

THE DARFUR COMMUNITY PEACE AND STABILITY FUND (DCPSF)

2021 Annual Progress Report



Norwegian Ministry
of Foreign Affairs



Sweden
Sverige



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

Swiss Agency for Development
and Cooperation SDC



UKaid
from the British people

THE DARFUR COMMUNITY PEACE AND STABILITY FUND (DCPSF)

2021 Annual Progress Report



About DCPSF

The Darfur Community Peace and Stability Fund (DCPSF) is a multi-donor programme established in 2007 to support the people of Darfur in their peacebuilding efforts.

DCPSF Annual Results Report 2021

Compiled, edited, and published by the DCPSF Technical Secretariat.

Cover Photo: CBRM members in a meeting organised by DCPSF Partner Catholic Relief Services (CRS) in at Waru village, in Wadi Salih locality of Central Darfur State . (Photo Credit: DCPSF 2021).

FUND INFORMATION

UN Multi-donor Trust Fund	Darfur Community Peace and Stability Fund (DCPSF)
Programme period	Phase I: 2008-2010, Phase II: 2011-2018; Phase II Extension: 2019 – 2021/2023
Total donor contributions	Phases I and II (to date): US\$ 95.9 million.
Donors	Phase II: Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom. Phase I: Denmark, United Kingdom, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America.
Goal	Security and stabilization of communities affected by conflict are improved through utilization of effective community conflict management mechanisms, peace dividends and support to peace infrastructures and durable solutions that augment peaceful coexistence and social cohesion.
Purpose	Communities are stabilized, trust and confidence among communities is restored, paving the way towards early recovery.
United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) Outcome	By 2022, security and stabilization of communities affected by conflict are improved through utilization of effective conflict management mechanisms, peace dividends and support to peace infrastructures and durable solutions that augment peaceful coexistence and social cohesion.
Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)	SDG 16 - Peace Justice and strong institutions SDG 5 - Gender equality
Fund outputs (Phase II)	OUTPUT 1: Community-based conflict resolution and reconciliation mechanisms are in use and working effectively to resolve conflict; OUTPUT 2: Peace dividends for community interdependence and coexistence are delivered; OUTPUT 3: Women’s organizations, including those representing pastoralist women, empowered to meaningfully participate in local and state-level peacebuilding platforms; OUTPUT 4: Improved networking, coordination and learning between local and state-level peacebuilding institutions.
Reporting period	January - December 2021
2021 Participating Organizations	<p>Window 1 (USD 800,000 funding):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Central Darfur - Catholic Relief Services (CRS) ▪ West Darfur - World Relief Sudan (WRS) and Concern Worldwide ▪ North Darfur - Welthungerhilfe (WHH), Practical Action (PA) ▪ East Darfur – Alight (former ARC) and ▪ South Darfur - World Vision International (WVI). <p>Window 2 (USD 350,000 funding):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Central Darfur - SAHARI Organization for development. ▪ West Darfur - Rural Community Development Organisation (RCDO). ▪ North Darfur - Kebkabiya Small holder Chartable Society (KSCS), Sudan Organization for Recovery and Development (SORD), SOS Sahel Sudan. ▪ East Darfur - Darfur Development and Reconstruction Agency (DDRA). ▪ South Darfur - Relief and Rehabilitation and Development Agency (ERRADA), Peace Bridge Association (PBA). <p>Total allocation window and window 2 – USD 9.8m including management & audit fees.</p>
Contact information	<p>Ms. Khardiata Lo Ndiaye - Chair, DCPSF Steering Committee Mr. Yuri Afanasiev, Resident Representative, UNDP Sudan</p> <p>Mr. Sammy Odolot, Head of DCPSF Technical Secretariat E-mail: sammy.odolot@undp.org Mr. Bavo Christiaens, Fund Portfolio Manager, MPTF E-mail: bavo.christiaens@undp.org</p>

Table of Contents

01 Fund information	03 Acronyms
04 Executive summary	06 DCPSF Key results snapshot
07 DCPSF Implementing Partners and presence in Darfur	08 Darfur Context and DCPSF's role
09 CHAPTER 1 (Output 1 results)	11 CHAPTER 2 (Output 2 results)
15 CHAPTER 3 (Output 3 results)	17 CHAPTER 4 (Output 4 results)
18 CHAPTER 5 (GaPI results)	21 CHAPTER 6 (DCPSF TS results)
23 DCPSF Results Framework	

ACRONYMS

DCPSF	Darfur Community Peace and Stability Fund
DCPSF TS	Darfur Community Peace and Stability Fund Technical Secretariat
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNAMID	United Nations Mission in Darfur
UNITAMS	United Nations Integrated Transition Assistance Mission in Sudan
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
INGOs	International Non-Governmental Organisations
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
IPs	Implementing Partners
IDPs	Internally Displaced People
CBRMs	Conflict Resolution/Reconciliation Mechanisms
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
COVID-19	Corona Virus 2019
GaPI	Gender and Peacebuilding initiative
VSLAs	Voluntary Savings and Lending Associations
VDC	Village Development Committee
PSEA	Protection against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
CA	Conflict Analysis
ToR	Terms of Reference

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background

Darfuri communities have a long and tested history of solving intra and inter communal conflicts through negotiation and mediation. While many years of ongoing conflict have threatened to erode these community mechanisms, the foundation for peace in Darfur remains. To support this foundation, the Darfur Community Peace and Stability Fund (DCPSF), a multi-donor programme was established. Since 2007, the Fund has worked with UN agencies International Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and Local Sudanese NGOs to promote community led peacebuilding efforts in Darfur through four key outputs including;

- Strengthen Community-Based Conflict Resolution/Reconciliation Mechanisms (CBRMs) and ensure that they are working effectively to resolve conflict.
- Ensure peace dividends for community interdependence and co-existence are delivered through diverse livelihoods options and effective natural resource management.
- Promote women’s organizations, including those representing pastoralist women, empowered to meaningfully participate in local and state-level peacebuilding platforms.
- Support the building of peacebuilding networks that advocate for peace in the region and provide the link between upstream initiatives and the broader Sudan peacebuilding architecture.

DCPSF CURRENT PORTFOLIO



17 PROJECTS

ALLOCATED FUNDS



\$10M

LOCATION



IN FIVE (5) DARFUR STATES

STATUS



ONGOING (FEBRUARY 2021 – MARCH 2023)

DONORS



These four DCPSF outputs are related to the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) Outcome 5, which states:

“By 2021, security and stabilization of communities affected by conflict are improved through the use of effective conflict management mechanisms, peace dividends and support to peace infrastructures and durable solutions that augment peaceful coexistence and social cohesion.”

The Fund’s work is also linked to Agenda 2030 and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly:

- **SDG 16:** Peace, justice and strong institutions are at the heart of DCPSF’s work with communities in the Darfur region. Its goal is to ensure sustainable development is achieved through various peacebuilding efforts at the community level.
- **SDG 5:** Gender equality; DCPSF’s work builds on the principle ‘no one is left behind’ ensuring women and young girls can work with men and young boys on the journey towards lasting peace and development.
- **SDG 17:** Partnership for the Goals, ensuring beneficiaries from the community, as well as the State, civil society and others are working together in all peacebuilding efforts.

- **Furthermore**, the Fund supports the strengthening of natural resource management (**SDG 13 and 15**), economic growth (**SDG 8**) and infrastructure development (**SDG 9**).

Due to its efforts, there is an increased use of Community Based Reconciliation Mechanisms (CBRMs) to resolve conflicts, address disputes and reduce inter-tribal violence. In addition, vulnerable groups such as women and youth are more involved and included in peacebuilding activities in the community. Gender mainstreaming has become a key output for DCPSF, and more women are being trained on leadership and public speaking, peacebuilding mechanisms to encourage their inclusion in community initiatives.

In 2021, the Fund started implementing new projects after the completion of its 2020 Call for Proposal (CfP) process which was led by the Technical Secretariat. 17 new projects were selected and endorsed by the Steering Committee and execution of these projects started in February/March 2021 after all the selected Implementing Partners (IPs) received their funding. The 24 months projects build on previous efforts and the 2019/2020 Conflict Analysis report to address the current context in Darfur particularly with the current changes in the transitional process. This report, therefore, presents the DCPSF 2021 progress results.

Key results at a glance

- **17 organisations** on boarded and implementing the **USD \$10m** DCPSF Phase II projects.
- The projects are implemented in a total of **26 localities** and **159 villages** covering a population on **1,588,718 people** across all the five states of Darfur. DCPSF also has an additional gender specific 18-month project covering 14 villages in East and South Darfur.
- By the end of quarter one of 2021, a total of 17 Technical Agreements were signed to allow these organisations implement peacebuilding project across the region.

DCPSF – 2021 KEY RESULTS SNAPSHOT

Output 1

142 CBRMS
Community Based Reconciliation Mechanisms (CBRMS) established in 2021

CBRMs have a total of **2044** members

1074 cases reported to CBRMS

1427 men
617 women

893 cases resolved
142 cases yet to be resolved
33 forwarded to formal courts

Output 2

81 savings groups formed with 1670 members (1215 women and 455 men). A total of 4,499,712 Sudanese pounds (approximately USD 10,044) saved in 2021.	63 income generating groups formed with a total of 744 members dealing in livestock training, oil making, flour milling and agricultural activities.	36 water sources rehabilitated including boreholes, handpumps and hand dug wells. Providing water to approximately 13,436 people and at least 10,000 animals.
4 market shelters and 7 community centres constructed as meeting points for communities economic and social activities.	9 migratory routes totalling to 220kms earmarked for demarcation.	2 cultural and sports events held to boost social cohesion while 507 sports items have been distributed to community football and netball teams comprised of youth.
		439 farmers (crops & livestock) trained in improved farming practices. 110 Community Animal Health Workers/Para-vets – trained and equipped with tools to support communities in livestock care. 2 community nurseries established while a total of 4000kgs of seeds distributed to various community members.

Output 3

50 women development organisations established to enable women engage in community activities in a more organised and constituent manner.

500 women trained in communication and public speaking, peacebuilding and negotiating for peace among other things.

174 women trained in skills in soap making, hide and leather value addition and baking - to enable them start small home-based businesses to support their families.

30 village hakamat (women who call for war) trained in promoting peace

9 awareness campaigns held to sensitive communities about the dangers of gender-based violence and other harmful practises.

Output 4

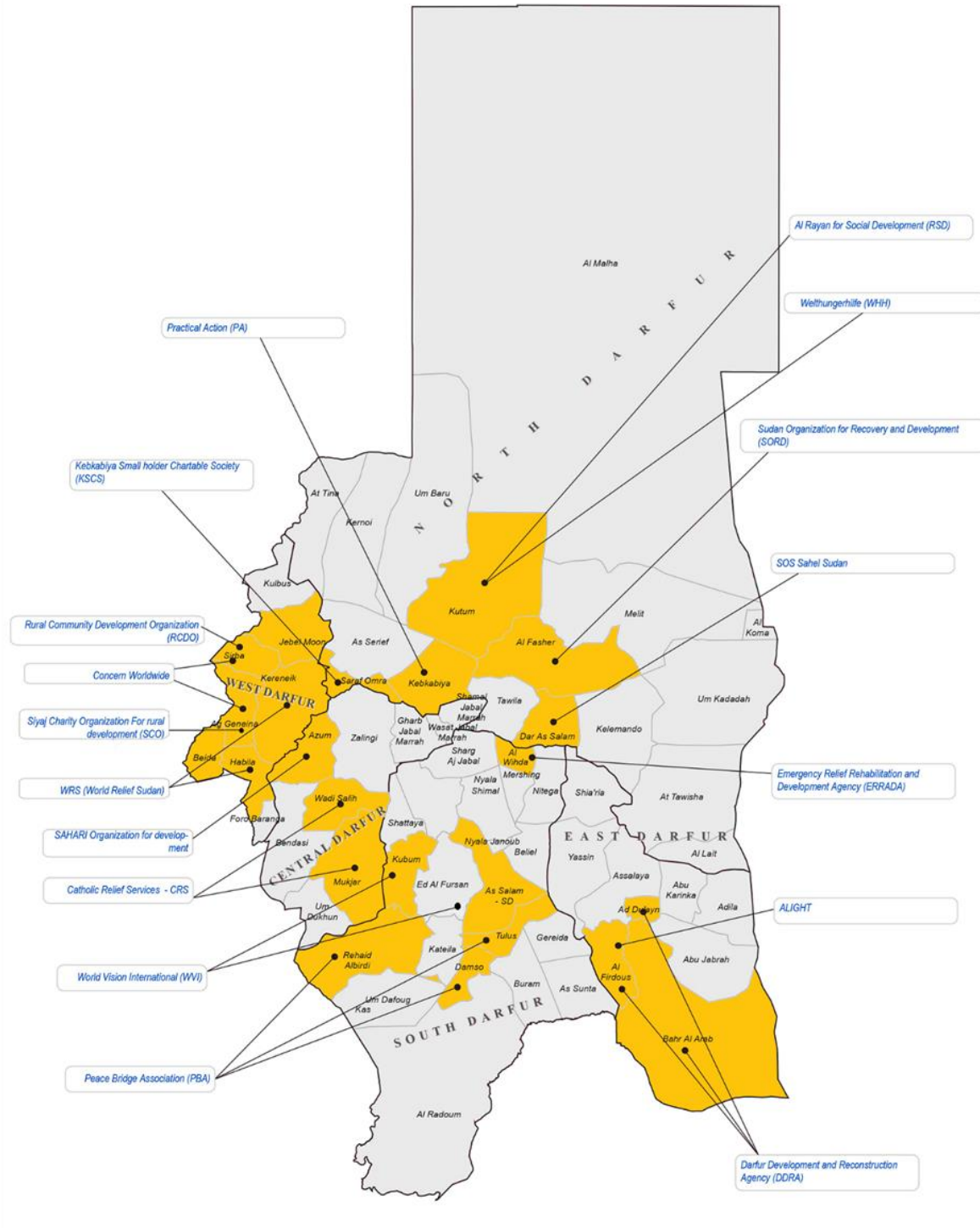
2 peace forums held – the forums were used to bring together higher peace forums at locality levels and discussed early waring mechanisms.

2 exchange visits between CBRMs for different villages and localities hosted – for experience sharing.

1 Memorandum of understanding (MoU) signed with Nyala University to support the work of CBRMs in South Darfur.

DCPSF Implementing Partners locations in Darfur

DCPSF Implementing Partners & Implementing Areas
DEC 2021



Darfur Context and DCPSF's role

While security situation in Sudan had improved in the three years since the 2019 revolution which ushered in a new transitional government. The situation took an unfortunate turn in October 2021 when the transitional government was suspended after a military takeover.¹

This led to a political crisis in the country that affected peacebuilding efforts in Darfur where there was a significant increase in ethnic clashes as well as criminality heightened by the seasonal conflicts between farmers and pastoralists. Tensions remained highest in West Darfur areas of Kereneik, Ag Geneina and Jebel Moon localities; in Azum locality in Central Darfur; and in Al Fasher locality in North Darfur.² These are linked to land, water resources, pasture rights and years of sectarian manipulation along tribal lines by the former regime. As a result, 15,500 people were displaced following inter-communal conflict in Kereneik locality alone.

In addition to the security challenges, economic hardships still remain. Sudan's inflation averaged 359.09% in 2021, up from 163.26% in 2020.³ The military takeover in October led to a suspension of economic programmes supported by the World Bank and other development partners, which exacerbated the already fragile situation. The frequent increase in prices was one of the key challenges reported by DCPSF partners, making it difficult for them to carry out future planning for their activities.

While the political, security and overall context in Sudan, and in Darfur remains dire, the case for peacebuilding particularly at community level remains strong. Communities still require support in managing village level conflicts, providing livelihood support as a peace dividend, supporting efforts to inclusion of all groups including women and the youth and finally providing the much-needed linkages between the village level peace efforts to those at the administration unit, locality, state, and national level. DCPSF's programming covers all the five states using a bottom-up approach to promote peacebuilding and ensure no one is left behind in Darfur.

With all the new developments in the country and the region, and to ensure that the work done in the past years remains relevant and sustainable, DCPSF's new phase which commenced in 2021 continues to promote peacebuilding mechanisms at the community level where they remain vital for peaceful co-existence. Through its work, DCPSF contributes to the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) Outcome 5. As well as the UNITAMS mandate and pillar three of its new Sudan Peace-making, Peacebuilding and Stabilization Programme (SPPSP) which focused on Peacebuilding, Protection of Civilians (PoC) and Rule of Law (RoL) in Darfur.

¹ <https://reliefweb.int/report/sudan/un-security-council-press-statement-sudan>

²

<file:///C:/Users/DOREEN~1.KAN/AppData/Local/Te>

<mp/Flash%20Update%20-%20Sudan%20-%2023%20Nov%202021.pdf>

³ <https://www.reuters.com/article/sudan-economy-inflation-idUSKBN2JQ0CH>



A community meeting in Waru village, in Wadi Salih locality of Central Darfur State to select CBRM members (Photo credit: DCPSF 2021)

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

Although incidences of large-scale conflict in Darfur have reduced over the years, intercommunal (tribal) clashes still remain. These have in the last few years led to violence in each of the 5 states of the region leaving it in a fragile state.

To promote peacebuilding and social cohesion efforts, DCPSF has been supporting a community led approach through Community Based Reconciliation Mechanisms (CBRMs) to enable community members across the 5 states take part in resolving their disputes before they escalate.

CBRMs are built on the traditional conflict resolution structures and are central to resolving disputes that may arise day-to-day

before they escalate into conflict. They also provide a forum for communities to meet and discuss ongoing issues or complex disputes before they are sent off to formal courts. These mechanisms serve as a deterrent to conflict as communities have a one stop place close to them to address their issues. Under this output, DCPSF and its implementing partners have established a total of 142 CBRMs composed of 2044 members (1427 men and 617 women) in the 26 project target locations in 2021.

Throughout 2021, CBRMS members received a total of 118 trainings focusing on conflict resolution and peacebuilding, recording of cases, conflict analysis and case management

among others. As a result, 1074 cases have reported to the CBRMS, 893 of them been resolved while 148 remain unresolved, 33 of those have been forwarded to the formal courts. Cases address issues of crop damage

(particularly during the planting and harvest seasons), family disputes including GBV, cattle theft and murder. Most cases forwarded to formal courts involve murder.

Resolving conflict in the community: CBRMs lead mediation efforts to address a long running conflict over animal theft resolved in East Darfur

Historically, animal theft has been a significant problem along the border between East Darfur's Al-Firdous locality and South Darfur's Al-Sunta locality. 2021 was no different, animal theft by members of Al-Sunta's Habania tribe from Al-Firdous' Rizeigat Tribe sparked a broader conflict, resulting in injuries and disruption of transit and commerce on both sides. A number of efforts led by the native administration and community leaders of the two conflicting parties to resolve this conflict had not been successful. The situation remained tense with no likely support to ease the tension.

In early 2021 after the formation of the CBRMs in Al-Firdous locality (nine in total), they requested DCPSF partner Alight to support them resolve this ongoing conflict once and for all. Following the request, Alight with the CBRM members organised a mediation meeting. An impartial panel of members to lead the discussions in a neutral location – Al-Jorrah Village in Al Sunta locality was formed. Alight also provided food, refreshments, and transportation to the meeting location.

Steps were taken to minimize potential distractions and encourage constructive dialogue between the involved parties. These included removing individuals who were not a party to the original dispute. Following the tribal customs for negotiating disputes and customary guidelines for compensating injured parties, the two sides presented their cases to the impartial panel. The panel discussed it and shared its decision, including payments to affected persons. The agreement was accepted by all parties, ending eight months of tension that negatively affected social and economic activities for the people. The community led mediation and solution helped avoid an even more destructive conflict and promoted peace in the communities – the primary goal of the DCPSF projects.



Members of the impartial panel discussing the animal theft cases between the Habania and Riseigat tribes that had paralysed commerce and livelihoods between Al Firdous locality in East Darfur and Al Sunta locality in South Darfur. The panel organised by Alight and CBRM members was able to resolve the conflict to the satisfaction of all parties involved. (Photo credit: Alight 2021).

Chapter 2



A newly constructed hand-dug well, at Khartoum Jadeed village in Sarafohra locality in North Darfur. (KSCS project 2021)

Output 2: Ensure peace dividends for community interdependence and co-existence are delivered through diverse livelihoods options and effective natural resource management

To reinforce intercommunal peacebuilding efforts, DCPSF's output two seeks to provide communities with peace dividends that reduce inter-communal tensions through provision of livelihood options in agriculture, saving and small businesses, rehabilitation/construction of social infrastructure such as water sources, schools, and migratory routes among other things. These activities so not only promote social cohesion and peaceful co-existence but also build the foundation for economic empowerment for these mostly rural communities.

To provide much needed peace dividends, DCPSF with the support of its implementing partners laid the ground for establishment of;

1. Community savings groups – commonly known as Volunteer Savings and Loans Associations (VSLAs) and Savings and Internal Lending Communities (SILCs). These are small community managed finance schemes which improve livelihoods

particularly for women. They not only promote social cohesion but also provide an avenue to save and/or get credit to start or boost small businesses that enable families to thrive. In 2021, 81 savings groups were established in Central, West and North Darfur with a total of 1670 members (1215 women and 455 men). The groups have saved a total of 4,499,712 Sudanese pounds (approximately USD 10,044).

2. In addition to savings groups, **63 Income Generating Activities (IGA) groups** have been formed in Central (41 groups – CRS), East (12 groups – Alight), West (4 groups - RCDO) and North (6 groups – KSCS) Darfur states. The groups have a total of 744 members who are dealing in livestock trading, oil making, flour milling and farming among other activities. These groups enable different community members from different ethnic groups to work together in adding value to their produce and also trade together to ensure a good return for their livelihoods.

3. Rehabilitation of water sources – living in a semi-desert area means that communities may have to walk long distances to get water for both human and animal consumption. Having functional water sources close to the community homesteads is therefore a basic need in Darfur, providing water and ensuring security for women and young girls whose task it is to collect water for home use. In response to this need, DCPSF and her partners, rehabilitated 36 water sources in the South, West, Central and North . These include boreholes, hand pumps and hand dug wells and are accessible to approximately 13,436 people and at least 10,000 animals including nomads, returnees, and Internally Displaced People (IDPs).



Water resources established include; 1 water system and 1 hand dug well in South Darfur (World Vision and ERRADA respectively); 2 boreholes (CWW), 2 water yards (RCDO) and 7 handpumps (SCO) rehabilitated in West Darfur; In North Darfur - 3 hand pumps (KSCS), 6 hand pumps (SOS Sahel), 1 hand pump (Al-Rayan – RSD), 2 hand pumps and 1 animal water pond were rehabilitated; In Central Darfur, Sahari development organisation rehabilitated 11 hand pumps. To manage these water

sources, DCPSF partners worked with community leaders and members to establish water committees in those areas. In 2021, at least 4 water source management committees with 132 members were established and trained.

4. Rehabilitation of community/social infrastructure: In addition to rehabilitation of water sources, DCPSF supports the rehabilitation of selection communal infrastructure such as markets, community centres, clinics or vet centres which provide basic services to the Darfuri people. With DCPSF support, Implementing Partners were able to; complete construction of 4 markets in (2 in West Darfur and One in North Darfur), construction of 61 other markets is currently on going in Central and North Darfur states.

In addition, 7 community centres have been constructed by DCPSF partner Darfur Development and Reconstruction Agency (DDRA), the centres are a multipurpose gathering areas used for meetings by the different groups as well as literacy centres for women. Construction has begun or ongoing for 10 school blocks – 4 In East Darfur, 2 in Central and another 4 in South Darfur.

Rehabilitation of social infrastructure: Sirba locality market shed, West Darfur



Figure 1: The just completed market shelter in Sirba locality, West Darfur (Photo credit: Concern Worldwide 2021).

Before rehabilitation of Sirba market shelter, fruits and vegetables were displayed on the ground and were often contaminated and not entirely safe for eating. With the new shelter, fruit and vegetable vendors are happy to sell cleaner produce to their customers from the community.

For Adam Abdunabi Sheik Asad, a 49-year-old farmer and a member of the CBRM in Sirba which recommended this shelter for rehabilitation, the new space is not just a market shelter but a meeting place for the CBRM. During the busy days particularly, the members can meet and even address some issues that need to be resolved.

“We would also be grateful to have some toilets added to the area because I think it enhance our efforts towards infection prevention and control measures,” Adam said.

The blocks consist of a classroom, an office as well as a pit latrine. A new community centre is also being built in Sarafomra town in North Darfur built by Kebkabyia Small Holders Charitable Society (KSCS). When complete, the centre will be used by various community groups (women, youth and CBRMs) for meetings, training, and adult literacy classes for women among other things.

In East Darfur, DCPSF Partner Alight is using a new approach on a cash for work to include the community in the construction of the school blocks. 60 community members were selected and trained in masonry, plastering and painting. The community also contributed 75,000 pieces of red burnt bricks to the construction of the schools while Alight provided basic tools such as shovels, trowels, and concrete floats among other tools. This in addition to paying those who are taking part in the construction. This approach, it is believed, will encourage community ownership and maintenance of the buildings.

5. Migratory routes: The demarcation of migratory routes remains important for reducing conflicts related to crop destruction by animals, access to water sources and resting areas. Well-marked migratory routes enable a positive interaction between farmers and pastoralists during the seasonal migration periods when the highest cases of conflict are reported by CBRMs.

In 2021, 9 migratory routes totalling to 220kms were earmarked for demarcation in

Central, North and West Darfur. Most of these routes have been agreed on by the communities and lead to water points. In addition, DCPSF implementing partners are supporting communities to plant animal fodder along the routes to provide food for the animals and halt crop destruction.

6. Social cohesion through cultural and sports events: These events include music, food and sports celebrations that bring community members from different ethnic and tribal groupings together, hence building social cohesion. Sports activities held include football matches as well as horse and camel racing. In 2021, DCPSF partners have provided a total of 507 sports items to youth teams in South (WVI – 11 teams & PBA – 8 teams) and North Darfur (RSD – 4 teams). These items include 471 football items including shirts, shoes, balls, nets, whistles, corner flags and air pumps for 15 football teams in the two states and 36 items for 2 volleyball teams in South Darfur (PBA) including volley balls, nets, corner flags and shoes.

Two cultural events were organised by DCPSF implementing partners in partnership with local authorities, CBRMs and local leaders. In East Darfur, the event showcasing music, food and organised by Alight also attracted neighbours from South Darfur. The event was crowned with football matches from the 8 teams in the 4 administration units of Al Firdous locality. In North Darfur, DCPSF Partner WHH organised an event promoting social cohesion through song, folklore, and



Hashaba & Guba foot-ball teams prior to start their friendly foot-ball match at Hashaba village (RSD project, Kutum locality - Dec 2021).

camel racing. It was attended by an estimated 1370 people from Umlaota and Erada villages of Kutum locality.

7. Community initiatives to improve livelihoods particularly through agriculture; Agriculture (both farming and pastoralism) are the backbone for communities livelihoods in Darfur. Providing inputs such as seeds, training for both farmers and pastoralists in improved methods, training para-vets all contribute to improving livelihoods for communities. Some of DCPSF's efforts in this area include;



Provision of seedlings: 2 community nurseries for tree seedlings established in by DCPSF Partner World Relief in 2021. A total of 100,000 seedlings were planted . An additional 10,000 seedlings for fruit trees were distributed to vulnerable members of the community. In North Darfur, DCPSF Partner, SORD established a women's community woodlot in Birka village. Already, an area of 4 feddan (4.12 acres) was planted with 1000 seedlings of mainly Nubak, A Senegal, Amellifera.



Restoration of pastures for livestock: 4000 kilograms of pasture seeds were broadcast on over close to 600 acres in West, Central and South Darfur by DCPSF Partners World Relief, Sahari development organisation and ERRADA. When fully grown, this pasture provides fodder for livestock and also reduces conflicts over crop destruction

between farmers and pastoralists during the harvest seasons.



Community Based Animal Health Works (CAHWs)/ Para-vets training: A total of 110 Community animal health workers commonly known as para-vets were trained in animal health management in East Darfur (21 - DDRA), Central Darfur (25 – Sahari), North Darfur (14 - WHH, 30 - PA & 20 - SOS). The Para vets will provide support to community members in improving animal husbandry and combating communicable animal diseases especially in areas where veterinary officer numbers as well as clinics are limited or far off. Most of the trained para-vets have been offered veterinary kits to guide them with their work and also linked to the animal production departments in the specific states and localities. Both these departments and their mother Ministries of agriculture and animal production were part of both the selection and training process to ensure sustainability.



Training of farmers: 439 farmers (both crop farmers and pastoralists) in South Darfur (189 – WHH), North Darfur (150 – KSCS) and East Darfur (100 – Alight) were trained in improved agricultural and pastoral practises, improved management, and utilisation of pastures as well as value addition and quality control respectively. The trainings were done in collaboration with the Ministries of agriculture and animal production in the respective states.



Hakamat women singing a peace song during a higher peace forum gathering in Kebkabiya, North Darfur. (Photo credit: Practical Action Sudan, 2021).

Output 3: Promote women's organizations, including those representing pastoralist women, empowered to meaningfully participate in local and state-level peacebuilding platforms

Output three is focused on increasing the representation of women in community peacebuilding and livelihood activities. While women represent about 50% of Darfur population, they are not actively engaged in conflict resolution, peacebuilding, or decision-making activities in their communities. Through this output, DCPSF has seen more women engaged in community peacebuilding activities through inclusion in CBRMs, participation in peace dividend activities and supporting women's organisations to actively engage in peacebuilding mechanisms. Through DCPSF supported activities, 50 women development organisations/associations were established across the states in 2021. These include; 6 established by CRS in Central Darfur, 7

established by WHH, 10 by PA, 4 by RSD all in North Darfur, 7 by DDRA in East Darfur, 4 by ERRADA in South Darfur and 12 by Concern Worldwide in West Darfur. As a result, over 500 women have been trained in communication and public speaking, peacebuilding and women's role in it, the effects of Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and how to address it as well as managerial skills.

In North Darfur, for example, Practical Action Sudan trained 30 representatives of Women Development Associations (WDAs) in peacebuilding, office management, communications and negotiating for peacebuilding as well as how to eliminate GBV. These women will in turn train members of their WDAs. Mid wives and members of

police also had specific trainings on GBV organised for them. This was to enhance their knowledge on GBV as well as Female Genital Mutilation and other harmful practises. These trainings organised by DCPSF partner World Relief in West Darfur. The police training was intended to empower them with knowledge as they prepare to set up GBV desks in Kreinek locality, West Darfur.

Various awareness campaigns on GBV and other harmful practices were held in the region. Although these campaigns mostly target women, a few men take part in them. 9 awareness campaigns have been held and attended by 1183 community members. Although these are usually targeted at women (934 in 2021), men have also been included (249 attended) and learnt about their role in preventing GBV and harmful practises. Awareness campaigns were also taken to the media, with Practical Action supporting the broadcast of two radio programmes to promote women participation in peace building were produced and broadcast on Biladi radio station by Practical Action in Darfur. Three female peacebuilding experts were hosted as guests and shared their experiences which were well appreciated as per the feedback received from the community.

Furthermore, 174 women were given practical skills training in hide production and

leather making (mostly for nomad women), soap making and value addition for their products such as fruit and wheat – this included classes on drying fruit, juice making, baking and other cooking skills. In addition, 45 members of three newly formed tea associations in North Darfur (SOS Sahel) were trained in business management and bookkeeping to guide their businesses. They were also provided with tools to support their businesses such as chairs, kettles, and other items.

Finally, in North Darfur, 30 village hakamat (women who call out for war through song and folklore now turned peace ambassadors) were trained in how to use their art of poetry and singing to promote peace and covered the topics on the hakamat language and terminology, their role in peacebuilding and war, positive folklore, and peace among others.

Although the uptake of women in key community decision making groups and spaces still remains low especially in the villages outside of the main towns where the cultural set up and responsibilities require them to remain home. The trainings, skills building, and awareness campaigns have given them more confidence and knowledge to actively participate especially in the female only spaces. Men are also more accepting of their participation and will allow them to take

up in activities, particularly those on savings and business skills building which enable them to provide an extra source of income for their families. In East Darfur for example, the seven CBRMs formed by DCPSF partner DDRA all agreed to have women as deputy chairs.



Women in a soap making class organised by DCPSF Partner World Relief in West Darfur (Photo credit: World Relief 2021).

Chapter 4



CBRM members and other members of the community attend a higher peace forum in Kabkabiya - North Darfur. (Photo credit: Practical Action 2021).

Output 4: Support the building of peacebuilding networks that advocate for peace in the region and provide the link between upstream initiatives and the broader Sudan peacebuilding architecture

Through this output, DCPSF aims to provide linkages between the CBRMs and the higher-level community building spaces both at the administration unit, locality, state, and national level. The idea is to increase trust and cooperation between those at the community level, the state level and even the national level through an organised and coordinated platform. While for most of the Implementing Partners it is still early in the projects to provide these necessary linkages, most have already made plans to make these linkages through;

- Various DCPSF implementing Partners are reviving the old CBRMs and peace networks, linking them with the recently established ones to form high forums or peacebuilding networks through which they can approach the State and National level networks. In East Darfur, DDRA had revived 2 previously established peacebuilding networks which were inactive because several members had moved to other areas. These will provide an opportunity to discuss peace issues across village and locality level.
- In North Darfur, Practical Action organised 2 peace forums in 2021 for the higher peace committees at the locality level. The forum included CBRM members, local leaders, native administration, formal authorities, old CBRMs, hakamat, line ministries, and HAC. One of the key issues discussed was how to build an early warning system approach using a bottom-up approach from the locality levels to the state levels.
- Cooperation and partnerships with the State Universities have also been key in connecting the CBRMs to peacebuilding knowledge sources. World Vision International has for example, signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Nyala University's Peace Studies and Research Centre to collaborate to carry out research, documentation, and training of CBRM activities.
- 2 exchange visits between CBRMs in different localities have also been conducted in North and West Darfur. These experience sharing activities have enabled CBRM members to learn new ways to approach different cases that arise in their communities.



Women in El Galabi village attend a GaPI meeting. (Photo credit: DCPSF 2021).

The Gender and Peacebuilding Initiative (GaPI) – Sawtaha (Her Voice)

GaPI, locally known as Sawtaha (her voice) was developed to increase the meaningful participation of women and girls in peacebuilding efforts in Darfur. The project aims to increase the participation of women and girls in CBRMs, strengthen their capacity to amplify their voices and engage meaningfully in public spaces. Outcomes include the improvement of the protection of women and girls and strengthening the capacity of the community to effectively prevent and respond to gender-based violence. While the project focus is women, it ensures a whole of society approach by engaging with men among pastoralist and farming communities in East and South Darfur states of Sudan. The project targeted a total of 14 villages, 6 villages in East Darfur and 8 villages in South Darfur over 18 months' period. In 2021, the project had the following achievements;

- The capacity of government officials was built to address issues brought to them through gendered lenses. This was through trainings on how to respond to the gender-based protection issues in a survivor-centred approach, and the role of women and girls in addressing protection and conflict related risks. A total of 37 officials (16 in East Darfur and 21 from South Darfur) from institutions like Police, Ministry of Education and Ministry of Social Welfare, Humanitarian Coordinator's Office (HAC) were part of these trainings. Some of the trained officials
- joined of the GaPI/Sawtaha Gender Champions cohort in the two states and are actively promoting gender equality in their communities.
- Through GaPI, a total of 97 community members (39 in ED and 58 in SD) including government officials, community leaders, religious leaders, CBRM members and other though leaders have become gender champions. These champions – using their platforms - have become important channels for supporting women and girls right to education, health, and community

participation their meetings/interactions with communities. They have addressed issues of Gender Based Violence (GBV) and other harmful practises such as Female Genital Mutilation (FGM). *Abbas Idriss, a male gender champion working with the National Council for Child Welfare has conducted 14 Awareness Campaigns (10 in Asalaya and 4 in Eldeain) on the effects of GBV and FGM during his meetings with communities. One of those communities in Hilat Fouq has committed to abandon the practise of FGM.*

- Using radio, the most wide-reaching media tool in Darfur, the GaPI/Sawtaha project has raised awareness on the importance of women and girls inclusion in community activities, peacebuilding, and the fight against practises that harm women. 64 radio programmes were broadcast for seven months in both East (30) and South (34) Darfur on East Darfur and Nyala radio stations. Programmes included various women community members such as Hakimas and men as well including religious leaders who encouraged the inclusion of women in community decision making structures. The programmes reached an estimated 54,143 people in the two states.



Participants in a radio programme in East Darfur. (Photo credit: Care International Sudan 2021).

- As part of economic empowerment efforts for the women in the two states, over 100 women were trained in business management in both East and South Darfur. In addition, 56 women (28 from each participating State) were also trained in food processing. The hands-on training focused on; food preservation methods and the making value addition for different foods,

fruits, and sweets. With small grants from the GaPI/Sawtaha project, the women were able to start small confectionery businesses in their communities. *Hanan Abdalla and Hawa Abdelnabi are some of the beneficiaries of the training in Est Darfur and are selling jam and concentrated juice, and biscuits and pastries respectively. The proceeds from the businesses help them support their families.*



Women trained in food processing displaying their products and certificates at the end of the training. (Photo credit: Care International Sudan 2021).

- In addition, 40 Income Generating Activity (IGA) groups were established to enable the women engage in business together. The groups received small grants of \$3000 each to enable them to start their selected businesses. Another 86 individuals of widowed or divorced women, those from low-income families and other vulnerable women were considered for individual loans of \$150 for small businesses. All the women were part of the groups trained in business management and/or food processing.
- Four women organizations/associations composed of 30 women each were formed as spaces for women to meet and discuss issues that concern them and their communities. Through these associations, the women have been empowered to improve their lives and contribute to the community. In Elsalam Women's Organization in El Galabi, East Darfur for example, a solidarity fund was established with each member contributing sdg1000 (approximately USD 2) to get it started. The Fund is intended to provide members with small loans and support members going through tough times. The group also established a local youth sports league called

Elsalam in October 2021 – during the interval between end of agriculture season and harvesting one so that they could keep the

youth engaged in a positive manner and avoid them getting into conflicts.

Gender Champions – bringing women's issues to the table in East Darfur

Ed Daein, East Darfur - Hasinah Ahmed Ali Amin's (right) passion is ensuring women know their rights and have access to relevant information regarding their health and wellbeing as well as that of their children. While her work as a vaccination technician provides her with a great platform to exercise her passion, she always hoped for a bigger platform to reach more women within her State. DCPSF through its Gender and Peacebuilding Initiative (GaPI) locally known as Sawtaha (Her voice) provided her with just that platform. *"I first heard about the GaPI/Sawtaha initiative through the radio awareness programmes. They were addressing some of the issues the women and girls I meet every day in my work go through. So, I came to Care International looking to ask if I could join the programme and now, I am now of their gender champions in the community,"* Hasinah, who works with the State Ministry of Health, said.



Working with gender champions is part of the three-pronged approach that the GaPI project is using to reach the community. The champions are selected from the community, and they use their positions to advocate for women and promote their participation in community groups/activities ensuring their voice/ideas are heard. Gender champions also sensitize the community about the negative impact of certain cultural practises that have for a long-time affected women in their communities – some of these include early marriage, Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) and Gender Based Violence (GBV) among other things. *"Through the trainings, I have received a lot of knowledge which I use to encourage young women in my community to stay in school. In fact, one girl who had left school in grade 7 to get married accepted to return to school after talking to her when she brought her children for vaccination. Sometimes, I will follow these girls to their homes and talk to their families as well. I believe that this information we are sharing will help women a lot because we see them going through a lot of challenges due to some negative practises,"* Hasinah shared.

Chapter 6

The DCPSF Technical Secretariat

The DCPSF Technical Secretariat (TS) facilitates the day-to-day operations of DCPSF and supports the Steering Committee in setting DCPSF's strategic direction and priorities. During the reporting period, the Technical Secretariat engaged in several key activities outlined below:

- **2021 Conflict Analysis Update:** The DCPSF TS updated the 2019 Conflict Analysis Report. The Updated report found that while there was improved security and increased awareness of conflict issues since the 2019 revolution, the root causes of conflict still remained and every once in a while, sparked in communities resulting in displacement, loss of property and death. The main sources of conflict remained the same, these include disputes of land, ethnic and tribal differences, marginalization, inequality, and the politics of the day. The report found that communities would support increase presence of police to provide protection as well as social cohesion activities to enable communities to work together.
- **Capacity building trainings for IPs in 2021:** The TS organised 3 capacity building trainings for IPs covering; results reporting, monitoring and evaluation as well as gender mainstreaming for peacebuilding projects. The trainings were attended by a total of 93 staff working on the DCPSF funded projects from 18 Implementing Partner Organisations. The training has seen a significant improvement in report, although more capacity building is important particularly for the national implementing organisations.
- **Field Monitoring and Risk Management:** The DCPSF TS team conducts regular field visits to monitor progress of projects being implemented, and to identify partner performance issues. During this reporting period, the DCPSF monitoring team carried out over 20 visits to project partners and areas across the five states.
- **Peacebuilding Working Group (PBWGs) meetings:** The PBWG meetings are a coordination platform organised by DCPSF to bring together different actors from the CSOs, NGOs, Academia, the state government, and UN agencies. These organisations can share about the work they are doing, share their experiences and challenges as well as areas of partnership. Six PBWG meetings were held in 2021. Key areas discussed in the meeting included; Introduction of DCPSF new projects and partners, a presentation on the Early Warning System project by University of El Fasher's Peace Centre – the six-month project was intended to develop a regular and systematic tool for analysing and updating the data on the conflict situation in North Darfur. One meeting also provided an opportunity to introduce UNITAMs and its work in South Darfur.



Partnerships

Partnerships and working with others are important for effective implementation of DCPSF projects. Some of the most common partnerships reported in the first half of the year include;

- Some of the key partnerships have been built with the State Universities in El Fasher, Ed Daein, Geneina, Zaliengei and Nyala, particularly their peace and research centres which have offered their technical expertise to train CBRMs in peacebuilding and conflict resolution methods among other things.
- IPs have also partnered with various Ministries and departments across the states to enable them carry out agricultural activities, water resources

rehabilitation and rehabilitation of schools. These include the Ministries of Agriculture and Animal resources, Ministries of Water and irrigation/Sudan Water Corporation, Ministry of Youth and Sports as well as Ministries of Education across the states.

- Partnerships have also been built relationships with the Humanitarian Aid Coordinator (HAC) Office to ensure that

IPs can technical agreements allowing them to implement their projects smoothly in their respective states. In addition, the native administration has been included in their community efforts, ensuring they are either invited or informed of community meetings and other activities to safeguard the work with beneficiaries.

DCPSF Funding Partners: DCPSF’s work would not have been possible without the generous contributions of our funding partners who include; The Government of Sweden, the Government of United Kingdom, the Government of Norway, and the Government of Switzerland. Their contributions for Phase II Extension (2019 – 2021/2023) are highlighted below:



Challenges

The key challenges for the implementing partners in this reporting period include;

- The devaluation of the currency early in 2021 and the hyperinflation by the end of the year led to an increase in prices for various commodities including hiring of cars for field visits and community mobilisation. Price fluctuations and inflation have also made it hard for partners to plan long term they continually revise their budgets to fit the devaluation and other anticipated changes.
- Insecurity: Throughout the year flashes of insecurity affected project implementation, mostly in West and Central Darfur here DCPSF IPs like World Relief Sudan, Catholic Relief Services, Concern Worldwide and Sahari organisation had to slow down implementation in the first half of the year. The October 2021 military takeover also slowed down activities in the last quarter of the year in the entire region.
- Carjackings have been the biggest cause for concern in Darfur, especially for large 4 by 4 land cruisers which are used for field work. Many organisations have opted to park their organisations vehicles and rent from the communities instead, as this is the safest available option for transport to the field.
- Delays in signing off of Technical Agreements (TAs) with the Humanitarian Aid Coordinator (HAC) Office and other relevant ministries also delayed the start of project implementation for most of the Partners. Partners require TAs to enable them start work in the field, however, sometimes it takes up to two months before it is received. By the end of the 2nd quarter, all Partners had finally received their TAs and project implementation was going on well.

DCPSF Results Framework (Indicator Plan)

UNDAF outcome: By 2021, security and stabilization of communities affected by conflict are improved through utilization of effective conflict management mechanisms, peace dividends and support to peace infrastructures and durable solutions that augment peaceful coexistence and social cohesion (SDG 16)			
Output 1: Community-based conflict resolution and reconciliation mechanisms are in use and working effectively to resolve conflict			
Output Indicator		Summary achievement	Status
1.8	Number of community-based resolution mechanisms (CBRMs) functioning	142 CBRMs formed d with 2044 members (1427 men and 617 women)	On track
1.9.1	Number of cases submitted by women that are successfully addressed	1074 cases were reported to CBRMs, 893 resolved, 148 remain unresolved, 33 cases forwarded to the formal courts.	On track
1.9.2	Number of cases submitted by men that are successfully addressed		
1.10	Number of CBRMs newly created	142 new CBRMs formed	On track
Output 2: Peace dividends for community interdependence and co-existence delivered			
Output Indicator		Summary achievement	Status
2.5	Total number of community's initiatives that deliver collaborative livelihoods & income generating opportunities	7 key activities reported	Implementation of activities picked up in the 2 nd quarter of the year.
2.5.1	Number of livelihood opportunities created	63 income generating groups formed, trained, and equipped to start their livelihood/income generating activities.	On track
2.5.2	Number of IGA activities created		
2.6.4a	Number of classrooms and/or school offices constructed for Co-education	6classrooms/offices earmarked for construction (to be completed in 2022	Projects have been handed over to contractors by Partners ERRADA & PBA. Construction ongoing in East Darfur by Alight.
2.6.4b	Number of classrooms and/or school offices constructed for Girls	N/A	Activities for this not reported
2.6.4c	Number of classrooms and/or school offices constructed for Boys	N/A	Activities for this not reported

2.6.5	Number of migratory routes demarcated through communal consensus	A total 220kms mapped out for demarcation.	On track
2.6.5a	Number of kilometres of migratory routes demarcated		
2.6.6	Number of areas of restoration of communal pasture/fodder/forests	650 Feddans (approximately 675 acres)	On track
2.6.6a	Number of acres of restored communal pasture/fodder/forests		On track
2.7	Number of veterinary centres constructed/ Animals vaccinated	At least 20,000 heads of cattle vaccinated in North Darfur	On track
2.8	Number of slaughterhouses constructed	2 butcher shops rehabilitated as part of Jawry market in North Darfur	On track
2.9	Number of nurseries constructed	- 2 seedling nurseries established in North Darfur and Central Darfur.	On track
2.10	Number of water resources (specify which kind) created	36 water resources renovated or constructed.	On track
2.11	Number of pit latrines constructed	N/A	Activities for this not reported
Output 3: Women's organisations, including those representing pastoralist women, empowered to meaningfully participate in local and State-level peacebuilding platforms			
Output Indicator		Summary achievement	Status
3.1	No of strengthened inclusive women's organisations	50 women's organisations established in all 5 states. These will be supported to ensure women's participation in peacebuilding and other community initiatives	On track
3.2	Number of women supported to strengthen their leadership and representation	100 women trained	Activities for this not reported
3.3	Number of women's networks formed	50	Activities for this not reported
3.4	Number of activities that gendered security risk	N/A	Activities for this not reported

Output 4: Improved networking, coordination, and learning between local and state level peace building institutions			
Output Indicator		Summary achievement	Status
4.3	Number of civil society organizations develop capacity to prioritize, plan, design and implement projects leading to equitable and sustainable growth (including peacebuilding skills, livelihoods skills, vocational training, etc.).	N/A	Activities for this not reported
4.4	Number of Civil Society organizations implementing and practicing peacebuilding activities.	N/A	Activities for this not reported
4.5	Number of collective interactions of conflict resolution mechanisms, peace conferences, exchange visits, or other events linking CBRMs to local or state authorities.	One MoU signed with a local University (Nyala) to collaborate on documenting peacebuilding activities in South Darfur	On track



About DCPSF

The Darfur Community Peace and Stability Fund (DCPSF) is a multi-donor programme established in 2007 to support the people of Darfur in their peacebuilding efforts.

Contact

United Nations Development Programme
Gama'a Avenue, House 7, Block 5.
Khartoum, Sudan.

Email: dcpsf.sd.team@undp.org