water User Committee attended training on water chlorination, hygiene and sanitation, water pollution and ways of protection, water tariff, water borne diseases.• In all construction and rehabilitation works carried out during this project, the team were ensured to use locally available and sustainable materials to reduce the environmental footprint.

Section 5 – Partnerships (500-word limit)

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

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• There was constant coordination with State Water, Environment and Sanitation (WES) under the Ministry of Planning to facilitate all water related interventions. In case of any technical issues related to disputes on the water yards that were rehabilitated under this project WES ensured that proper and timely explanations were given to the communities.• Coordination with State HAC authorities in distribution and follow up of the project inputs (especially IGA) was ensured.• Concern continued engagement and technical support with the Peace Centre in El Geneina for the preparation and roll out of the CBRM and EWIS refreshment training (i.e., curricula and communications materials).• Engagement and coordination with locality officials were ensured and comprised Ministry of social welfare, MOH, MOA, pasture department, Commission of Nomads Development playing key role in facilitating project aspects such as: demarcation of migratory routes, construction of market shelters, capacity building related to gender, GBV, PSEA, and women to women apprenticeship,• SAWA Sudan supported with drilling of 2 boreholes of boreholes, training of peace actors, establishing and training of women group (VSLAs) under the related outputs.
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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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insecurity situation in project target areas, with looting incident happened to DCPSF staff while on road from Abusorog to Geneina in October 2022. Project staff was returning to main office after a field visit when a group of petty criminals stopped the vehicle along the road and held passengers at gunpoint. Reportedly, no project items were stolen but only personal belongings. Yet this led to temporal suspension of movements to the project sites. To cope with unstable security, Concern applied own active security plan with clear SOPs. Security staff focal points closely monitored the security situation in coordination with other actors. The suspension was lifted and activities started over again. The programme was suspended during the months of October and November 2022, since Concern reported suspicion of fraud. Therefore, an investigation was called, and activities put on hold. The findings from the investigation reported no misconduct and no financial implications. DCPSF gave their clearance and communicated appreciation for the way Concern dealt with this delicate situation. Therefore, the suspension was lifted. However, this caused delays in the implementation of the work plan under outputs 2 and 3. A meeting with DCSPF secretariat was held in December, and it was agreed that CWW would have requested and been granted 3 months NCE request starting January until 31 March 2023 in order to catch up with the delays. Complexities related to the land utility issue were faced with the owner of Krinding market compound Geneina locality. In spite of documented efforts to settle the matter, this disagreement could not be resolved. As the final refusal was communicated by the land owner, Concern coordinated exiting from the market compound. Inter communal conflict erupted in Tandulti (Sirba locality) in March 2023. The crisis was short but caused internal and crossborder displacement with 20,000 people fleeing to Chad. Due to the proximity to DCPSF project areas, the community peace committees there were contacted and helped CWW with information sharing to ensure safe access to the community from authorities. Concern did not implement humanitarian response themselves but coordinated with the group to confirm safety of programme participants.
Key lessons learnt during the implementation of the project
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effective coordination between CBRMs, Early Warning and Information Systems (EWIS), and Women Organizations with Gokar village security committee has contributed to reduction of conflicts among the diverse categories of the community. HLP issues need to be taken more carefully into account when conducting site enhancement and construction activities in the context of West Darfur. Involving women organisations from Nyala and their leaders in the exposure visit significantly boosted interest and knowledge sharing, maximising therefore the impact of training. The importance of a fully established project team and a full-time manager was confirmed in order to maintain an implementation pace and budget burn rate which are in line with work plan and financial planning. Please find more details in the programme evaluation document (annex)
Sustainability. What measures have you put in place to ensure continuity of initiatives beyond DCPSF funding
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12 CBRMs/EWIs committees of 240 members capacitated with skills on conflict resolutions, registering, documenting and reporting on conflict cases. 12 CBRMs/EWIs committees equipped/linked through telephone contacts for better coordination within them as well as with local authorities, security police with purpose reduce of conflict. Concern agreed with UNICEF office in West Darfur to handover EWIs/CBRMs committees to annex to protection networks under a project run by UNICEF however due to the erupted events of 15 April, the initiative could not be further realized.

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CBRMs over the 12 targeted locations coordinated and supported in constructing the shelters needed for the established IGA initiatives. • CBRMs/EWIs committees are supervising and coordinating with other structures formed under the DCPSF project such as: women organizations/ women supported for apprenticeship, WUCs, IGA groups, market shelter committee to ensure sustainability in sorting out challenges faced within the work of these groups and sustaining delivery of the services needed in their respective targeted areas. • CBRMs in Riyadh solved dispute issue between IGA members of seed peeler in the area, and CBRMs continue monitoring/coordinating with WUC Concern and other relevant parties for sorting out challenges faced with the Absoroug water year. • Demarcation of migratory route (MR) proved challenging as it needs huge coordination with local governance, native traditional administration (tribal system), nomads and farmers, police and other security bodies. It also important to mention that information on land routes is very scanty in the context of Sudan, which made the work more difficult. Recommend Concern not to get in to handling demarcation issue in future. • Harmonized coordination taking place between Concern multi-tribe CBRM sub-committees and the main CBRM set up at locality level resembled a wider community peace forum where diverse community members could engage in debating and networking on promotion of peace building and social cohesion among communities. • A list of CBRM committees was shared with UNICEF Peacebuilding initiative to continue engagement with the committees for reconciliation in the region • Inter communal conflict erupted in Tandulti (Sirba locality) in March 2023. The crisis was short but caused internal and crossborder displacement with 20,000 people fleeing to Chad. Due to the proximity to DCPSF project areas, the community peace committees there were contacted and helped CWW with information sharing to ensure safe access to the community from authorities. Concern did not implement humanitarian response themselves but coordinated with the group to confirm safety of programme participants.
<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"> • Concern employed different exit strategy based on the different components. For instance, the water yards renovated under the DCPSF (one in Sirba town and the other in Absoroug) were handed over to the Government WES. The water user committees in each of the 2 yards received technical training and linked to the WES for sorting out any technical issue facing beyond the project lifetime. • All the assets established under the IGA initiatives were handed over to the respective beneficiaries through documented handover procedures signed/approved by representatives of the respective IGA group, DCPSF project, and representative from HAC, witnessed by representative from CBRMs who will be having a supervisory role. In addition • Linking CBRM committees with UNICEF new peacebuilding initiative progressed in March and UNICEF had a coordination meeting with them on how to proceed with the peace negotiation and youth engagement
<p>Key recommendations DCPSF and other Development Partners can address in similar projects</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Having comprehensive coordination mechanism with key stakeholders; relevant government institutions, local native administrations, is critical for the success of a peace building interventions. • Planning/implementing of hard components at the earliest possible is major for measuring impact on people targeted by the project. • Stronger linkage between grassroots and locality/state level peacebuilding efforts needs strengthening in the future e.g. dialogue between community leaders and national platform as well as involvement political decision makers

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Section 7 – Success stories and communication products

From your achievements/results, please highlight key success items that DCPSF can highlight in its public communication. These include; success stories highlighting beneficiaries, photographs (in high resolution), videos, media/news story links related to your project. If available, women and youth success stories are encouraged in this section. (Items can be shared as attachments; your organisation will be credited for items shared).

Success story: Sirba vegetable market



The market under construction (November 2021)

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Three pictures portraying the market in use. Retailers are selling mostly vegetables and fruits, and are enjoying the market spaces for CBRM discussions as well.

Rehabilitation of Sirba Market – testimony from Adam Abdunabi Sheik Asad, Farmer 49 Yrs., CBRMs member:

Adam shared with project team members how dissatisfied he was with the previous market settings. Before rehabilitation of Sirba market shelter funded by DCPSF and taking place during Q3, he and other customers had to buy fruits and vegetables from vendors who were displaying their goods on the grounds, where they were often contaminated and were causing gastrointestinal diseases after consumption. Prior to starting works, CONCERN consulted Sirba community leaders, local authorities and vendors about preferred areas for construction works. CBRM facilitated the selection process of the location to construct the market shelter. Concern selected and paid for the contractor. According to community members, the market shelter has become a fruit and vegetable pool area within the broader Sirba market. The place is said to be clean and provides a safe space for CBRM meetings during most crowded market days. Adam took part in the overall process and is happy to witness the good outcomes of this joint engagement.

Annex I – IGA full breakdown per location:

NO	IGA project	Location	Beneficiary members	Status
1	Iron box	Sirba town (Sirba)	16 participants (14 women, 2 men)	Functioning
2	Food processing	Sirba town (Sirba)	8 participants (all women)	Functioning

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3	Spices Grinding Machine	Sirba town (Sirba)	8 participants (5 women, 3 men)	Functioning
4	Restaurant/café	Sirba town (Sirba)	5 participants (all women)	Functioning
5	Seeds peeler machine	Sharrakeen village (Sirba)	15 participants (8 women, 7 men)	Functioning
6	Bakery group	Sharrakeen village (Sirba)	15 participants (7 women, 8 men)	Functioning
7	Oil press machine	Absoroug (Sirba)	17 participants (10 women, 7 men)	Functioning
8	Seeds peeler machine & spices	Absoroug (Sirba)	17 participants (11 women, 6 men)	Functioning
9	Milling grinding Machine	Seraf Jedad (Sirba)	17 participants (8 women, 9 men)	Functioning
10	Seeds peeler Machine	Seraf Jedad (Sirba)	16 participants (11 women, 5 men)	Functioning
11	Spices Grinder Machine	Seraf Jedad (Sirba)	17 participants (12 women, 5 men)	Functioning
13	Boutique and hair dressing	Gabal (Geneina)	22 participants (all women)	Functioning
14	Car tyre repair	Gabal (Geneina)	14 participants (all men)	Functioning
15	Seeds peeler	Abuzar (Geneina)	11 participants (8 women, 3 men)	Functioning
16	Milling grinding machine (2groups)	Abuzar (Geneina)	24 participants (6 women, 18 men)	Functioning
17	Oil press machine	Abuzar (Geneina)	15 participants (7 women, 8 men)	Functioning
18	Milling grinding machine	Krinding (Geneina)	12 participants (9 women, 3 men)	Functioning
19	Oil press machine	Krinding (Geneina)	14 participants (10 women, 4 men)	Functioning
20	Seed peeler machine	Krinding (Geneina)	12 participants (5 women, 7 men)	Functioning
21	Tea making	Krinding (Geneina)	3 participants (all women)	Functioning
22	Goats provision	Krinding (Geneina)	2 participants (all men)	Functioning
23	Car washing machine	Krinding (Geneina)	2 participants (1 woman, 1 man)	Functioning
24	Water pump	Rijil-Kubri (Geneina)	14 participants (7 women, 7 men)	Functioning
25	Goats provision	Rijil-Kubri (Geneina)	2 participants (all men)	Functioning
26	Food processing	Rijil-Kubri (Geneina)	8 participants (all women)	Functioning
27	Milling and seeds peeler machine	Rijil-Kubri (EGEN)	21 participants (10 women, 11 men)	Functioning
28	Goats provision(3 groups)	Gokar (Geneina)	30 participants (12 women, 18 men)	Functioning

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29	Oil press machine	Adar (Geneina)	18 participants (12 women, 6 men)	Functioning
30	2milling grinding machine(2 groups)	Adar (Geneina)	32 participants (18 women, 14 men)	Functioning
31	Milling grinding machine	Ardamata (Geneina)	17 participants (12 women, 5 men)	Functioning
32	Welding machine	Ardamata (Geneina)	17 (12 women, 5 men)	Functioning
33	Shoes making	Ardamata (Geneina)	16 (12 women, 4 men)	Functioning
34	3Seed peelers (3 groups)	Alryad (Geneina)	30 (16 women, 14 men)	Functioning
35	Milling grinding machine	Alryad (Geneina)	13 (11 women, 2 men)	Functioning
36	Spice grinder machine	Alryad (Geneina)	7 (3 women, 4 men)	Functioning
Total 513 beneficiaries (310 women, 203 men)				