

Care International Sudan (CIS)

Promoting Peace in East Darfur State Project Final Evaluation Report



Prepared by Partners in Development Services (PDS)

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Acronyms:

CBRM:	Community-based Resolution Mechanisms
CIS:	CARE International Sudan
CBNRMC:	Community-based Natural Resource Management Committee
DCPSF:	Darfur Community Peace and Stability Fund
HH:	Household
JEM:	Justice and Equality Movement
NRMC:	Natural Resource Management Committee
SDG:	Sudanese Jinaih (Pound)
SLM:	Sudan Liberation Movement
USAID:	United States Agency for International Development
VDC:	Village Development Committee

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Acknowledgement:

Partners in Development Services (PDS) has the pleasure of working closely with the staff of CARE International Sudan in its headquarters in Khartoum and the field office in Ed Daein. They deserve words of thanks and appreciation for all their efforts to facilitate our work and for providing us with the project document and reports. Without their support we could not have had managed to carry out this evaluation. Words of thanks and appreciation are also extended to CIS partners in government and civil society organizations.

Executive Summary:

This report presents the findings of the field work for the final evaluation of the CIS project "Promoting Peace in East Darfur" funded by the United Nations Development Programme/Darfur Community Peace and Stability Fund (UNDP/DCPSF) for a period of two years (2016-2018). The field work was conducted during the period from the 2nd to the 14th of February 2019. In Ed Daein, the consultant met with CARE International Sudan staff, CIS national implementing partners (Mubadiroon and Elsalam) and CIS partners in government. In the field, the consultant¹ held meetings and focus group discussions with a wide range of people representing the leaders and members of the Community-based Resolution Mechanisms created by the project.

The report provides background information on the assignment, the DCPSF funded project, its geographical coverage and beneficiaries. It provides also a brief account on the contextual realities in the project implementation areas and East Darfur State.

The evaluation approach and methodology used by the consultant included desk review of the project reports, meetings and focus group discussions. The consultant conducted in each village eight (8) FGDs). To support the qualitative data gathered from the meetings and focus group discussions by quantitative data the consultant designed a household (HH) questionnaire. From each village the enumerators interviewed 15 households. Thus, 90 questionnaire forms were completed in the six villages.

The main part of the report highlights the findings of the project evaluation in terms of physical achievements, relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact, partnerships, knowledge production and management and sustainability. It also describes the methodology used during the evaluation

The report concludes that the project is highly relevant to the contextual realities in the targeted areas in particular and East Darfur State in general and the needs and priorities of the communities. The impact of the project can be clearly seen in conflict reduction, success of communities in conflict management and resolution and empowering women and youth. The senior State Government officials, who were met by the consultant, informed that they have attended a number of joint events organized by the Rizeigat and Maalia communities. Tribal leaders, youth and women participated in these joint events, exchange visits. The youth from the two communities organized football matches in an effort to make sports a vehicle for peace. These efforts have resulted in the establishment of the State level conflict resolution network. The report recommends more support to some CBRMs to increase their efficiency and improve their performance. It is also recommended that CIS responds to the requests made by its partners for extending the project duration or replicating it in other areas.

¹ Based on its understanding of the TOR PDS made a decision to the effect that one consultant (Gadallah El Radi) conducts the field work while the second (Dr. Omer Egemi) undertakes the responsibility of reviewing the secondary data, prepares the inception report and checks quality assurance.

1. Introduction

1.1 Background to the assignment

This assignment, as understood by the Consultant and indicated in the inception report, falls within the framework of Darfur Community Peace and Stability Fund (DCPSF), a multi-donor fund managed by UNDP and implemented by its partners, national and international non-state actors. Initiated in 2007/08 the DCPSF supports peace and stability in Darfur by strengthening community-based reconciliation mechanisms (CBRMs), providing livelihoods support, promoting effective natural resources management, and building and linking networks among peace building actors and initiatives in Darfur. This founded on processes of dialogue and consultations and addresses root causes of conflict through various activities that provide dividends of peace in Darfur while paving the way for early recovery in the Region. Accordingly, DCPSF is a non-humanitarian funding mechanism and through its communication strategy has succeeded to distinguish itself from humanitarian funding streams. The DCPSF has a two pronged theory of change: (i) If processes of dialogue and consultation are independently brokered, then trust and confidence among diverse communities is restored; and (ii) If targeted material inputs (programmes and services) are delivered, then community needs are responded to and processes of dialogue and consultation are underpinned. The DCPSF has the following four major outputs, of which Output One is *mandatory*.

1. Output 1: Effective community level conflict resolution and prevention platforms in Darfur are in place;
2. Output 2: Cooperation between communities enhanced through shared livelihood assets and income generation opportunities;
3. Output 3: Cooperation between competing communities over natural resources and access to basic social services increased; and
4. Output 4: Network of effective collaborative peace building initiatives created and feeding into wider peace fora and Darfur agenda

1.2 The CIS DCPSF Project: duration, rationale, objectives, outputs, and geographical focus and target population

The CIS funded Promoting Peace in East Darfur State is funded by the UNDP DCPSF for a period of two years. Gains resulting from the exchange rate have enabled CIS to request twice no-cost extension without cost to expand on the project impact through additional activities and beneficiaries. The project main objective is to establish and capacitate community-based resolution mechanisms (CBRMs) and provide capacity building training to enable the targeted communities in six villages in three localities in East Darfur State to address conflicts and pursue their interests through dialogue and peaceful means. It intended to establish in each village six Community-based Resolution Mechanisms (CBRMs), six Natural Resource Management Committees (NRMCs), six WASH Committees, six Education Committees, six Women Committees, six Agriculture and Animals Committees, six Health Committees, six Youth Committees and six Village Development Committees (VDCs). To improve the livelihoods of the most vulnerable groups the project planned to establish and capacitate 100 Village Saving and Loans Associations (VSLAs) mainly for women and provide vocational training to 100 youth. One of the most important activities of the project was to train the Hakamas so that they can shift to the role of Hakimas by singing for the promotion of peace

instead of instigating tribal conflicts. It was also the assumption that engaging the youth in community affairs and providing them with vocational training to enable them be self-employed or compete in the labor market will, at least, reduce their contribution to communal conflicts. The hardware components of the project include distribution of markets stalls, rehabilitation of some basic service facilities, start-up kits for the VSLAs, provision of office supplies for the CBRMs, construction of peace building centers and providing them with furniture.

As per the Project Document the following are the CIS DCPSF outputs:

1. Effective Community-level conflict resolution and prevention platforms in Darfur in place.
2. Cooperation between communities enhanced through shared livelihood assets and income generating opportunities/activities.
3. Cooperation between competing communities over access to natural resources and basic social services increased.
4. A network of effective collaborative peace building initiatives created and feeding into wider peace for and Darfur agendas

The project is implemented in six villages in six localities. The selected villages are Abu Karinka and Bakheet in Abu Karinka Locality, Maaly and Esheraia in Assalaya Locality and Algalaby and Hijlija in Ed Daein Locality. The table below shows the number of of the project beneficiaries disaggregated by sex and age.

Table (1): Beneficiaries Disaggregated by Sex and Age:

Village	Female Adult	Youth	Male Adult	Male Youth	Children
Abu Karinka	3,096	7,225	2,710	6,322	6,450
Bakheet	1,008	2,352	882	2,058	2,100
Maaly	1,320	3,080	1,155	2,695	2,750
Esheraia	1,200	1,500	1,200	2,000	1,100
Ed Daein	51,050	119,118	44,669	104,228	106,355
UM-Labanaya	1,187	2,771	1,039	2,424	2,474
Total	58,861	136,046	51,655	15,603	121,229

Source: CARE Application Form 2016

Note: The project was implemented in Hijlija in Eldaein locality instead of Um-Labananya. The justification of this move is that the DDRA organization has received funding from the same donor for the same area.

1.3 THE ASSIGNMENT

It is the understanding of the Consultant that:

- a. CARE International Sudan (CIS) is focusing on all Four Outputs of the DCPSF.
- b. The geographical context of the assignment is the three Localities of Abu karinka, Aldeain and Assalaya localities of East Darfur State

- c. The project is supporting the **Six** rural communities of Maali and Abukarinka (Abu Karinka Locality); El Jalabi and Hijlija (Aldeain Locality) and Esheraya and Bakheet (Assalaya Locality).
- d. The life time of the project is two years (March 1, 2016-February 28, 2018). However, CIS has got the approval of UNDP DCPSF for no cost extension up to November 30, 2018. Therefore, this period will be the focus of the evaluation.

As specified in the TOR the overall objective of the Evaluation is "to measure progress against stated objectives". Tasks involved are: providing the project stakeholders with information about the performance of the project during its 2 years of implementation (its relevance, efficiency, effectiveness and potential impact.); document lessons learned and providing recommendations for future improvements. The specific objectives of the Evaluation will be aligned to data and facts needed under the Four project outputs and major activities. The practical recommendations to be provided are twofold, as specified by the TOR:

- i. Generate information on the level of achievement of the intervention objectives (the four outcomes and any evidence of emerging impact); and
- ii. To inform and guide the design of future CARE Projects.

1.4 EVALUATION APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY:

Evaluation is a systematic and objective assessment of an ongoing or completed project, programme or policy, its design, implementation and results. The aim is to determine the **relevance** and fulfillment of objectives, **efficiency**, **effectiveness**, **impact** and **sustainability**. The primary purpose of evaluation, in addition to tracking progress and gaining insight into prior or existing initiatives, is to enable reflection, facilitate decision making and assist in the identification of future change. This also involves identification of issues related to consolidation and scaling up. The evaluation process will therefore involve different, but closely interrelated levels of investigation as follows: Lessons learned and recommendations. Challenges that the project faced during its life time and potential challenges that could compromise the sustainability of the interventions will also be uncovered.

Recognizing the goal of DSCPSF the project evaluation will be placed within a broad framework of the socioeconomic, environmental and political dynamics of East Darfur State and the contextual realities of the three Localities under consideration. To achieve the objectives of the evaluation the following methodological considerations will be of particular importance to inform the analysis, recommendations and lessons learned from the project:

- A successful project brings communities together rather than dividing them. All externalities, both positive and negative, need to be considered to ensure sustainability. This is ultimately a balancing act between what is good for the authorities/organization, and what is good for the community.
- Successful development practice that addresses the risk of imparting unintended consequences to the communities' attempts to serve requires well informed planning and implementation, and sustained engagement of stakeholders.
- Recognizing the nature of the project together with the intimate and inseparable link between women and natural resources in Darfur, commitment to gender analysis will remain a corner stone in the analysis including disaggregation of data.
- The Final Evaluation will document success stories.

1.5 DATA COLLECTION TOOLS:

Available secondary information has been solicited and rigorously reviewed. Such information includes project progress reports, DCPSF reports; and published and gray literature on East Darfur. Taking into consideration the nature of the assignment the evaluation was grounded in an active consultative and cross learning process involving the different stakeholders, direct as well as indirect ones. The consultation process is also intended to capture and integrate the interests and perspectives of the disadvantaged and less powerful or negatively affected groups. To these end individual interviews, group consultations and discussions, focus group discussions and consultations with resource persons and key informants was undertaken. Recognizing the multifaceted nature of conflict and impacts consultation with government authorities and leaders of tribal institutions has also been undertaken. A semi structured checklist to guide the consultation processes was prepared and shared and finalized with the Client. *Finally*, although the assignment is by its very nature essentially qualitative but elements of quantification has been opted for whenever possible. Visits to some interventions for onsite visual observations and photo documentation were undertaken. Successful and failed experiences have been documented.

To sharpen the tools of data collection and in order to generate the required information the Consultant, in coordination with the relevant CIS staff, reviewed the list of indicators by DCPSF for which relevant evaluation data need to be collected, including additional indicators based on project activities or suggested by the CIS project staff.

1.6 SPECIFIC TARGET GROUPS FOR INTERVIEWS AND CONSULTATIONS:

- a. On the basis of project document review, the following groups were agreed to be the target of interviews, *focused group discussions*, key informant interviews. The questionnaire has been designed for an agreed number of households in the target areas.
- b. Members of CBRMs
- c. Village development committees
- d. Community-based natural resources committees CBNRCs
- e. Women members of CBRMs
- f. leaders of customary tribal institutions
- g. Peace Centers members
- h. Members of Village Savings and Lending Associations VSLAs
- i. Community members in the six villages
- j. Networks/groups of best practices
- k. Locality authorities
- l. CIS partners, including government departments and line ministries.

Three (3) qualified enumerators were identified, in consultation with CIS Field Office, for the purposes of questionnaire filling. Before the field work the consultant provided copies of the questionnaire form to the enumerators and engaged them in an exercise to test it at CIS Field Office. All the focus group discussions were led by the consultant. However, the consultant sought assistance from one of the female data collectors in meetings with women.

2. Context of East Darfur and the Three Localities

2.1 East Darfur

The East Darfur State has been affected by the Greater Darfur conflict between the Government of Sudan and the armed movements (Sudan Liberation Movement/SLM and Justice and Equality Movement/JEM). The alliances during the years of conflict resulted in

conflicts between the government allied ethnic groups and the armed movements and between the Arab tribes and communities belonging to other ethnic groups (Fur and Zaghawa). Moreover, a series of inter and intra communal conflicts have been reported and documented. In East Darfur State the most serious of these conflicts has been the one between the Rizeigat and Maalia tribes. In Abu Karinka (Maalia area) more than 50 men were killed and more than 100 others sustained injuries in one day in 2015. Eventually, a reconciliation and peace agreement has been reached by the leaders of the two tribes. The launching of the CIS project for prompting peace in East Darfur State coincided with the end of the armed conflict between the two tribes. The six areas targeted by CIS project suffered much from this conflict. Although a peace agreement was concluded the two communities remained isolated by their grievances and mutual mistrust. The project main objective, therefore, is to create community-based peace building structures, provide them with support and capacity building training, encourage communication and dialogue between the two tribes and establish joint committees for the management and use of shared resources (water, grazing pastures, markets, grinding mills and demarcation of migration routes). The project interventions played an ice breaking role and achieved a breakthrough in the relationship between the two communities.

Abu Karinka Locality is located in the eastern part of East Darfur State. The dominant tribe in the Locality is the Maalia and Adila is in the south-western area of the State. Ed Daein is the traditional homeland of the Rizeigat tribe. Ed Daein Town is the seat of the Rizeigat Native Administration which was historically considered the tribal leadership for both the Rizeigat and Maalia. The conflict over this leadership has been, since the 1960s, one of the root causes of the clashes between the two tribes. Assalaya locality lies in the north-west part of East Darfur State.

Table (2): Population and tribal composition in the three localities of East Darfur State

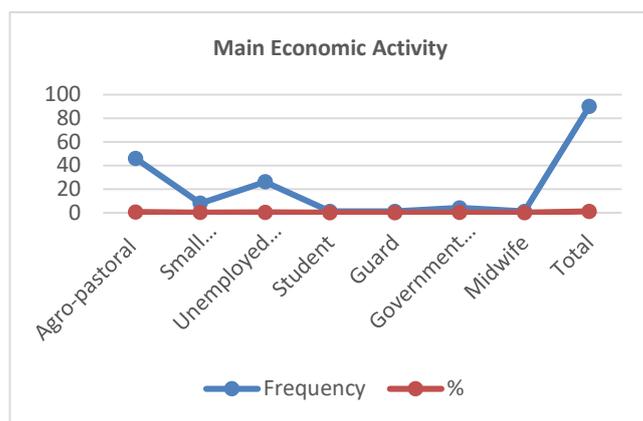
Locality	Population	Dominant Tribe	Other Tribes	Location
Abu Karinka	25,803	Maalia	Rizeigat, Birgid and Barti	Eastern part of the State
Assalaya	20,753	Rizeigat	Misseriya, Birgid, Khozam and others	South-western part of the State
Ed Daein	425,420	Rizeigat	Maalia, Fur, Zaghawa and others	

2.2 Livelihoods and Local Economy:

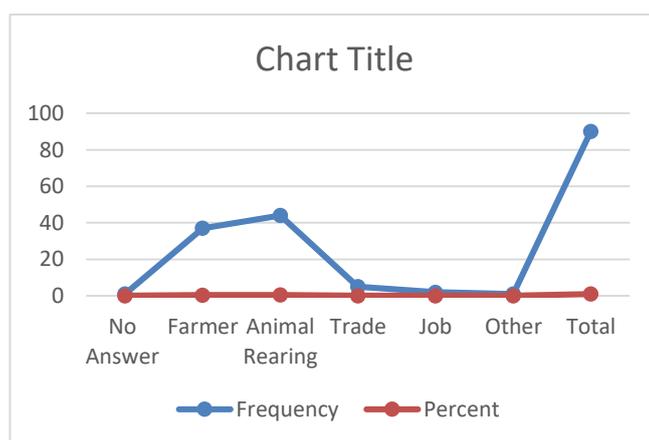
The results of the household level survey revealed that agro-pastoralism based on a combination of crop farming and animal raising is the dominant economic activity and livelihood system.

Table (3) Main Economic Activity:

Response	No. of Respondents	%
Agro-pastoral	46	51.1%
Small business and trade	8	12.1%
House wife (domestic work only)	26	28.9%
Student	1	1.1%
Guard	1	1.1%
Government employee	4	4.4%
Midwife	1	1.1%
Total	90	100%



Response	Frequency (Number of Respondents)	Percent
No Answer	1	1.1%
Farmer	37	41.1%
Animal Rearing	44	48.9%
Trade	5	5.6%
Job	2	2.2%
Other	1	1.1%
Total	90	100%



Second Economic Activity

However, large groups are engaged in other secondary and supportive economic activities, mainly petty trade that involves selling of food, tea, coffee, meat, vegetables, firewood and charcoal and other forms of trading activities. A few are employed by government institutions (schools, health centers, administrative units, localities, water corporation etc.)

Response	Number of Respondents	%
Yes	81	90%
No	9	10%
Total	90	100%

3. Project physical Achievements

The project established in each village six Community-based Resolution Mechanisms (CBRMs), six Natural Resource Management Committees (NRMCs), six WASH Committees, six Education Committees, six Women Committees, six Agriculture and Animals Committees, six Health Committees, six Youth Committees and six Village Development Committees (VSCs).

3.1 Community-based Resolution Mechanisms (CBRMs):

CIS managed to establish and train six Community-based Conflict Resolution Mechanisms (CBRMs or Peace Committees) in the six targeted villages. The members of the CBRMs (100 in number) were provided with capacity building training through workshops in their villages and also in Ed Daein. The types of training sessions included conflict management and resolution, conflict monitoring, mediation, peaceful coexistence, leadership, dialogue and discussion sessions, learning visits, record-keeping and administrative techniques. In addition, 30 peace promoters have also been trained.



Focus Group Discussions at the Peace Building Centers

CIS Biannual Report (1 Jan-31 June 2017) informs that the CBRMs have managed in their first six months to address and resolve 50% of the conflicts in Algalaby, 100% in Bakheet, 100% in Abu Karinka, 100% in Esheraia, 100% in Maali and 100% in Hijlija. Table (4) below shows the number and types of conflict cases reported and successfully resolved by the CBRMs. The information in this table is based on the outcome of the meetings with the CBRMs members during the field work. The consultant checked the records of the CBRMs and verified this information.

Table (4): Conflicts Reported and Resolved

CBRM	Number of Cases	Type	Resolved	Not Resolved
Bakheet	3	10 between farmers and pastoralists, one social and one between two individuals	3	0
Hijlija	24	Most of the conflicts were between farmers and pastoralists. Others over social issues	24	0
Algalaby	5	Sexual, between individuals, over farmland, farmers and pastoralists, over water source.	5	0
Maaly	18	Farmers and pastoralists, individuals, social, over farm land.	18	0
Esheraia	13	Over farm land, between individuals, between women, use of firearm and traffic accidents.	13	0
Abu Karinka	21	Theft of goats, traffic accident, killing of a Barti man by a Maalia citizen, against oil company.	21	0
Total	84		84	0

Source: CARE Final Report 2018

The following table constructed from the CBRMs records checked by the Consultant also shows that all cases reported have been resolved by the CBRMs.

Table (4): Conflicts Reported and Resolved

CBRM	Number of Cases	Type	Resolved	Not Resolved
Bakheet	12	10 between farmers and pastoralists, one social and one between two individuals	12	0
Hijlija	15	Most of the conflicts were between farmers and pastoralists. Others over social issues	15	0
Algalaby	7	Sexual, between individuals, over farmland, farmers and pastoralists, over water source.	7	0
Maaly	21	Farmers and pastoralists, individuals, social, over farm land.	21	0

Source: CBRMS records.

However, the interview with the CBRM in Abu Karinka indicates that some complex cases related to conflict over land between the two tribes remain unresolved and are still under consideration by the CBRMs and the State authorities.

The quantitative data collected through the household questionnaire shows clearly that the project has contributed positively to the present state of peace in the six targeted areas and the State of East Darfur at large. Table (5) below illustrates that 90% of the respondents believe that the project has succeeded in achieving its main objective of promoting peace.

Table (5) Do you think the project has contributed positively to peaceful coexistence?

Focus group discussions with the community-based structures (CBRMs, NRMCs, Women Committees, Youth Committees, WASH Committees, Health Committees, Education Committees and Agriculture and Animals Committees), created by the project suggest that the members of the rural communities in particular are fully satisfied with the positive role played by the peace committee. They have acknowledged their role in facilitating communication, interaction and dialogue with neighboring communities for the purpose building and sustaining peace. Feedback from the State Government partners commended the role of these community based structures in sustaining peace between the two tribes.

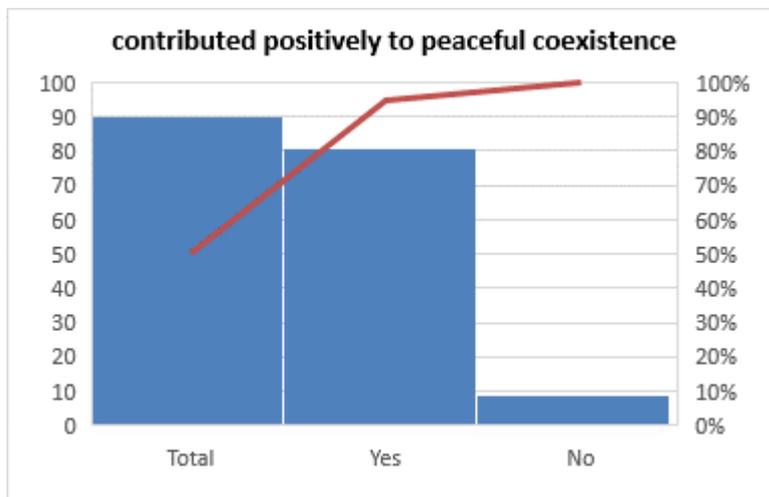
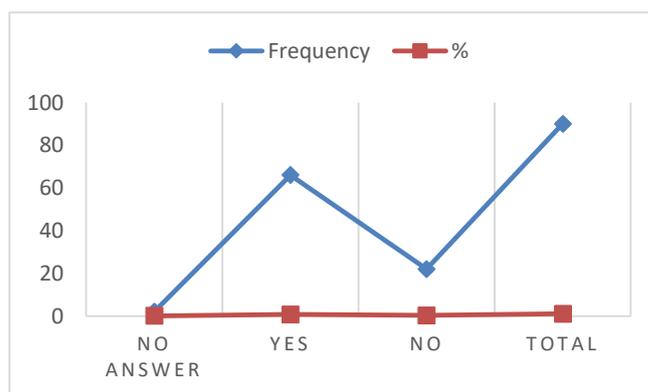


Table (6) illustrates clearly that more than 73% of the respondents who were interviewed through the HH questionnaire believe that if this project is replicated in other parts of Greater Darfur more of these it can contribute positively contribute to the peace building processes in the region.

Table (6): Do you think more of these projects can contribute positively to the peace building process in Darfur?

Response	No. of Respondents	%
No Answer	2	2.2%
Yes	66	73.3%
No	22	24.4%
Total	90	100%



Note: The majority of The HH questionnaire respondents are women. The answer no here indicates they have not benefited directly as they did not joined the VSLAs.

To facilitate the work of the community-based committees in the six villages CIS has established a peace building center in each village and provided it with a table, a cupboard, chairs, plastic mats, water containers and stationery. The Peace Building Centers are used for hosting the meetings of the community-based committees and communal public events. The communities consider these centers one of their most important assets. Consequently, they have played a vital role in communal reconciliations and peace building efforts.

3.2 The State-level Network of the Community-based Resolution Mechanisms:

The State-level Network for the six targeted areas was established in November 2018. The manner in which the Network was formed reflects a high degree of mutual understanding, cooperation and coordination between the six Community-based Resolution Mechanisms (peace committees). At the very beginning of the meeting the Rizeigat suggested that the Network should be chaired by a man from the Maalia tribe. The chairman of the Network is a member of the State Legislative Assembly. Each village CBRM was represented by three members in the Network. The 18 members of the Network include 12 men and six (6) women. The project provided training to the Network members on conflict resolution, mediation, leadership, participation, peace initiatives, communication and dialogue. The spirit of consensus through which the Network leadership was elected reflects a high degree of mutual trusts and collaboration between the leaders of the Rizeigat and Maalia tribes. The members of the Community Based Conflict Resolution Mechanisms have highly appreciated the training sessions conducted by the project. They argued that the training they have received has contributed to modernizing the work of their traditional conflict management and resolution structures. This is clearly manifested in the reduction of reported conflict cases.

3.3 Natural Resource Management Committees (NRMs):

The project established and trained six NRMCs in the project implementation areas. The role of these committees is to jointly manage the use of shared assets such as grazing pastures, water, forests and migratory routes. These joint mechanisms have brought together the farmers and pastoralists to work in a collaborative spirit to demarcate the migration routes and resolve conflicts. There is enough evidence suggesting the high degree of coordination and cooperation between the farmers and pastoralists on the management and use of shared resources. The photos below reflect the efforts exerted by the Natural Resources Management Committee in Hijlija village in the rehabilitation the water points and establishing new ones. Without the training which they had received from the project training sessions the community leaders could not have succeeded in making their dreams a reality.



The information gathered from the meetings with these committees revealed that they were actively engaged in the demarcation of the migration routes and the rehabilitation and restoration of the rangelands. The Director of the General Directorate of Pasture and Fodder of the Ministry of Animal Resources, Mr. Abu Baker Musa Belo, commended the cooperation between his department and the NRMCS in casting good varieties of local pasture seeds in Esheraia, Abu Karinka, Bakheet Dar Elsalam, Hijlija, Maaly and Ed Daein areas. The NRM

Success Stories:

1. This story was narrated by one the CIS government partners. Obviously, its engagement in CIS project has contributed to improving its image. *"During the National Agricultural Day which was organized in Khartoum in March 2018 the East Darfur State Directorate of Pasture and Fodder provided a presentation of the project component on casting of pasture seeds. The presentation was considered as representing the best project nationwide. Accordingly, the Presidency of the Republic of Sudan awarded the Department a medal and a certificate acknowledging their achievements". Source: Director of the General Directorate of Pasture of the Ministry of Animal resources, Mr. Abu Baker Musa Belo.*

The Natural Resources Management Committee in Hijlija travelled to Ed Daein where they met with the Director of the State Water Corporation and requested provision of a new water yard. Their request has been approved. The consultant visited the site and saw the machine digging the well for the water point. It worth mentioning here that CARE with national partners organized the committee and provided training on natural resource management (NRM) conflict resolution. Thenafter, the committee continued to meet weekly and discuss their issues. One of their concerns was that they were purchasing water from an individual truck owner and the price was much higher than the normal market price. The committee delegated four people and sent them to the State Water Corporation and appealed for support. The State experts were unhappy about the high price and contacted three to four truck owners and encouraged them to travel in villages and sell water. The price dropped drastically and the community members were very happy. Furthermore, the Corporation promised to dig a well before a year and at the time of the assessment, the team

Committees participated in the process of demarcating the Western and Eastern migratory routes (40 kilometers in each).

3.4 The Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLAs):

As stated in the project document CIS planned to establish 100 Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLAs) in the six targeted villages, mainly for women in the six targeted areas. The number of the VSLAs that has been established by the project exceeded the planned number. Specifically, the project focuses on transformation of the Hakamts, who are traditionally known for instigating tribal wars, to Hakimat (Wise Women), who can sing for and promote peace. At the beginning CIS trained 30 Hakimas (5 from each village) who received intensive training in Ed Daein. Later the implementing partners conducted TOT training which increased their number to 65 (Esheraia 11, Maali 7, Hijlija 9, Abu Karinka 15, Algalabi 14 and Bakheet 9).



The

CIS DCPSF project Annual Final Report covering the period from 1 March 2016 to 30 November

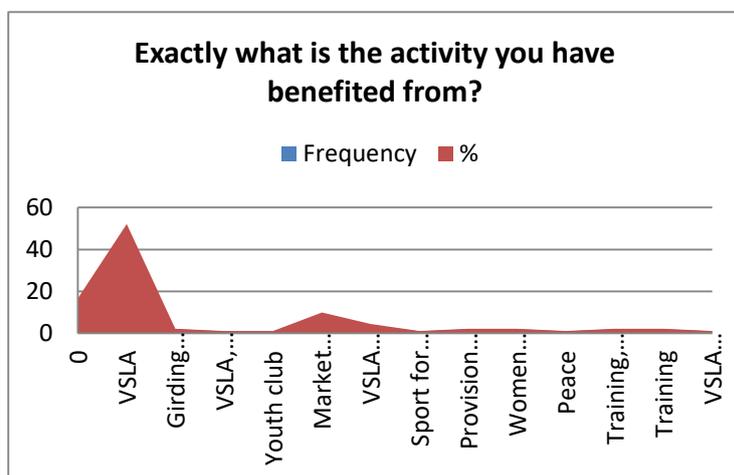
2018 informs that the membership of the VSLAs reached 2,600 with total savings of SDG 1,300,000. The report noted that most of the loans were for agriculture and petty trade. The project trained the VSLAs group member on business and marketing skills. The training package included organizing a five-day Training of Trainers (TOT) workshop in Ed Daein on the methodology of Savings and Loans Associations. In addition to women the project trained in this TOT workshop six Community-based Trainers (CBTs). Based on its similar experiences in other countries CIS developed a simple training manual on business planning, implementation and monitoring. The project provided the VSLAs with start-up kits which included safe boxes, locks, stamps, passbooks, calculators, stationeries and plastic mats. The economic empowerment of the women through the creation of the VSLAs has made it possible for their communities to recognize their roles and contribution to peace building initiatives. An example of the success of using sports as a vehicle for peace and communication between the then parties to the conflict is the football matches between the Rizeigat and Maalia youth organized in Algalaby and ED Daein.

Table (7): Exactly what is the activity you have benefited from?

This table shows that 83.3% of the respondents have benefited from the project interventions.

Response	No. of Respondents	%
No Answer	15	16.7%
VSLA	47	52.2%
Girding mill	2	2.2%
VSLA, Women Participation	1	1.1%
Youth club	1	1.1%
Market staff	9	10%
VSLA training	4	4.4%
Sport for peace	1	1.1%
Provision of water, VSLA training	2	2.2%
Women participation promotion of peace	2	2.2%

Peace	1	1.1%
Training, promotion of peace	2	2.2%
Training	2	2.2%
VSLA market staff	1	1.1%
Total	90	100%



The table informs also that more than 52% of the respondents have benefited from the Savings and Loans Associations (VSLAs)

Success Stories:

- 1. In Bakheet, Rania Mohamed Yousif borrowed SDG 12,000 and invested this amount in petty trade (clothes). After a period of only one month she repaid her loan and with it SDG 1,200 to the group (VSLAs agreed to charge 10% for any loan). She got a profit of SDG 7,000. Accordingly, Rania has increased her business capital.*

- 2. In Hijlija more than 400 women attended the meeting for establishing the VSLAs and elected their committee. All neighborhoods and villages were represented in the committee. Subsequently, 17 VSLAs were established in the area. The membership of each VSLA ranges from 22 to 30 women. Therefore, the project has succeeded in organizing approximately 374-510 women in this village.
Last year a group of 30 women contributed equally in kind and invested in a groundnuts farm (Sudanese beans). They realized a profit of SDG 45,000. One woman got a loan of SDG 1,500. She invested this amount in selling food at the school. She repaid her loan after 10 days only.
The women in this village are aspiring to increase their savings to SDG 200,000 by next year.*

- 3. In Algalaby the women established 10 VSLAs with a membership of 15-30 women each.
Fatima Osman borrowed SDG 3,000 and invested in agriculture. She produced 16 sacks of groundnuts. At the time of the field work the market value of her produce was SDG 11,200.
Fatima Salih got a loan of SDG 1,000 only. She was able to start her own business of selling perfumes. She realized a profit of SDG 15,000.*

- 4. In Esheraia, Fatoma Ishag got a loan of SDG 5,000 and invested in petty trade and agriculture. Her net profit was SDG 25,200.*

- 5. In Abu Karinka the savings of the VSLAs are as follows:
Ahabab Allah SDG 50,000, Alnaja SDG 97,600 and Lamatna SDG 106,000.
Farha Abdalla Tajeldin with a loan of SDG 2,000 now has SDG 20,000 in cash from petty trade.*

Jawahir Adam Nayl was given a loan of SDG 27,000 invested in trade (clothes). At the time of the field work she has SDG 42,000 in cash and kind.

3.5 Village Development Committees (VDCs):

The project established and capacitated six Village Development Committees (VDCs). The rationale behind establishing these committees is to enable them voice the concerns of their communities and lobby for addressing them with government and non-government actors. The Chairpersons of the community structures created and trained by the project (Community-based Resolution Mechanism, Natural Resource Management Committee, Women Committee, Youth Committee, Agriculture and Animals Committee, WASH Committee, Health Committee and Education Committee) are considered de facto members of the VDC. The Consultant noted that the VDCs are functional and active. For example the VDC in Hijlija approached the Department of Education and expressed the concerns of their community. As a result, a delegation from the Department visited the area and promised them to rehabilitate the existing school and establish new schools.

3.6 Women Committees:

One of the most important objectives of the project is to organize, train and empower women so that they can contribute effectively to addressing the issues of their communities. The project established six women committees in the project areas. Thus, women were trained on organizational management, leadership, business management and food processing and provided them with start-up kits (kitchen utensils, water containers, plastic mats and stationeries). The women, who were met by the consultant, expressed their appreciation for the services delivered to them by the project. In particular, they mentioned the value of civic education which enabled them to participate actively in their communities including in conflict resolution. The project has managed in these conservative communities to effectively engage women in conflict resolution and peace building and recovery mechanisms and processes.

Before the project, they argued, women were not even consulted by men. At the moment, however, they are playing an important role in pursuing the interest of their communities. In Hijlija, for example, the women contributed significantly in the rehabilitation of the village school. Moreover, they sent money to Ed Daein in compensation of families who lost their homes and properties when a fire broke at their neighborhood. The visit of the consultant to the area coincided with the annual celebration of the end of the academic year. Tens of



women were singing and dancing to encourage and support their children.

3.7 Youth Committees:

As planned the project established six youth committees in the CIS project implementation areas. The project trained the youth committees on management, participation, peace building and leadership in Ed Daein and in the village. However, the vocational training component of the project for 100 youth was not implemented. The capacity building training for the youth has enabled them to play active roles in peace building and conflict resolution processes and initiatives. The project established five sport clubs in five villages and one watching club in one village. CIS provided the football teams with sport materials and the youth watching club with a TV screen.

Success Story:

"The project paid the cost of organizing a match between Algalaby and Abu Karinka football teams. Many youth from Algalaby, Abu Karinka and other localities were present in the gathering. The event was attended by the community leaders and many men and women. Government officials from the localities and the State Government (the locality Deputy Chairperson of the ruling National Congress Party, the Commissioner, representatives of the National Youth Union, Ministry of Youth and Sports) were also present. The delegation from Abu Karinka was warmly received in Algalaby. The importance of this event lies in the fact it was the first occasion that brought together people from the two communities after years-long tribal fighting. Another match between Algalaby and Bakheet football teams was organized in Ed Dein.

A very touching moment was observed when a Rizeigat woman married to a Maalia man was separated from her husband and son and was not able due to the conflict to communicate or meet with them. To her surprise she saw her son among the football team of Abu Karinka. She started shouting that player is my son... that player is my son".

Following this event the community leaders, women and youth of the two communities continued to exchange visits and interact.

3.8 Agriculture and Animals Committees:

The six Agriculture and Animals committees established and trained by the project have played a vital role in the demarcation of the migratory routes, facilitation of pastoralists' movement and vaccination of animals. The vital role played by these committees has resulted in the reduction of conflict between the farmers and pastoralists. The quotation below from the CIS Biannual report for the period 1 January-30 June 2017 provides a good case of a success story.

Success Story:

"Good practices from the past year have been repeated. An example of this is the work of the Agriculture and Animals Committees in facilitating the planned movement of pastoralists from north to south. Farmers were informed in advance to guard their fields. The trust between the Maalia and Rizeigat (who suffer from chronic tribal conflict) has increased since the peace building process started

during a project workshop where CARE brought the community leaders from both tribes together last year".

3.9 WASH Committees:

The six WASH Committees established and capacitated by the project are found functional. They mobilized the community members especially the youth and women to participate in cleaning markets, schools and roads inside the villages.

3.10 Education Committees:

Some of the Education Committees have identified their needs and approached concerned government authorities and NGOs. For, example in Hijlija the committee managed to get approval for additional classrooms and new schools.

3.11 Market Stalls and Grinding Mill:

As part of its effort to improve the livelihoods of the community members CIS has distributed, through the market committees, more than 100 market stalls. The beneficiaries from the market stalls include, women, youth, butchers, petty traders, vegetables and food sellers. Farmers and pastoralists from the two tribes have also benefited from the market stalls. The win-win approach of the project has contributed significantly to building trust and effective cooperation between the farmers and pastoralists from both sides.



The project established one grinding mill in Esheraia which serves clients from the Maalia and Rizeigat tribes. The purpose of establishing this mill is "to promote interaction and peace among different sects of the community in Esheraia. The location of the grinding mill was changed from Bakheet to Esheraia as the later is conceived more strategic for interaction between the two communities. Six widows from six villages have been chosen by their

communities to benefit from the income of the grinding mill. Currently, the grinding mill is used the members of the two tribes.

4. Evaluation Key Issues:

This section is devoted to accounting for the evaluation key issues of relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, knowledge production and management, partnerships, impact and sustainability.

4.1 Relevance:

In an effort to solicit the views of the CIS partners in the line ministries and departments and civil society organizations the consultant held meetings with the the Director General of the Ministry of Youth and Sports, Social Welfare, General Directorate of Pastures and Fodder of the Ministry of Animal Resources, the Project Coordination Officer at the Ministry of Social Welfare, Humanitarian Aid Commission and CIS implementing partners (Mubadiroon and Elsalam). The feedback from all CIS partners is very positive as they all believe that the project is highly relevant to the contextual realities of East Darfur State and needs of the targeted communities and areas. Below is a brief summary of their feedback.

- a) *"We participated in the project implementation process and supervised a number of activities and events. There is a high degree of participation from the communities. The project interventions brought an end to the state of isolation between the Rizeigat and Mallia tribes. The CBRMs are well aware of the context and played a big role in needs assessment and the project implementation requirements. The project objectives are in line with the peace building priorities of the State and the national government. There are areas in the three targeted localities and other localities that need similar projects. He referred to the match between Algalaby and Abu Karinka football teams as a success story", Dr. Mutwakil Abaker Salih, Director General, Ministry of Youth and Sports.*
- b) *"The project established and trained community-based committees. The committees are now able to analyze problems, identify needs and find solutions. They have managed to link the communities with the State Government authorities. The exchange visits between communities served the purpose of sharing experience and knowledge. The project is consistent with the State policies and priorities", Himaidan Alsadig, Ministry of Social Welfare.*
- c) *"Our partnership with CARE International Sudan is very useful. In 2017 we participated, in collaboration with the NRM Committees, in the demarcation of the migratory routes (western and eastern) and casting of good varieties of local pasture seeds. The project has achieved its objectives as, for example, the demarcation of the migration routes has resulted in the reduction of conflicts between farmers and pastoralists. It is important to replicate the project component of casting animal fodder seeds in other localities", Director, General, Directorate of Range and Fodder, Ministry of Animal Resources, Abu Baker Musa Belo.*

- d) *"The project promotes tolerance, forgiveness and cooperating and working with others for peace. I have attended three joint events organized by the Maalia and Rizeigat. The project has been able to create networks between the Community-based Resolution Mechanisms, the State-level Conflict Resolution Network and the State Government institutions. The communities have recognized the value and importance of engaging women in community affairs. Communities are now prepared to listen to women voices. The Ministry supported the project implementation process even when it required the Minister personal intervention. The project has achieved 100% of its objectives and contributed to building trust between the two communities. For example, at the meeting for establishing the State-level Network the Rizeigat voluntarily suggested electing a man from the Maalia tribe to chair the Network", Director General, Ministry of Social Welfare, Faisal Abdelaziz.*
- e) *"The project enabled neighboring communities to communicate which other, address their problems and pursue their common interest. It is in conformity with the State plans and strategy of peace building. The training of the Hakamat to act as Hakimat by singing for peace is a positive intervention and very useful. I recommend replicating this project in other areas especially those neighboring the West Kordofan State such as Abu Jabra and Adila as well as those neighboring South and North Darfur. The communities can, due to the capacity building training they received and support from the government, sustain the achievements of the project in case CIS ceases its support", Ameer, Registry Section, Humanitarian Aid Commission.*

The relevance of the project to the needs of the communities is supported by the quantitative data gathered through the HH questionnaire.

Table (8): Do you think the project is suitable for the needs of your area?

Response	No. of Respondents	Percent
No Answer	1	1.1%
Yes	76	84.4%
No	13	14.4%
Total	90	100.0%

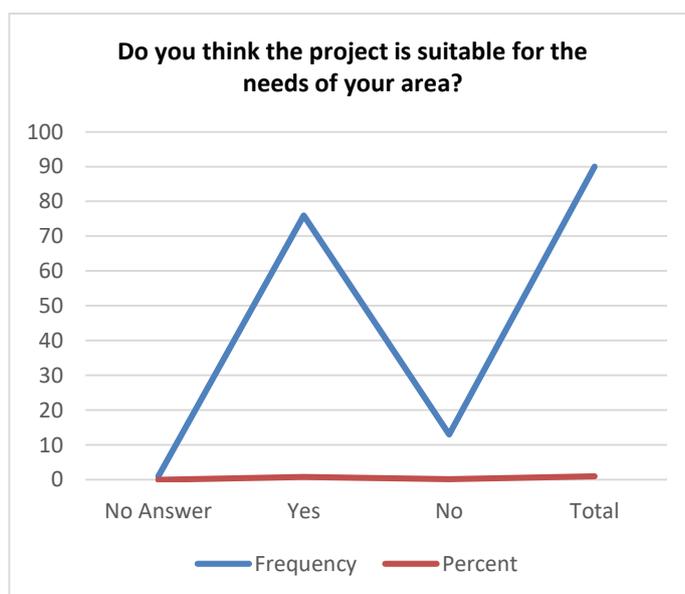
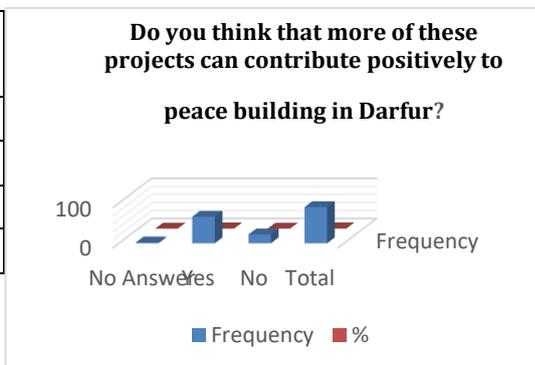


Table (9): Do you think that more of these projects can contribute positively to peace building in Darfur?

Response	No. of Respondents	%
No Answer	2	2.2%
Yes	66	73.3%
No	22	24.4%
Total	90	100.0%



4.2 Efficiency:

The project was implemented in a very challenging environment of mistrust, lack of communication and dialogue between communities and grievances related to the tribal conflict. This is in addition to logistical and financial challenges. The project covers scattered villages that require travelling along bad roads especially during the rainy season. According to CIS national NGO implementing partners the project is very big, has many activities and implemented with limited financial resources. The representatives of the government and non-government partners who were met by the consultant consistently argued that the project has succeeded in implementing all its planned interventions. The consultant is of the view that except of the vocational training for the youth component all other planned interventions have been implemented.

4.3 Effectiveness:

Table (10) informs that 100% of the households who responded to the questions of the questionnaire have heard about the CIS project implemented in their area. More importantly more than 86% of the respondents stated that they have participated in the project activities.

Table (10): Do you Know or heard about the CIS project in your area:

Answer	No. of Respondents	%
No	0	0
Yes	90	100.0

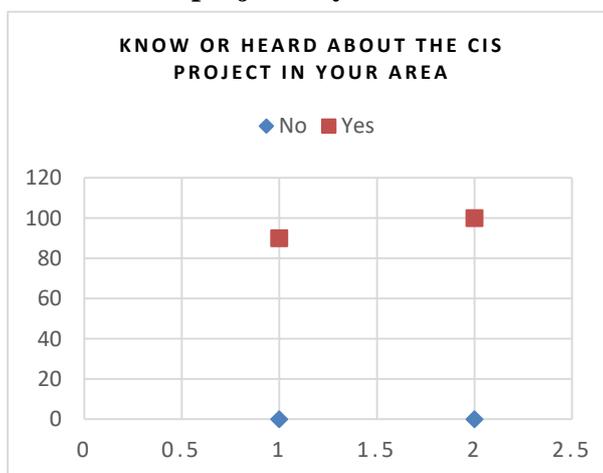
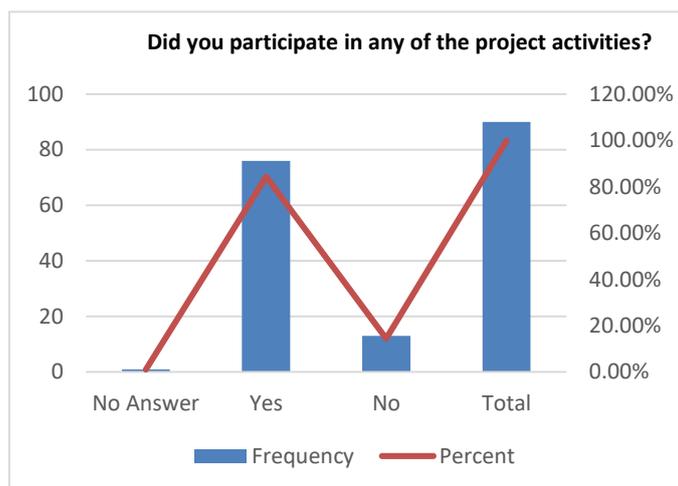


Table (11): Did you participate in any of the project activities?

Response	No. of Respondents	%
Yes	78	86.7%
No	12	13.3%
Total	90	100.0%



4.4 knowledge Production and Management:

CARE International Sudan organized and hosted on 28 May 2018 a Learning Bazar for its DCPSF funded project "Promoting Peace in East Darfur". According to a document prepared by CIS on this event the main objective of the Learning Bazar are:

- 1) To share the performance and effectiveness of the Community-based Resolution Mechanisms (CBRMs) as the main community-based structures.
- 2) To share lessons learnt for future improvement.

The event was facilitated by the staff members of the Peace and Development Center of the University of Ed Daein. More than 70 people representing the CBRMs in the six communities from the project implementation areas participated in the event. Present also were DCPSF/UNDP team, CARE team, implementing partners, Government officials and DCPSF partners in Darfur. One of the lessons learnt from this event is "the more the number of relevant community-based structures are created and supported, the higher the chances for women and youth to get opportunities and platforms to interact, gain experience, share concerns and also the other community leaders can see the potential and capacity within women and youth". The records containing the minutes of the CBRMs meetings constitute good documents for assessing reduction of conflict and progress achieved by the communities in addressing their issues of common concern.

4.5 Partnerships:

Throughout the project identification, implementation and monitoring processes CIS has worked closely with the local communities, implementing partners and related government authorities. The list of government partners included the Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC), Ministry of Animal Resources, Ministry of Social Welfare, Ministry of Youth and Sports and Ministry of Agriculture. The representatives of the CIS government partners appreciated highly the project achievements and requested its replication in other areas. CIS has managed this multiparty partnership in a very smart manner.

5. Perceived Project Impacts:

The project component which was implemented in collaboration with the Department of Pasture and Fodder of the State Ministry of Animal Resources won a nationwide recognition and appreciation as it was considered the best project in the country in this specific field. Accordingly the Sudan Presidency awarded, during the National Agriculture Day, the Department a medal and a certificate acknowledging its achievements.

The CIS Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLAs) Officer, Almahdi Ibrahim, provided a statement supporting the big impact achieved by the project. He told the consultant that the "Bridge for Peace Society and USAID representatives who participated in a workshop on Peace Building and Good Governance organized in January 2018 considered the project as the best practice in Darfur. The participants from all Darfur State in another workshop on Peace Building and Good Governance organized in El Fashir also considered the project as representing the best practices in Darfur".

The project impact can be easily seen in its contribution to conflict reduction, increased trust between parties to the conflict, improving livelihoods especially for women, effective participation of women and youth and empowering vulnerable communities. In this regard the following statements by women worth quoting.

1. *"Hamoda Alsadig and I were travelling from Abu Karinka to Ed Daein to attend the meeting of the Workers Union. We were accompanied by soldiers on two cars to and fro Ed Daein", Sukra Adam Hamad.*
2. *"Now I can ride on my donkey and go to any place and sing without being accompanied by any person", Halima Hamid.*
3. *"We were five women travelling from Abu Karinka to Ed Daein to attend the meeting of the Women Union. We were accompanied by soldiers on three cars to protect us", Amani Abdelrahman.*

CIS made an excellent decision by integrating this project with its "Every Voice Counts" project. The implementation of this decision contributed to the success and positive impacts of the project.

Output	Indicators	% Achieved
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Output1: Effective Conflict Prevention and Resolution Platforms • Output2: Cooperation among communities on shared economic resources • Output3: Improved interaction in Common NR and Social Service Management • Output4: Networks and contribution to wider DCPSF efforts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of community members sampled stating that trust & confidence is restored (90%) 	100
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of tribal/civil society leaders sampled agreeing to a common and/or collaborative approach on how to address root causes of conflict (85%) 	95
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 CBRMs in 6villages created or re-activated supported and functioned 	100
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 75% of community members will have access to CBRMs 	100

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 80% of community members stating satisfaction with CBRM 	90
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50 % of the number of cases submitted that are successfully addressed 	100
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 40% of CBRM members are women (including 1 under age 25), 2 males' youth. 	100
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30% of community members stating an increase in the economic interventions between diverse communities 	45

Source: Meetings with CBRMS

6. Sustainability:

CIS has invested a lot in building the capacities of the CBRMs in the form of workshops, training sessions and exchange visits for sharing experiences and lessons learnt. The consultant observed that the CBRMs are well organized, holding regular meetings and documenting their activities. Their members appreciated the contribution of CIS project to achieving peace between what were then rival communities. They seem to be determined and highly committed to sustain peace. When asked about their ability to sustain the project achievement they responded positively. CIS government partners expressed similar views in relation to the project sustainability in future.

7. Challenges:

There were challenges that were encountered by the consultant:

- a) The Bureaucratic and long process of obtaining permits for monitoring purposes
- b) The project implementation areas are scattered and far away from each other given the bad roads and difficulty of movement especially during the rainy season.
- c) The mistrust between the communities at the beginning of the project implementation process.
- d) The economic inflation and its impact on prices and delayed plans due to changing quotes by vendors.
- e) High staff turnover and low project implementation capacity by implementers in the first nine months.
- f) The project was delayed for three months until HAC and NIS approve the NNGOs the project works with.

8. Lessons Learned:

The following lessons are learned from the implementation of the CIS DCPSF funded project of promoting peace in East Darfur State:

- a) Engaging women and youth is vital for addressing community concerns.

- b) Building the capacities of women and youth is an important requirement for their empowerment.
- c) Communication, interaction and dialogue between parties to the conflict are very crucial in the process of conflict resolution.
- d) Sports can play a good role in peace building projects, initiatives and processes.
- e) Creating smart partnerships and networks can make a big change.

9. Evaluation Limitations:

Some of the limitations that worth reporting include the following:

- a) Logistic problems related to lack of commercial flights to and fro Ed Daein. The consultant travelled by road from Nyala to Ed Daein and back to Nyala.
- b) In one village the Community-based Trainers have not shown up to receive the consultant and facilitate his meetings with the community members.
- c) In two villages the consultant held meetings outside the Peace Building Centers established and furnished by CIS for similar purposes. The meetings were held under a tree inside a health center, a youth center established by another organization and the market.
- d) In Esheraia, the consultant held his meetings with the members of the CBRMs at a funeral as all people were at the home of the CBRM chairman whose mother passed away.

10. Concluding Remarks:

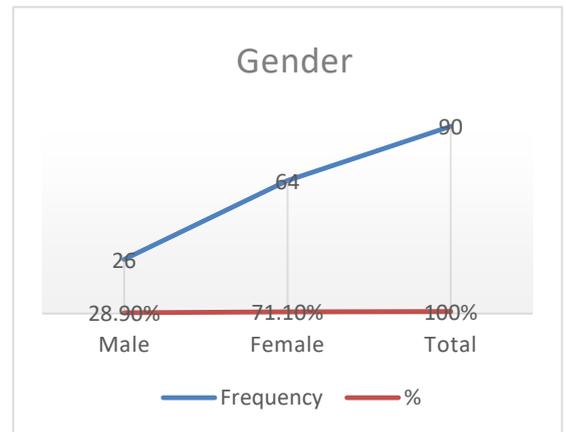
- a) The project has implemented all its planned activities, capacitated the CBRMs and enabled them to function smoothly.
- b) From checking the records of the CBRMs it can be concluded that the impact of the capacity building efforts of CIS is behind the excellent performance of all community structures.
- c) Women in particular are satisfied with the business planning and management training provided by the project especially in relation to the VSLAs. The VSLAs made a big difference in women life and roles in their communities.
- d) Women and youth are fully engaged in conflict resolution and decision making processes.
- e) Implementing partners and government related ministries valued highly their partnership with CIS.

11. Recommendations:

At the end of this report the consultant would like to make the following recommendations for consideration by CIS.

- a) The recommendation made by CIS partners on the need for extending the life span of the project or replicating it in other areas need to be seriously considered. This recommendation was justified by the conceived success of the CBRMS created and trained by the project.

- b) Women committees in Maali and Esheraia villages need more effort in order to empower them especially in the area of organizational management.
- c) The youth committees recommended implementation of vocational training for the youth. The creation of livelihood opportunities through vocational training for the youth from the two tribes will further support their present contribution to peace building and recovery processes.
- d) It is recommended that CIS continues its present project implementation approach through capable national partners. This has the value of building the capacity of the national NGOs and improving their performance.
- e) The creation of the State-level Conflict Resolution Network representing the social sectors of the two tribes for building and sustaining peace is in itself a success story. CIS may need to monitor the work of this network and, if needed, provide technical support.
- f) CIS in collaboration with its national implementing partners managed to transform the Hakamas to Hakimat as they currently singing for peace and peaceful coexistence instead of singing for tribal conflicts (videos have already been forwarded to Care Khartoum Office. It is recommended that CIS and its national implementing partners follow-up and monitor the work of the Hakimat and provide awareness on the value of peace and sharing common assets if need arises.



12. Annexes:

Household characteristics of the sample

Annex (1): The sample by age structure

Response	No. of Respondents	Percent
No Answer	1	1.1%
18- 24Years	7	7.8%
25 more years	82	91.1%
Total	90	100.0%

Annex (2): The sample by gender composition

Response	No. of Respondents	%
Male	26	28.9%
Female	64	71.1%
Total	90	100.0%

Annex (3): The sample by education attainment

Response	No. of Respondents	%
No Answer	3	3.3%
Khalwa	31	34.4%
Primary	33	36.7%
Secondary	22	24.4%
University	1	1.1%
Total	90	100.0%

Annex (4): List of People Met

CIS Staff

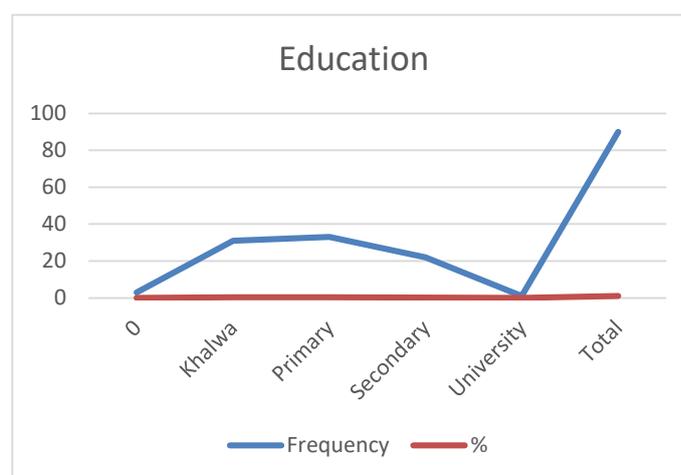
1. Mr. Abdelnasir, Head of CIS Field Office
2. Mr. Elmahdi Mohamed, VSLA Officer

Enumerators

3. Mr. Sabeel Omer Sabeel, Enumerator
4. Ms. Laila Yousif Ahmed, Enumerator
5. Ms. Samia Adam Abaker

State Government Partners

6. Mr. Adam Mutwakil Abker, Director General (DG), Ministry of Youth and Sports
7. Mr. Himaidan Alsadig, Ministry of Social Welfare



8. Mr. Abubaker Musa Belo, DG, General Directorate of Pasture and Fodder, MOAR
9. Mr. Faisal Abdelaziz, DG, Ministry of Social Welfare (Project Coordinator)
10. Mr. Ameer, Registry, Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC)

Implementing Partners:

11. Mr. Al Aldin Mohamed Tairab, Deputy Director, Mubadiroon
12. Ms. Gisma Hassan Ahned, Projects Manager, Mubadiroon
13. Ms. Sumaia Eisa Ahmed, Director, Elsalam

Bakheet Community:

14. Mr. Mohamed Ahmed Haroun Ahmed, NRMC
15. Mr. Abdelgadir Jameelalla Ahmed, Chair, Youth Committee
16. Mr. Yousif Madalal Mohamed, Chair, NRMC
17. Mr. Mohamed Hamid Ibrahim Mohamed, Deputy Chair, NRMC
18. Mr. Mahdi Hamid Adam, Member, CBRM (Peace Committee)
19. Mr. Ibrahim Mohamed Ajeeb Adam, Member, CBRM (Peace Committee)
20. Ms. Insaf Mohamed Ahmed, Member, CBRM (Peace Committee)
21. Ms. Amira Hussein Mohamed Adam, Member, CBRM (Peace Committee)

Hijlija Community:

22. Mr. Haroun Saboon, Community-based Trainer (CBT)
23. Ms. Tagwa, CBT
24. Alshaikh Siddig Abdalla Majid, Chair, CBRM (Peace Committee)
25. Mr. Abdelrahman Nassr Mohamed Hamid, Member, CBRM (Peace Committee)
26. Mr. Alshareef Mohamed Abdalla, Member, Peace Committee
27. Ms. Zainab Adam Hasaballa, Member, Village Development Committee (VDC)
28. Mr. Ms. Youma Joda Jabakalla, Member, Peace Committee
29. Ms. Alzilal Adam Musa, Member, Peace Committee
30. Ms. Altoma Musa Ahmed, Member, Peace Committee
31. Mr. Mohamed Abdalla Adam, Member, Peace Committee
32. Mr. Osman Abualgasim, NRMC
33. Altahir Alfadil Mohamed, NRMC

Women Committee/Members:

34. Altoma Musa Ahmed, Women Committee, Chairperson, Village Savings and Loans Association (VSLA)
35. Youma Hamoda Jabakalla, VSLA
36. Zainab Adam, VSLA
37. Fatima Digaish, Women Committee
38. Fatima Abdelaziz, Women Union
39. Mariam Adam Malik, Women committee
40. Fatima Ibrahim, VSLA
41. Kaltoma Hassan, Women Committee
42. Nour Adam Musa, Women Committee
43. Saadia Khair Abdalla, Youth Committee
44. Mariam Eisa, Women Committee
45. Amal Mohamed Adam, Youth Committee
46. Kaltom Adam Aldood, Women Committee
47. Sara yousif Abdalla, Women Committee
48. Arafa Aldiwaid Gadim, Health Committee

49. Mariam Jumaa, Women Committee
50. Khadiga Haroun, Women Committee
51. Zahra Jumaa, Women Committee
52. Mastora Dahia, VSLA
53. Kaltom Ishag Yahia, VSLA
54. Hasania Ibrahim Abdalla, Women Committee/VSLA
55. Fatima Abdalla Hussein, Women Committee, VSLA
56. Khadija Daw Alnour, VSLA
57. Hawa Fadlanabi, VSLA
58. Asha Haroun Abaker, VSLA
59. Ambalaina Adam Aldood, VSLA
60. Mariam Yagoub Adam, VSLA
61. Zahra Haroun, VSLA
62. Khadija Ishag Osman, VSLA
63. Khadmalla Mohamed Eisa, VSLA
64. Hawa Yousif Adam, Women Committee
65. Asha Bakar Mohamed, VSLA
66. Fatima Eisa Adam, VSLA
67. Asha Idris khamees, VSLA
68. Zainab Abdalla Idris, VSLA
69. Fatima Mohamed, VSLA
70. Fatima Adam Eisa, Women Committee
71. Hawa Adam Eisa, VSLA
72. Hawaia Yagoub, VSLA
73. Alawia Adam Hamad, VSLA
74. Mariam Yagoub Adam, VSLA
75. Eisa Jaralhabeeb
76. Zahra Abdalla Ibrahim, VSLA

Hilija Shamal (North) VSLA

77. Zamzam Mohamed Jamaa
78. Omasha Eisa Jigir
79. Habsa Abualgasim Mahmoud
80. Khadmalrasool Hamid Mahmoud
81. Fatima Hamdi Hamid
82. Madina Ahmed
83. Batool Albashar
84. Fatima Mahmoud Hamdio
85. Zamzam Eisa Jaralhabeeb
86. Youma Hamoda

CBRMs Committees:

87. Mr. Osman Abualgasim, Native Administration, Member NRMC
88. Mr. Altahir Alfadil Mohamed
89. Mr. Mohamed Abdalla Adam, Peace Committee
90. Mr. Babkir Jumaa Omer
91. Mr. Habeeb Azrag Mohamed, Chair, NRMC
92. Mr. Mohamed Isawi Hamdan, Member, NRMC
93. Mr. Abdelrahman Nassr Mohamed Hamid, Member, Peace Committee
94. Mr. Abaker Idris Ali, Member, Youth Committee
95. Mr. Abdalla Eisa Abdalla, Member, NRMC

96. Mr. Faisal Yahia Ibrahim, Member, Youth Committee
97. Mr. Eisa Ishag
98. Mr. Alhadi Mohamed Adam, Member, Health Committee
100. Mr. Ibrahim Mohamed Salim, Member, Health Committee
101. Mr. Yahia Eisa Adam, Member, Health Committee
102. Mr. Hamadi Hussein Mohamed, Member, Health Committee
103. Mr. Abdalla Adam Abaker, Member Health Committee
104. Mr. Ibrahim Idris Khamees, Member, Health Committee
105. Mr. Adam Mohamed yahia, Member, Health Committee
106. Mr. Siddig Ismail Abdalla, Member, Education Committee
107. Mr. Omer Jumaa Adam, Member, Youth Committee
108. Mr. Abdelrahman Ismail Sirajaldin
109. Ms. Zainab Hasaballa, Member, NRMC
110. Ms. Hasania Ibrahim Abdalla, Member, Education Committee
111. Ms. Fatima Alsiddig, Member, Health Committee
112. Ms. Alawia Adam Hamad, Member, Health Committee
113. Ms. Asha Haroun Abaker, Member, Health Committee
114. Mr. Ibrahim Salih Ibrahim, Native Administration
115. Mr. Mohamed Idris, Native Administration
116. Mr. Yahia Ibrahim, Native Administration

Algalaby Community:

117. Mr. Ahmed Ibrahim Aghbash, Popular Committee Chair, Member of Peace Committee
118. Mr. Abuabker Abdalla Hussein, Chair, VDC
119. Mr. Ahmed Alnour Aldood, Member, Peace Committee
120. Mr. Bashar Mohamed Bashar, Chair, Youth Committee
121. Mr. Idris Sineen Barsham, Chair, NRMC
122. Mr. Hamza Mahil Osman, Member, Youth Committee
123. Mr. Alnour Sirajaldin, Member, NRMC
124. Ms. Buthaina Mohamed Daoud, Member, VDC
125. Ms. Hanan Yahia Abdalla, Chair, Women Committee
126. Ms. Ikhlas Ibrahim Adam, Secretary, Women Committee
127. Ms. Buthaina Aldooma, Member, Women Committee
128. Ms. Roda Abdalla Adam, Member, VDC
129. Ms. Miskina Altalib Abdalla, Member, NRMC
130. Ms. Asma Adam yahia, Secretary, NRMC
131. Ms. Fatima Osman, VSLA
132. Ms. Khadija Adoma Ahmed, VSLA
133. Ms. Hawa Abdelnabi, VSLA
134. Ms. Ikhlas Ibrahim Ali, VSLA,
135. Ms. Fatima Salih, VSLA
136. Mr. Nimeiry Adam Baraka, Rapporteur, Peace Committee
137. Mr. Isam Mohamed, Member, Peace Committee
138. Mr. Omer Altalib Abdelrahman, Member, Peace Committee
139. Ms. Hanan Yahia Abdalla, Member, Peace Committee
140. Ms. Roda Abdalla Adam, Member, Peace Committee
141. Ms. Khadija Abaker Jaralnabi, Member, Peace Committee
142. Mr. Ahmed Ibrahim, Member, Peace Committee
143. Mr. Salman Adam Abdelshafi, Member, Peace Committee

144. Mr. Hamadi Abdalla Ahmed, Member, Peace Committee

Maaly Community:

145. Ms. Zahra Mohamed Mansour, VSLA Secretary, Women Committee Member
146. Ms. Maryoma Adam Ahmed, VSLA Chairperson, Youth Committee Member
147. Ms. Khadmalla Hamid, VSLA Secretary, Youth Committee Member
148. Ms. Aisha Ismail Ibrashim, VSLA Chairperson, Women Committee Member
149. Ms. Mariam Hassan Ibrahim, VSLA Chairperson, Peace Committee Member
150. Ms. Nazira Abdalla Biraima, Member, Youth Committee
151. Ms. Omal Hassan Mohamed Mahmoud, Member, VSLA
152. Ms. Tomia Ali Abdalla, Member, VSLA
153. Ms. Omnaeim Joda, Member, VSLA
154. Ms. Insaf Alnuman Alsiddig, Member, VSLA
155. Ms. Maryoma Musa, Member, VSLA
156. Ms. Omajal Babay, Member, Peace Committee
157. Ms. Neima Alsafi Mhamoud, Member, VSLA
158. Ms. Kubra Adam Ishag, Secretary, VSLA
159. Ms. Mariam Adam Mahdi, Member, VSLA
160. Ms. Bakheeta Ali, Member, VSLA
161. Ms. Hawa Adam Adoma, Member, VSLA
162. Ms. Manal Mohamed Ahmed, Member, VSLA
163. Mr. Abdalla Mohamed Hamid, Chair, Peace Committee
164. Mr. Hamoda Abdelrahman, Rapporteur, Peace Committee
165. Mr. Hussein Ali Hassan, Member, Peace Committee
166. Mr. Zakaria Hassan Ibrahim, Member, Peace Committee
167. Ms. Omajal Babay Ahmed, Member Peace Committee
168. Ms. Mariam Hassan Ahmed, Member, Peace Committee
169. Mr. Yagoub Ibrahim, Chair, Youth Committee
170. Mr. Ahmed Hamid Adam, Secretary General, Youth Committee
171. Mr. Alsadig Altayeb, Deputy Secretary, Youth Committee
172. Mr. Suliman Tagalia, Member, Youth Committee
173. Mr. Abdalla Mohamed Hamid, Member, VDC
174. Mr. Yagoub Ibrahim Mohamed, Member, VDC
175. Mr. Eisa Mohamed Haroun, Member, Health Committee

Esheraia Community:

176. Mr. Ahmed Hussein, Chair, Peace Committee
177. Mr. Hussein Hasabalnabi, Member, Peace Committee
178. Mr. Musa Abdalla, Deputy Chair, Peace Committee
179. Mr. Ahmed Hasaballa, Member, Peace Committee
180. Mr. Mohamed Tireeh Gasim, Member, Peace Committee
181. Mr. Ahmed Abdalla Alshain, Deputy Chair, NRMC
182. Mr. Mahmoud Ali Dakoom, Member, NRMC
183. Mr. Digaidig Ahmed Aljadi, Member, NRMC
184. Mr. Mohamed Mahmoud Kafoot, Chair, Youth Committee
185. Mr. Ibrahim Abdelrahman, Member, Youth Committee
186. Munawar Hasaballa, Member, Youth Committee
187. Mr. Haroun Adam Albushra, Member, Education Committee
188. Mr. Ali Eisa, Member, Education Committee

189. Mr. Ali Hussein, Member, Education Committee
190. Mr. Mohamed Biraima, Member, Education Committee
191. Mr. Fadlalla Altayeb, Member, Education Committee
192. Ms. Zainab Mohamed Kafoot, Chairperson, Women Committee
193. Ms. Himaira Ahmed, Member, Women Committee
194. Ms. Magboula Alzain, Member, Women Committee
195. Ms. Aisha Abdalla Aghbash, Member, Women Committee
196. Ms. Amna Adam Abdelmajeed
197. Ms. Habiba Nahola Jumaa
198. Ms. Omkaltom Ibrahim Ali
199. Ms. Gisma Nahola Jumaa
200. Ms. Khadija Alsiddig Ahmed
201. Ms. Dalkoya Eisa Hussein
202. Ms. Khadmalla Alsiddig Musa
203. Ms. Harana Saeed Ali
204. Ms. Hawa Eisa Ibrahim
205. Ms. Kaltoma Suliman Maazab
206. Ms. Fatouma Ishag Rabih
207. Ms. Hawa Tireeh Gasim
208. Ms. Hawa Abaker Salim
209. Ms. Fatouma Abdalla Marjy
210. Ms. Zahra Ahmed Aseel
211. Ms. Khaija Abaker Mohamed
212. Ms. Magboula Omer Abdalla
213. Ms. Himaira Eisa Hussein
214. Ms. Sayda Ali Mohamed
215. Ms. Hawa Babikir Jaralnabi
216. Ms. Khadija Alhadi Ibrahim
217. Ms. Fatima Hassan
218. Ms. Hawa Alhadi Ibrahim
219. Ms. Aisha Albashar Mohamed
220. Ms. Eisha Abdalla Gabshi
221. Ms. Himaira Ahmed Jadi
222. Ms. Hussein Hassan Sayara
223. Ms. Magboula Alzain
224. Ms. Fatima Hassan Ismail
225. Ms. Magboula Jadi Jubar
226. Ms. Omfayan Mohamed Jubar
227. Ms. Ms. Zajra Abdalla Alsaddig
228. Ms. Ms. Zainab Eisa Shatoot
229. Ms. Hawa Ali Aldodo
230. Ms. Zainab Mohamed Kafoot
231. Ms. Fatima Babay Ibrahim
232. Ms. Fatima Mohamed Hilo
233. Ms. Fatouma Mohamed Mahmoud
234. Ms. Fatima Ibrahim Hijair
235. Ms. Laila Mohamed Altom
236. Ms. Khadija Hassan Sayara

Abu Karinka Community:

237. Ms. Aksam Himaida, Chairperson, Women Committee
238. Ms. Farha Ali, Member, Peace Committee
239. Ms. Halima Hamid Ali, Member, Peace Committee
240. Ms. Amani Abdelrahman, Member, Peace Committee
241. Ms. Rabha Hamdoun Jadhareem, Member Women and Peace Committee
242. Ms. Alsukara Adam, Chairperson, VSLA
243. Ms. Howaida Hamad
244. Ms. Khadmalla Mohamed
245. Ms. Zakia Hamad
246. Ms. Nada Adam Albashar
247. Ms. Farha Abdalla Tajeldin, VSLA
248. Ms. Jawahir Adam Naiyl, VSLA
249. Ms. Amal Abdelrahman, VSLA
250. Mr. Mohamed Ibrahim Hamid, Chair, Peace Committee
251. Mr. Ahmed Ibrahim Yousif, Deputy Chair, Peace Committee
252. Mr. Mahmoud Mohamed Mahmoud, Member, Peace Committee
253. Mr. Zakaria Eisa, Member, Peace Committee
254. Mr. Rizig Mohamed Joda, Member, Peace Committee (Native Administration)
255. Mr. Hasaballa Adam Jibreel, Member, Peace Committee (Native Administration)
256. Mr. Mohamed Ahmed Toka,, Member, Peace Committee (Native Administration)
257. Mr. Fadlalmoula Obaid Ahmed
258. Ms. Rabha Mohamed Mohamado
259. Mr. Alrasheed Adam Salim, Chair, Youth Committee
260. Mr. Adam Hassan Mahdi, Member, Youth Committee
261. Mr. Hassan Ahmed Adam, Member, Youth Committee
262. Mr. Salim Ahmed Salim, Member, Youth Committee
263. Mr. Adam Naway Yahia, Member, Peace Committee
264. Mr. Isam Ibrahim Ahmed, Chair, NRMC
265. Mr. Ali Abdelrahman, Member, NRMC
266. Mr. Mahmoud Mohamed Mahmoud, Member, NRMC
267. Mr. Alwaleed Mohamed Omer, Member, NRMC
268. Mr. Gamaraldin Mohamed Alsafi, Chair, Education Committee
269. Mr. Adam Naway Yahia, Member, Education Committee
270. Mr. Ahmed Ibrahim Yousif, Member, Education Committee
271. Mr. Hassan Ahmed Adam, Member, Health Committee