FULL PROPOSAL – windowS 1 and 2

DCPSF 2020/22 Round of Funding

Section A: Information about your Organization

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| Organization Information |
|  |  This application is for | [ ] WINDOW 1 | [x] WINDOW 2 |
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| A1 | Organization Name | Siyaj charity Organization for rural development SCO) |
| A2 | Nature of Organization (INGO, UN Agency, National NGO, IOM) | National non-governmental organization |
| A3 | Organization Main Address (Sudan) | SCO Geneina office- at main street of elshati quarter , North of Ardeaba Market Geneina-West Darfur-Sudan |
| A4 | Legal Status of Organization | SCO has valid Renewal Registration Certificate- 23 July 2019 |
| A5 | Registration Status of Organization in Sudan | Has valid registration |
| A6 | Year Established in Sudan | 2011 |
| A7 | Organization Website | Currently not active (www.Siyaj-sd.org) |
| A8 | Have you previously delivered DCPSF project(s)? | [ ] NO [x] YES: If yes, please list date, title, location (state), budget Implemented (three projects ) one C ERP/ two Sustainable Returns and Peace building through durable Solutions and Rule of Law project in Golo locality of Central Jebel Mara / CD ( 2019 /2020) and Jebel Moon locality / WD 2017 phase 2; (1) Sustainable Returns and peace building through Durable Solutions and Rule of Law in Golo (00111852) May to Dec 2019 ( 7038,883) SDG and Jan to Aug 2020 continuation for Golo peace building project SDG(6,916,965) (2) Improve Peaceful Co-existence through improvement of livelihoods income generation and Economy recovery by utilization Gum Arabic production association groups in Jebel Moon Locality of West Darfur. March Dec -2016 / extended to March 2017 due to fund release delay (272,644 ) SDG), f |
| A9 | Is this a consortium application? If yes, please list all agencies. | [ ] NO [x] YES: If yes, please list all consortium agencies *In the consortium are these: - SCO War Child Canada and Unicef*.  *In the consortium are these: - SCO War Child Canada and Unicef* |
| Contact Information  |
| A10 | Contact Person for Concept Note | Zakaria Ahmed Adam Abdalla  |
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| Organization Mission and Activities |
| A18 | Description of the Organization’s mission and activities |
| SCO is National / Sudanese based non-Political, Tribal, Religious and non-Governmental organization advocating for sustainable peace co existing / social harmonization and cooperation through mitigation of poverty effected / IDP, Returnees, refugees, host and pastoral communities in Darfur and elsewhere in Sudan , with prevention of national resources abuse and appropriate management ,improvement of social negative attitudes and environmental misuse , and economic impacts improvement. SCO established in 2011, SCO aims to work for poorest needy communities in Darfur, and accessing the humanitarian and basic needs that brought to the human race by differing plights and crisis. SOC missioning to access prosperity life for the vulnerability of the target communities, eliminated poverty, women empowerment, child protection and reinforcement of community economic recovery projects to achieve self-reliance status. And create partnership with Government, UN agencies, NGOs and donors to serve and empower the most vulnerable groups. SCO identified the following areas for achieving the mission as follow :- (i) Unified team efforts and resources with partners and humanitarian services providers to relief suffering of the effect of the crisis and eradicate relief impact entirely (ii) Encourage peace building process through establishment of (community base conflict resolutions mechanism**) CBRM** of the community structures (iii) Enhance environmental and national resources management with encouragement of their initiatives, (iv) Support technical solutions on economical production and productivity for conflict affected.SCO way forwards with DCPSF fund for( 2021/2022 ) will enabled SCO to extend its operations to includes other vulnerable needy communities which were in the remote areas that not received any support from NGOs and still looking forwards to get services. DCPSF grant will create bright future for those who were out of the target areas in the last to two years, to get support to improve the desperate situation and needs still facing. SCO aiming to improve economy situation of the needy communities, through establishment of sustainable peace co existing, at voluntary returns villages in the coming future as peace agreement signed encourage development at rural and marginalized areas. SCO: focus and gives higher considerations for covet -19 catastrophic causes to be under control and appropriate management with prevention of causes that related to direct or indirect contact. Working with CBRMs, community leaders, Government of line ministers involved, farmers and nomads, This combination of the stakeholders each of these sectors in his /her positions will enhance peace building requirement and friendly co –existing, which encourage implementation of human resource development projects as well as assets.  |
| A19 | Applicant Declaration | [x]  I have read the Full Proposal Guidance and used it for the development of this concept note.  |

Section B: Project Information

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| Project details |
| B1 | Project Title | **Peace Building for Sustainable return in Geneina rural** |
| B2 | Project Location - State | North Darfur [ ]  |  West Darfur [x]  | Central Darfur [ ]  |
|  |  | South Darfur [ ]  | East Darfur [ ]  |  |
| B3 | Project Location – Locality and community | Geneina | Eish Bara | 3 communities: Mara Jeribi, JackJagei, Eish Bara | Ruhal Rahad touri, Eish Bara, Tandikoro, Dita JackJagei and Mara Jeribi  |
|  |  | Geneina  | Tendalti | 3 communities(Gelow, Banjadeed and Beer Khadija)  | Gelow, Ban Jadeed, Anzara and Bir Khadija  |
|  |  | Geneina | Geneina | 2 communities Regil Elkubri and Kurti | Kurti, Ruhal Rejil Elkubrei Elkubri |
|  |  | Locality | Enter Locality | Village(s) | Enter Villages |
|  |  | Locality | Enter Locality | Village(s) | Enter Villages |
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|  |  | Locality | Enter Locality | Village(s) | Enter Villages |
| B4 | Project Duration *(Number of Months – all projects should be 24 months)* | **24 months** |
| B5 | Does your organization currently have a field office in the state where the project will be implemented? | [x] YES [ ] NO  |
|  |  | Address of Field Office | ElGeneina town – WD/at main street of hai Elshati North of Argaiba Market- Near Taliyaa private High secondary school |
|  |  | When established? | 2011 | Number of Staff: | 15 |
| B6 | Estimated Project Budget in USD | **349,993** |
| B7 | National Partner(s) – Window 2 only  | Name | UNDP, FAO,UNAMID, WFP, Government line ministries |
|  |  | Registration  | 13 June 2011 up to date renewed annually. |
| B8 | Results: Which of the DCPSF Results Framework Outputs will your Project Proposal address? | Output 1 | Output 2 | Output 3 | Output 4 | OTHER (please list) |
|  |  |[x] [x] [x] [ ]  enter |
| Summary of Concept Note |
| B9 | Executive Summary. Provide a concise executive summary of the project, including what specific results you intend to achieve. |
|  | ANSWER HERE: The project will address the grass-root peacebuilding issues through establishment of (7) a new Community Base Conflict resolutions Mechanism committees (CBRMs) to address peace building messages to promote friendly interaction environment for co-existing opportunities to encourage peace building process and create healthy environment for implementation of development projects , with current declaration of signing peace agreement ,with a considerable number of arm movements those who were currently in South Sudan the other part of the country.In Eish Bara, TEndelti and Geneina administrative units which were known with high tensions of instability the project **intending to restore and build** confidence and trust among communities resides the mentioned AUs, and indirectly will enhance security and stability in the adjacent localities and in the Border areas with Chad. Geneina locality is hosting multi tribal dwelling; Eish Barra ( Eish bara, Tendelti and Geneian constitute home for Massalit tribe represents 60% out of the other tribes of which Arabs with many sub clants more than 15 sub names of tribes , whilst there is more than forty non Arabs tribes residences in all over administration units of these two localities. For example arabs tribes (mahameed , walad Tako, Awlad Zaid , Shigearat, Walad Janoub, Bani Halba, Maharia, Tarjam,Mahadi, Utriya,..etc, this is beside other tribes from (Tama, Aringa, Daju, Bargo, Zagawa, Marariat, This is as example for tribes available in these two localities.The project will try to adop DCPSF theory of Change that states as following;IF communities in Geneina, Eish Bara and Tendelti admin units access conflict resolution and reconciliation mechanisms they trust, THEN trust and confidence within and between communities will gradually be restored, ASSUMING that regional and national level conflict is managed, does not turn violent and access is possible. SCO will address the three DCPSF outputs including Output 1: Community-based conflict resolution and reconciliation mechanisms (CBRMs) are in use and working effectively to resolve conflict. Output 2: Peace dividends for community interdependence and coexistence are delivered. Output 3: Women´s organizations, including those representing pastoralist women, empowered to meaningfully participate in local and state-level peacebuilding platformsThe main objective of this project is to create strong attractive environment for all those tribes and particularly the Arabs and Masalit to realize that when God created them to live together and share the available resources and services with acceptance to each other, benefiting from project input. This can be addressed through the intervention and provision of these activities: Organization of peace building dialogue conferences at village level to includes all community members,Youth, male and female, women, men elderly to talk and discus the conflicts drivers from the bottom up approach, this will give opportunity to the majority of the community to participate in freedom manner and with realistic and confidence , rather than that previous peace conferences held at the state level or central towns ,which excluding elders, youth and women . With this approach it gives opportunity for most of the people to participate with their own inputs while discussing the issue of the conflict’s drivers.Rather than that formal peace conferencs organized at capital and states level.This methodology of approaches brings the two poles of conflict together in their own places of original to discuss conflicts of peace resolution concern. With organization and initiation from CBRMs the representatives of the both farmers and pastoral.Farmers and pastoralists whose relationship is dramatically deteriorated in the past few years due to continued disputes between the farmers and pastoralists over livelihoods and natural resources competition , consequently resulted in serious tribal conflicts; from the recent conflict analysis survey conducted in Gelow one of highest criminal incidences area reported , in 2019/2020 resulted in death of 8 lives. That was In 11 September 2019 and 15 July 2020. One of vitims was the Omda of Gelow area and a member of seasonal crop protection committee, The main causes of the security events related to crops destruction, and early animal drive into field crop before harvest collection, secondly, lack of basic services of water supplies, vet services and pasture at the grazing land thirdly robbing to steal other properties as abuse to other non Aarabs tribes The project is aiming to minimize conflict tension by strengthen mechanisms that weakened due marginalization of native administration’s roles in West Darfur. Community peace and reconciliation mechanisms will be formed to promote conflict prevention and resolution within the project communities. These committees are expected to play role of mediation for conflict resolution, prevention of conflict, and act as high community level reconciliation body.To improve communities’ livelihoods opportunities, the proposed project intending to create shared and sustainable livelihood opportunities for different ethnic groups and to enhance social and economic interaction. SCO will engage specially women and youth (male and female) from different ethnic backgrounds to different livelihood initiatives; agriculture extension services, vocational skills, IGAs, Village Saving and Lending Associations, and propose other sustainable income opportunities. Furthermore, linkages and marketing opportunities will be improved through construction and rehabilitation of local market as main connector for peace restoring.To enhance cooperation between farmers and pastoralists over management of natural resources and access to basic social services SCO will create natural management mechanisms, provide social services and environmental conservation activities including water facilities for animal & human, demarcation of secondary migratory routes to organize animal passages when approaching to water sources to the Wadi and establish community nursery mainly for Gum Arabic trees production and distribution.To ensure sustainability, SCO is encouraging to effective community participation and build capacities of project communities across the different project cycle activities. In addition to that the innovative environmental activities (gum Arabic production and distribution to women farmers) will further contribute in longer term livelihood opportunities SCO staff have good experience in peace building projects will actively be participating in the SCO is planning to use appropriate tools for project M&E.  |

Section C: Project details

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| Project Analysis |
| C1 | **Relevance:** |
| 1. Relevance: Context

What is the analysis of the situation or context in the communities where your proposal will function?  |
| *ANSWER HERE*:Eish-Barra admin unit- South El Geneina rural communities is the tensest areas in West Darfur state; the area witnessed several conflicts during the years 2017and 2020 resulting in loss of several lives.Historically, the area belongs to Massalit tribe who are mostly do farming with few of them traders; they represent around 80% of the community members. When Darfur conflict erupted; most of villages in the project area fled to Geneina capital of West Darfur and settled in IDPs camps. However, some people of Eish Bara, Ranga, Kurti and Rejil Elkubri villages remained in their villages hosting additional villages displaced and settled together with them in both villages.During the peak of insecurity situation presented after conflict, utilizing the power gained, different Arab clans/groups have arrived and settled within the indigenous villages that abandoned due to attacks organized with some Arab militias. In the recent years, security in the project areas relatively improved as it in all the West Darfur state which enabled some villagers to practice their normal activities as farmers to secure some of their livelihoods, however due to power imbalances existed among the farmers and pastoralists made famers who are mostly women and children limited accessibility to the farming lands.Issues of land accessibility, water facilities and livelihoods opportunities are main shared areas of conflict typology in the project areas, while criminality with its different forms is mainly concerned to the villagers.In term of relationships and alliances, early Darfur conflict Massalit who are black African has been categorized as supporters to rebel groups, and they claim the government silence over hostilities against them from Arab groups is strong indication for their good relation with government. Farmers, in most cases report their cases to police stations that recently established by government and reactivated in villages JackJagi, , Adar Kurti whose elements mainly from Massalit tribes which this occupation is not welcomed by Arab nomad as vast majority of their youth are illiterate and not qualified for this position which they consider that is form of discrimination practiced by government.Politically, during 2014 elections, National Congress Party (NCP) representative won the local council membership in strong competition between representatives of NCP and Justice and Liberation Movement (JLM) where latter is supported with black African (Masalit and other minorities) while most of Arab groups supporting NCP who is in power. Massalit tribe who are land owners, feel that government is always support nomads to settle them in their lands denoting the fact that there is considerable number of nomad’s occupied farmers’ lands. This has increased the gap of having consensus among the native administration; and some native administration from Massalit tribes see those Arab groups are newcomers and count them as occupants to their lands.Conflict over accessibility of animal and human water resources: Water sources are mainly located in Wadi. Due to lack of water sources in pastures areas, animal herders approach water sources near to the farms alongside Wadi that belongs to Kurti and Gelow communities’ farms. This issue triggered by use of un-demarcated routes to access water sources in the Wadi. There is weak coordination between animal herders, farmers, local police and community leaders (Omdas, Ameer and sheikhs). Politicization of native administration is one of the factors that contributed much in weakening the role of community leaders in playing their vital role in bringing the community members together to coexist peacefully. The existing reconciliation committee in Eish Bara was selected on basis of tribal and political background, therefore they were more focus on playing political roles rather than community leadership and reconciliation efforts to resolve disputes around crop destruction, migratory routes and domestic issues in the communities. However, this committee is currently considering cases as they arise and is not currently able to take on larger existing tribal concerns. Moreover women representation is not considered and fully dominated by men, discussing community issues and taking decisions that affect mostly women and youth is marginalized. Theft of properties and frequent crimes: Lack of income generation opportunities with presence of small arms among nomad youth and weakened rule of law is main cause of conflict, resulting in regular banditry (robbery, looting for small traders during marketing days (, Gelow ElBan Jadeed and Tandaliti ); those markets are counted as main connectors of those communities both nomads and residents. Youth from Arab nomads’ settlements are mainly involved in this conflict utilizing their power and breaking rules. Moreover, COVID 19 pandemic prevention measures that led to lockdown which affected all social aspects among different community sectors has pushed youth to loss their livelihoods in their communities and remained unemployed, this has contributed to reduce household’s livelihood insecurity and increase crimes among the communities in the area. Some youth and event students have travelled to Libya looking to find ways to Europe.Economically livelihood in targeted areas is divided into faming and livestock raising. Although the project area comprise with wide fertile lands with wide spaces farmers are unable to produce crops due to lack of capacities and depend on traditional means to produce crops and vegetables. Furthermore, due to weak rule of law farmer are unable to harvest their crops even if managed to farm and produce as pastoralist’s youth use their power to destruct crops of farmers. In addition, the last recent government regulations in 2017 to stop the movement of the vehicles without flags, will have negative impact on the youth employment as well as household livelihood. This process is always one of the main trigger of many conflicts in Eish Barra admin unit, and this issue easily be avoided if some sort of trust is built within the community.

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| **TABLE 1: Conflict Analysis** |
| Locality | Communities/Villages | Identified Conflicts |  Summary of Analysis  |
| Root Causes | Triggers | Actors |
| Geneina |  Eish Bara (Mara Jeribi, JackJagei, Eish Bara) | Conflict over use of land for grazing, settling and farming between pastoralists namly(Mahria, Awlad Zaid, and Awlad Tako) and farmers  | The conflict regularly raise during the rainy season particularly crops harvest period where pastoralists look grazing lands for their livestock. In addition to that farmers are not accessing their farming lands as they used by nomads. | Destruction of unharvested cropsSettlement over farming lands | Animal herders (youth, and herd mens from the arab tribes), farmers (massalit tribe), Community leaders from both (Omddas, Ameer and sheikhs) and police are usually involved. |
| Conflict over accessibility of animal water resources | Due to lack of water sources in pastures areas, animal herders approach water sources near to the winter season farms alongside of wadi Asonga that belongs to resident communities. | Use of Un-demarcated routes to access water sources in the Wadi | Animal herders, farmers, Local police,Community leaders (Omdas, Ameer and sheikhs) |
| Increased crimes which lead to tribal conflict e.g. (in 2019 Omda killed in Gelow road demarcation unknown perpetrator) nomads immediately attacked villagers accusing them for this crime. Farmers displace to Geneina. | Lack of income generation opportunities with presence of small arms among nomad youth and weakened rule of law is main cause for these types of crimes. | Regular banditry (robbery, looting for small traders during the movement in market days (Gelow markets) | Youth from Arab nomads, traders, police and villagers are always involved in the conflict. |
| Geneina | Tendelti (Gelow, Banjadeed and Beer Khadija) | Thefts of properties and crimes (several theft cases were reported in the project area in Gelow for instance Horses Kamels and Money killed three members of the commnkuty,  | High unemployment among youth and women; due to lack of income generation activities, women works as local alcohol makers to secure family livelihoods. While unemployed youth and other criminals are main customers for alcohol makers. | Youth commit crimes  | Youth and vulnerable women alcohol makers are allegedly accused for committing criminality.  |
| Conflict between farmers and pastoralists over grazing (farm destruction)  | Weak farm protection structures and rule of law.Herders prefer to graze their animals over crops looking rich fodder believing that productivity of animal will improve when fed crops. | Grazing animals over unharvested crops from villagers’ farms. | Animal herders, farmers, police and community leaders. |
| Geneina | Geneina (Regil Elkubri, Adar and Kurti) | Land occupation (farming lands are used by nomads for settlement, grazing over farming lands and crimes, thefts and child labor) | Lack of income generation opportunities Poor awareness on values with proliferation of arms in the community Limited income opportunities force women and children to engage hard works. E.g bricks making, firewood making, begging and homelessness.While youth involve in wining, drugs abuse and commit crimes | Fear to meet individual and family needs. Looking for shortest ways of income e.g (animal theft). | Women, youth and children and admin unit authorities area mainly involved in this issue. |
| Land occupation (farming lands are used by nomads grazing and farming during rainy season) | Power imbalance and displacement of original communities as a result of the conflict. Animal herders use their power to deny access farming lands that previously owned by farmers.  | Use of others land and no CBRMs to resolve land dispute issues. | Farmers and pastoralists and community leaders and local authorities. |

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| 1. Relevance: Conflict Resolution Mechanisms and Access to Rule of Law
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| *ANSWER HERE:*Historically the area belongs to Massalit tribe and under it is native administration. The highest leader in the domestic system is Fursha who leads at least 4 Omdas, and every one of them responsible for specific Hakora (domestically land is divided to small scales for Massalit tribe sub-clan). These domestic leaders were responsible to governing their communities and solving disputes within and outside the tribes. Due to conflict their role is diminished as most of communities displaced to Geneina town. Following the return of some communities to their original villages, they found some Arab pastoralists groups settled and used farmers’ lands for farming and grazing purposes, constituting as main conflict between farmers and pastoralist. Most of senior native administration leaders (Fursha& Omda and Ameer) are living in Geneina; only representatives are having presence to stabilize the situations when tense.

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| TABLE 2: Survey of Conflict Resolution Mechanisms in Target Villages |  |
| Locality | Village/community | Description of Local Conflict Resolution Mechanisms and degree of functionality | Access to Courts and/or Rule of Law  | Identified Gaps in local conflict resolution |
| Geneina | Eish Bara | The current conflict resolution mechanism is not formally existing, but only native administration leaders including Sheikhs, Omdas and Amirs meet to handle issues based on need. However, in previous conflict community leaders were not capable enough to deal with the incident leading families to displace to Chad and Geneina town. Youth and women are not involved even in the infrequent reconciliation sessions. | There is police post in Eish Bara village which is only the government security and rule of apparatus, however, in presence of proliferation of arms particularly by Arab youth, police are not able to perform their assigned works in fulfill way. | There is need to form community reconciliation committee from both residents and pastoralist with involvement of some local government authorities who have active role and responsibilities in reconciliation and conflict prevention. |
| Geneina | Tendelti | There is some sort of structured peaceful co-existence committee with weak representation from some Arab living around Gelow and Ban Gadeed. No women taking part in this committee. | There are courts in Geneina town but are accessible due to high prices of local transports for locals to follow up their cases particularly during volatile periods particularly during the rainy season and harvest periods.There is police station in Gelow village, but it is not equipped well to do the function. | The previously formed committee need to be restructured with involvement of youth women and minorities.Technical capacity to be built to members of community peaceful co-existence committee. |
| Geneina | Geneina | In communitities of Regil Elkubri, Adar and Kurti, Sheikhs and Omdas are only the leaders for reconciliation and conflict prevention mechanisms, no women, youth or minorities are taking roles in the this regard. | Ccourts in ElGeneina are accessible but there is impossibility to summon perpetrators to the court as the tracing is need local efforts. | Peace and reconciliation committee need to be formed in the three areas. Including all community categories; religious leaders, youth, elders, women and native administration leaders. |

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| 1. Gender & Inclusion

How does your project promote inclusion of different groups (ethic, age, gender, economic, etc.)? What measures will you take to counter potential exclusion and to encourage inclusion throughout the project? |
| *ANSWER HERE:* As the impact of the conflict affected women, girls, boys, elders and men differently, the project will consider the different needs of these groups. SCO will enhance women participation in the community peace committees. Currently, women are not part of decision may affect the family livelihood or even their life, but women are part of the conflicts around farming, land disputes and water resources use, while the reconciliation decisions normally made by the men in the community reconciliation committees, as such, women should be included in the committees and considered their voice in any decision making. The community peace committees will be trained on gender. Under the output ( one & two) , the project will ensure that targeted peace committees involve members from all relevant ethnic groups, which may require bringing together two or more separate reconciliation committees to meet and discuss how to resolve community issues around land rights, usage and crop destruction as women are hugely engaged in faming activities.The output two of the project is only built on women’s and youth needs as direct beneficiaries; this comes based on the analysis of the overall community’ need of women in the peace building process. Output 3 is also given special consideration to women through the involvement of women, and youth minorities which is also gives a specific impact on women, who will be advantaged by the constitution of women and participate actively in decision making in reconciliation and conflict prevention processes. The establishment of started with the ongoing project is aimed at enhancing the capacities and the role of women in conflict mediation and settlement. SCO through this project intends to strengthen the institutional capacity of women committees by bringing at a higher level the issue of women’s involvement in peace building through the organization of workshops that will strengthen women positioning within the community. Women will also benefit from the distribution of raw materials for handicraft production / IGAs, while young girls will benefit of the planned vocational trainings. Both interventions are meant to enhance women’s livelihood and self-reliance as well as to strengthen dialogue and trust among them regardless of the community they belong to(nomad or residents). As SCO experience shows that resolving land issues will have very positive impact on women’s livelihoods as this enable family to access their lands and cultivate their farms as the main source of their family livelihood. Gender issue will also be considered in other project activities, including IGAs, agricultural extension/inputs, VSLAs etc... The different abilities and needs of women, youth and men will be considered in beneficiaries’ selection for project activities. Women, youth and men perceptions will be considered during M&E as backbone of project success. |
| C2 | **Results:** |
| 1. Results: Intervention, project strategy and methodology

How will your project address the peacebuilding gaps and triggers of conflict identified in Section C1 and lead to change? |
| *ANSWER HERE:* **Output one: Community-based conflict resolution and reconciliation mechanisms are in use and working effectively to resolve conflict.**(**1) Formation of 7 new Community-based Reconciliation mechanisms CBRAMs in 7 communities:** The project will target communities (Mara Jeribi, JackJagei, and surrounding villages under Eish Bara admin unit, (Gelow, Banjadeed and Beer Khadija) in Tendelti admin unit and (Regil Elkubri, Adar and Kurti in Geneina admin unit.Community peace and reconciliation mechanisms will be formed to promote conflict prevention and resolution within the 7 project communities. These committees are expected to play role of mediation for conflict resolution, prevention of conflict, and act as high community level reconciliation body. Women, youth and minorities will be considered in formation and restructuring of this committees. Due to patriarch nature of Darfur community, women in Eish Barra community are always marginalized in decision making process through formation of committee with some membership from women it will enable them to participate in issues concern their live.( Social Darfur culture) prevent girls and women to intervene when men are around in the meeting places(**2) Training of 7 community peace committees:**Intensive training workshops will be organized to increase the effectiveness of the community peace committees in the 7 communities, a total of 7 basic trainings will be organized in the project locations one in each; trainings will cover areas of concepts of conflict, conflict management, mediation techniques, do no harm, experience of local native administration and gender in peace. Discussions already done with Geneina University Center for Peace and Development Studies on possibilities of providing technical support to SCO as that one done in coordination with university of Zalingei In Golo Central Jebel Mara locality in 2019/ 2020. To organize such successful trainings. Arrangement and mobilization meetings will be held as well as additional coordination and TOR with peace center-Geneina University will be developed prior to the activity implementation. SCO has good experience in organizing and implementing peace building training; this was either through this DCPSF projects that implemented IN Golo and Jebel Moon. SCO or through under partnership with other projects consecutively.(4) Enhance social cohesion:3 social cohesion events will be organized in the project areas, these events to be targeting all community members. 1. Sports tournament: this activity will be organized in collaboration with ministry of communication and youth; it is worth to note that and by practical experience sports can contribute tremendously in creating bridges and restore trust within the communities. 1 sports event will be organized in the project locations; training materials (football sets) will be provided to the football teams, communities will be mobilized by youth leaders in collaboration with project team and locality authorities for the success of this social gathering event.
2. Peace conference at Eish Barra admin unit level:

A peace conference will be organized at administrative unit targeting community leaders, locality authorities and scholars from the area who are living in Geneina locality as well as areas adjacent to Geneina locality. The objective of peace conference is to pave ways create trust and restore confidence among the community members in Eish Barra admin units.1. Open cultural day:

Through the support of this project 2 open cultural days will be organized aiming to bring the differing community tribes in mass social interaction even (one of them in the occasion of international peacebuilding day) as mean for showing and sharing different arts and plays from the diverse communities. Drama show will be presented containing topics related to the peaceful coexistence and social harmonization. **Output two: Peace dividends for community interdependence and co-existence delivered**1. **Agric extension services for women groups:** As the area is rich with fertile lands the project intends to provide agricultural production (farming and ruminants restocking) means to women and youth to enable produce different winter season crops to enrich both local Markets as well contribute at state level. The project will target 4 women groups; each group will receive 10 heads of small ruminants. Fodder production means will be provided to women groups to produce and feed their animals from their local farms. In collaboration with Ministry of Animal Resources, the improved breeding will be used to produce high quality of small ruminants (goats).
2. **Youth Group farming:**

The project areas produce high amounts of cash crops including groundnuts and sesame. The project proposes to promote value chain of cash crops and increase productivity and localize the business at administrative unit. 45 youth (20 male and 25 female) will be engaged with this livelihood opportunity. This will help sustain youth groups to practice microfinancing among their groups’ members and further will increase interaction within the community as youth are the most community sectors involved in different conflicts. The project will encourage and support youth to farm rainy and dry season crops in groups including sesame, and groundnuts and watermelon besides other winter season varieties. The expected output of this initiative is to bring youth from different ethnic groups to work together and represent as best model of social cohesion in the community. 1. **Income generation activities for women:**

4 Women IGAs and Youth income generation initiatives will be established in the four communities; targeting 60 women from different villages including nomadic communities; mix of nomads and residents targeting 15 from each community to enhance social cohesion. To ensure social and economic interaction the project will bring women different social orientations (including their leaders Hakamats, sheikhas, teachers etc…) in IGAs initiatives that will help them generate some incomes. These groups will be linked with other microfinance institutions in the capital of the state in Geneina to their sustainability and continuation of their activities in the community.1. **Establish 4 Village Saving and Lending Associations VSLAs:**

To promote economic interaction the project will form, train, and equipped 4 VSLAs; trainings will be focused on small business management. Furthermore, to maximize loaning capacity of VSLAs additional financial support will be given to associations. This association SCO will link them with youth microfinance association at state level to enable them to enlarge their business. A five-day training will be provided to the members of these associations, where curriculum of VSLAs to be taught to all members of the four groups. Community mobilizers will be providing the support to different groups to perform the intended social cohesion and the economic interaction.**(5) Environmental and livelihood initiatives**: In coordination with state forest National Corporation (FNC) one Gum Arabic trees nursery with capacity of 50,000 seedlings production will be established Aish Bara community. The project will produce, distribute and plant 50,000 Gum Arabic seedlings in farms and farming borders. This initiative will contribute effectively in environment conservation and future income generation opportunity. Part of seedlings that planned to produce will be used to plant alongside the migratory routes. 1. **Demarcation of 20 km secondary migratory routes:**

Secondary migratory routes (resting sides or water sources) in the project areas are not demarcated, thus the animal movement in the project alongside the valley where animal water from is not organized when sources of water in pasture lands dry. This project will demarcate two passages with total length of 20km from Rahad Tori moving throughout Rejil Elkubri will be cleared and demarcated. Ministry of production department of Animal Resources, local authorities and community leaders and representatives of farmers and pastoralists will be involved in the process.1. **Rehabilitate Six handpumps to improve securely accessible safe drinking water sources:**

Six broken hand pumps to be rehabilitated in five villages including 3 in Eish Bara, 1 in Kurti and 1 in Rejil Elkubri and 1in Gelow. These water sources are overused by both pastoralists and residents. Furthermore, HP technicians will be trained and equipped with HP maintenance toolkits. The previously water user committees supported by other organizations will revitalized to effectively manage the rehabilitated water sources. **(7) Construction of market 2 shelters in Kurti:** Kurti market constitutes as one of the important peace connectors in the admin unit having shared the local commodities among the local populations. It will be given the priority of improving shelter of the market with semi-permanent materials that could provide convenient shades to the local traders. The market shelter will also be distributed to women groups who are benefiting from the project support that representing different ethnic groups. A market committee representing women alongside with men will be formed to oversee the market activities.**Output three: Women´s organizations, including those representing pastoralist women, empowered to meaningfully participate in local and State-level peacebuilding platforms.**1. **Support 3 women CSOs existing in Geneina locality**

Three women organizations to be identified and supported to strengthen their capacities; one from each administrative unit Geneina, Tendelti and Aish Bara. These currently there are Village Saving and Lending Associations VSLAs are present in some of communities however, there are also inactive grass-root women bodies (women Nafir groups, Hakkam groups etc…) will be explored their abilities so as to support them to contribute in peacebuilding efforts. All the three women organizations are to be engaged in organizing the peace open days and 16 days of activism that promotes social cohesion at community level as well as sharing sprit of bonding within the communities.Training of women organizations’ leadership will be organized and one of the leading technical bodies or women activists will be identified to provide technical facilitation. The UNDP peacebuilding manual among other gender manuals will be used to prepare technical notes for training workshop.1. **Construction women house in two communities:**

To ensure social and sustainability of women organizations supporting communities in building peace, two women centers/houses will be constructed; one in Gelow and one in Eish Bara. This center will be used for multi-purposes, ranging women development center to different social purposes.IGAs beneficiaries from women will be given opportunity to utilize these centers to produce their materials for local markets and in Geneina town.

|  |
| --- |
| **TABLE 3: Summary of planned interventions** |
| **Communities** | **PEACEBUILDING GAPS** | **PLANNED INTERVENTIONS** | **Female** | **Male** |
| **Adult** | **Youth** | **Adult** | **Youth** |
| Eish Bara | * No active conflict resolution mechanisms in place to prevent and Lack of livelihood opportunities
* Lack of natural resources mechanisms; farm destruction and migratory routes management.
* Land occupation (farming lands are used by nomads grazing and farming during rainy season)
* management, migratory routes and farm protection was not managed conflicts in community
 | * Formation of community peace committees
* Establishment of livelihood opportunities for youth (male and female) and women
* Farm protection committee
* Demarcation of secondary migratory route
* Production and distribution of tree seedling
 | 4300 | 4600 | 5030 | 3170 |
| Tendalti | * Weak conflict resolution mechanisms to prevent and manage conflicts in community Lack of proper natural resource management mechanism to support water management, migratory routes and farm protection
* Access to animal water sources due to lack of migratory routes alongside the wadi
* Insufficient livelihood opportunities with inaccessibility of farming lands by farmers leading women to expose difficulties in securing their livelihoods while youth from nomad to commit some crimes.
 | * Solve and prevent conflicts through forming and capacity building of community peace committee
* Farm protection committee is functioning.
* Creation of livelihood opportunities for youth and women involving both from nomads and farmers.
* Tree seedling distribution
* Rehabilitate 6 handpumps for safe drinking water sources
 | 1310 | 1250 | 1660 | 12056 |
| Geneina | * Insufficient Water resource for Human and animal creating competition over accessing water resources and leading to conflict at farm lands
* Insufficient livelihood opportunities with inaccessibility of farming lands by farmers leading women to expose difficulties in securing their livelihoods while youth from nomad to commit some crimes.
* Lack of proper conflict resolution and natural resource management mechanism to support water
 | * Demarcation of secondary migratory routes to enable access animal water sources
* Create livelihood opportunities for youth and women involving both from nomads and farmers.
* Form new community peace committee in the area with full presentation of different groups.
* Production and distribution of tree seedling
 | 2300 | 1280 | 2720 | 2220 |
| **Total** |  |  | **7910** | **7130** | **9410** | **17446** |

 |
| 1. Results: Innovation

In what ways is your project innovative? |
| *ANSWER HERE:* This project is trying to link output one and output three through two initiatives in one activity, as government is planning to implement some initiatives to promote Gum Arabic production e.g green belt; SCO project is planning to contribute in enhancing longer term livelihood activities through production and distribution of gum Arabic trees to the farming communities. Thus, the project will promote Gum Arabic production and environmental conservation initiatives in West Darfur.In the other hand the project beneficiaries involved in small ruminants, SCO intending to collaborate with ministry of animal resources to introduce the improved types of ruminants to increase the productivity. Furthermore, the project will support the beneficiaries with appropriate fodder production means to make the fodder available and keep animal at home to avoid any theft and starvation. These means include water pumps, fodder seeds, and containers. In addition to these all women groups will be trained on dry season farming technologies to produce the animal fodder throughout the dry season.The project is also trying to pilot implementation of mini dams for small herds in pasture areas to prevent destruction early harvesting seasons.SCO will staff will introduce new mobile phone technologies e.g GRASP, and KOBO toolbox in collecting and analyzing the two community perception surveys as well as monitoring data to obtain high quality findings to better direct future changes. |
| 1. Results: Monitoring and Evaluation

How will you measure change in your project? What are your plans to monitor and evaluate your project? |
| *ANSWER HERE:* Under overall responsibility of program manager there are 5 program staff will be fully dedicated to this project including one project coordinator (background and experience on peacebuilding), three community mobilizers (livelihood and social services) and one project officer livelihoods experience. The PM has the overall responsibility over the project implementation and its technical inputs; he will have direct supervision of the staff of the project. He with be having frequent visits to the field with beneficiary communities and to be in direct contact with the project staff and will be reporting directly to both board resources officer and executive director. The project coordinator will be reporting directly to the program manager which his responsibility is to manage and coordinate day to day activities that carried out by field staff. Field staff categorized in the following:Project officer-peacebuilding & livelihoods: will be responsible for day to day project activities implementation and oversee staff at field level ( three community mobilizer). His/her background will be social science with experience on peace building and/or humanitarian field. He will also be undertaking monitoring and evaluation tasks of the project, this include not limited to, developing M&E plan, implementation of M&E strategies, conduct regular monitoring field visits, develop monitoring and data collection tools for use of daily follow up by community trainers. Furthermore, develop community compliance feedback mechanisms and organize quarterly review meetings. One (1) community trainer (a female) her Three community mobilizers who are from the project targeted communities with backgrounds on rural development/agriculture, economic with good field experience, will assist in project execution, mobilize communities, assessments, participate on beneficiaries’ identification for different trainings and workshops; they will be in touch with all community participation process in the project sites. They are responsible in following up the implementation of trainings and workshops, IGAs and vocational trainings. Furthermore, community will facilitate monitoring and evaluation functions as well as provides reports on monthly basis on project progress, and will report any challenges and suggestions to the project officer. Admin and finance officer will be partially responsible in providing all project finance. S/he will be supported with finance and admin assistant whose responsibility is to provide project accountability, prepare payments, financial statements, audit and monitor the financial system to ensure that the organizational financial policy is adhered. One (1) field logistician will be facilitating all field logistics needed for this project.Throughout the project implementation, each team submits a weekly plan to the project coordinator, who approves the movements or suggests alternative locations/activities based on project objectives, according to the monthly work plan prepared by project coordinator and approved by the program manager. The project coordinator submits monthly reports to the program manager on the activities of each team as well as a monthly field log which records of each field movement and activities accomplished during the visits.Community –led M&E is the key of sustainable project performance. SCO will utilize its learned approaches from its partners to monitor and evaluate project activities ensuring that accountability for quality results to donors and beneficiaries and learning throughout the project cycle. SCO will use experience gained from its previous peacebuilding projects SGPM, planning and data gathering forms, report templates and community complains feedback mechanism, communication and reporting plan. The data collection tools should be capturing all gender segregated information which will be used to update DCPSF outputs indicators that doesn’t need evaluation from the implementation sites on monthly and quarterly basis. In relation to the above SCO will work closely to do the following:Project monitoring team will establish community peace groups to follow up the implementation of project activities at community level. The chairmen in an area would form the monitoring teams for the activities achievements or their absence. All beneficiaries’ concerns on the implementation will be taken in to account to address as per the project plan.Monitoring in public meetings will also be given attention as there are some important issues are raised sometimes; SCO act as observer for some of the community meeting would be invited to some SCO field staff, our role is also to encourage women and other vulnerable groups to raise their voice. This mechanism will help SCO understand better the community perceptions on the implemented projects.To assess the set goals against project progress in the field, midway through the project an internal mid-term evaluation will be conducted to assess the progress of the projects towards achieving its outcomes and also provide strategic direction in case adjustments are needed. At the end of the project, an independent final evaluation will be undertaken to assess the final outcomes and impact. As a minimum, the TOR for the evaluation will include an assessment of the relevance of the project, impact, effectiveness, efficiency (value for money), and equity and accessibility for beneficiaries SCO will conduct baseline survey to identify the status of each situation to use it to report against the progress.To ensure the budget lines are being full filled, financial monitoring will be organized by SCO executive board treasurer compliance of all project expenditures on monthly basis. SCO will also create good relationship with government civil peace team e.g police and administration authorities and line ministries to verify trends of conflict as well as to seek government perception in the intervention. This will be through the joint visits to the project location and bilateral meetings both at field and Geneina. |
| 1. Results: Sustainability
 |
| *ANSWER HERE:*To promote sustainability SCO intending to implement project activities that identified through the context analysis with full participation of the community. The gathered information during the conflict analysis is the base for the selection of activities for the project. SCO in all its interventions believe that communities participation and capacity building of of local beneficiary communities is vital. Thus community peace committees’ training is the corner stone for the sustainability of this project; furthermore, SCO will encourage communities to contribute in all construction works in order to enhance project ownership. The different committees will be provided with necessary trainings on conflict management, moreover, they will be linked with some technical bodies particularly University of Geneina Centre for Peace and Development Studies to ensure continuity of receiving technical support. These committees will be linked with locality administration to enable them have formal recognition as native administration body in Eish Barra admin unit. Politically, the Fursha of Eish Barra in collaboration with admin unit formed higher crop protection committee but this committee is not functioning well as required, as most of members of this committee are settling within the town and no any support show towards local level.For longer term livelihood support, SCO will establish a community nursery to produce and distribute Gum Arabic trees to women farmers; this activity will substitute destructed forests.For longer term operation of environmental initiative SCO will involve state Forest National Corporation (FNC) in all process of establishment of nursery and production of acacia trees throughout the project lifespan while the nursery to be handed over to forest authorities at state level. SCO experience in the past projects showed that 100% nurseries of managed that by the communities were failed to sustain; and required addition efforts to re-hand over to government.Leaders of the formed VSLAs will be trained to lead the continuation of loaning process among the associations’ members and look opportunities for involving additional groups for sustainability. Water management committees to be trained, tariff system will be introduced to ensure sustainability. |
| C3 | **Organizational Positioning:** |
|  | 1. What experience does your organization have in implementing peacebuilding projects or initiatives in Darfur?
 |
|  | *ANSWER HERE:* Through implementation of its previous peace building projects SCO enriched the technical capacity to its staff and local volunteers. All SCO peacebuilding projects’ staff received different trainings on peacebuilding aspects; including, conflict mitigation, do no harm principles, monitoring & evaluation of peace building projects activities and reports writing.Through the partnership with UNDP/UNAMID SCO staff involved in implementation of two peace building projects in Jebel Moon , locality in Wes Darfur enriching their field technical capacities and Golo peace building project in Central Jebel Mara. SCO also implemetned 4 food security/food for work projects funded by WFP in Jabal moon, Sirba and Krenik localities, all these projects were in rural areas and were contained gender and environment components.SCO during these projects mainly targeted women and other vulnerable groups aiming to support and empower women in project areas. In the past projects, seven SCO personnel were dedicated to successful implementation of peace building activities. These staff include:SCO program manager who is responsible overall project planning, implementation, M&E, reporting, coordinate project activities with stakeholders, liaise/ mobilize resources and facilitate all the necessary needs for project execution to meet the intended specification.One project coordinator who oversee project activities in field in regular basis, with the responsibilities of supervision, monitoring of the project workers, oversee and conduct community mobilization and attend project coordination meetings. The finance manager will partially be responsible for providing project accountability, prepare payments, financial statements, audit and monitor the financial system to ensure that the organizational financial policy is adhered.Two field officers (peace building and M&E), one communtiy trainer and one community mobilizer engaged in daily project activities execution, mobilize community, conduct need assessment, participate on beneficiaries’ identification and organizing different trainings under supervision of project coordinator.Through close mentoringship of Catholic Relief Services (CRS) during implementation of SGPM project SCO managed to develop different materials including procurement policy as well as all procurement formats inline with SGPM criteria. Monitoring and evaluation format were also developed during the project implementation course as well as field staff received technical trainings in this aspect. However, SCO will also depend outsourced technical facilitation to conduct some specialized training workshops; peace center-Geneina University will be the main technical body in implement techincal peace building trainings while Ministry of Agericulture and Ministy of Animal resources are main counterparts for this project and will highly contribute easing esxcution of activities related to their lines.Through this project SCO is intending to introduce and implement additional tools in particular in project monitoring and evaluation part; e.g use of mobile technologies to conduct monitoring and evaluation data collection from project communities. |
|  | 1. Technical capacity of your organization related to peacebuilding.
 |
|  | *ANSWER HERE:* Through implementation of its previous peace building projects SCO In Jebel moon in( 2016/2017 ) and Golo peace building projedt ( sustainable returns and peace building through durable solutions and rule of Law in central Jebel enriched the technical capacity to its staff and local volunteers. All SCO peacebuilding projects’ staff received different trainings on peacebuilding aspects; including, conflict mitigation, do no harm principles, monitoring & evaluation of peace building projects activities and reports writing.Through the partnership with UNDP SCO staff involved in implementation of two peace building projects ( 2019/ 202 )in Golo locality in central Darfur enriching their field technical capacities. SCO also implemetned 3 food security/food for work projects funded by WFP in Jabal moon, Sirba and Krenik localities, all these projects were in rural areas and were contained gender and environment components. SCO during these projects mainly targeted women and other vulnerable groups aiming to support and empower women in project areas. In the past projects, SCO personnel were dedicated to successful implementation of peace building activities. These staff include:SCO program manager who is responsible overall project planning, implementation, M&E, reporting, coordinate project activities with stakeholders, liaise/ mobilize resources and facilitate all the necessary needs for project execution to meet the intended specification.One project coordinator who oversee project activities in field in regular basis, with the responsibilities of supervision, monitoring of the project workers, oversee and conduct community mobilization and attend project coordination meetings. The finance manager will partially be responsible for providing project accountability, prepare payments, financial statements, audit and monitor the financial system to ensure that the organizational financial policy is adhered.Two field officers (peace building and M&E), one communtiy trainer and one community mobilizer engaged in daily project activities execution, mobilize community, conduct need assessment, participate on beneficiaries’ identification and organizing different trainings under supervision of project coordinator.Through close mentoringship of Catholic Relief Services (CRS) during implementation of SGPM project sco managed to develop different materials including procurement policy as well as all procurement formats inline with SGPM criteria. Monitoring and evaluation format were also developed during the project implementation course as well as field staff received technical trainings in this aspect. However,sco will also depend outsourced technical facilitation to conduct some specialized training workshops; peace center-Geneina University will be the main technical body in implement techincal peace building trainings while Ministry of Agericulture and Ministy of Animal resources are main counterparts for this project and will highly contribute easing esxcution of activities related to their lines.Through this project SCO is intending to introduce and implement additional tools in particular in project monitoring and evaluation part; e.g use of mobile technologies to conduct monitoring and evaluation data collection from project communities. |
| C4 | **Value for Money**  |
| 1. Describe how Value for Money has been considered in developing the project.
 |
| *ANSWER HERE:* SCO believe that proper and responsible funds utilization and management will maximize the impact of all funding to improve people’s lives, therefore, SCO understands the main cost drivers of it, SCO will fully demonstrate efficiency and cost effectiveness in the activities implementation. SCO has very good working experiences in projects aimed to build trust and peace among communities of West / CD Dafur. SCO will mobilize the communities to participate and contribute with the local materials and resources, particularly in the market and community services rehabilitation to reduce the cost and upgrade the community ownership for the project results. Economically, SCO will use the apporach that contribute direcly impact on the sustainability of the intervention, reduces costs of materials and contributes as well to recover and boost the rural markets cycles. For example, all project procurements will be done in Geneina, but the local inputs and labours will consider taking from the project locations where appropriate. SCOfinancial policy and any guidance would be shared by donor will be adhered.In term of efficiency, finance unit will strict on what is planned/forcasted to achieve the intended project deliverables this will help SCO to avoid any unnecessary allocation revision requests which normally affect timely implemetation of project activities. Procurement process will be inline with the SCO polices as well as any other guidance might be directed by DCPSF; this is to ensure receive the high quality of services from the contractors and all procurement processes will take pace in high competative way. Planning of project activities starting from bidding, delivery of supplies and up to the distribution of inputs to the intended beneficiaries will be scheduled timely to avoid delays and prevent price inflation.For effectiveness of project implementation, the project clearly identified the percentages of each budget line. SCO will follow strictly its financial and procurement policies and regulations to ensure effectiveness in spending project fund. Purchasing materials will undertake in very frank and open way to reduce potential conflict of interest and the process subjected to a committee follow up and approval to ensure the quality and cost effectiveness are measured properly. Furthermore, SCO will use only national staff and consultants to minimize risks of any under-estimation if occurs.The project deliverables will reach all community sector, women, men, youth (male and female), and old people as per in the project strategy and methodology in section C2 above. |

TABLE 4: DCPSF RISK LOG

NAME OF ORGANIZATION: **Siyaj Charity Organization For Rural Development (SCO)**

| **#** | **Description** | **Type of Risks and Brief** | **Likelihood of Risk** | **Impact on Project** | **Countermeasures / Contingencies** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Enter a brief description of the risk | EnvironmentalFinancialOperational OrganizationalPoliticalOther  | Describe the Likelihood of this risk occurring. | Describe the potential effect on the project if this risk were to occur | * What actions have been taken/will be taken to counter this risk?
 |
| 1 | Armed clashes: Inter-tribal, pastoralist’s vs crop farmers, and banditry. As UNAMID reduces its mandate, a gap of monitoring the security situation might be reduced. | Operational | Although the relative improvement of security situation, but this type of threat remains. Sporadic clashes between tribes often occur especially beginning of rainy season. | This will result on loss of life, injuries, loss of property, suspension of project activities and displacement | * Well coordination with local security authorities to minimize risks potential towards project’s staff.
* Project coordinator should put plan security situation observation for smooth movements.
* Timely intervention and have communication and relations with community resolution mechanisms to reduce incidence of tribal armed conflict
* Transparency, impartiality and accountability in implementation of project, and use of community informants on security situation.
* Suspend project activities if the security situation demands until it is safe to continue with project activities.
 |
| 2 | Economical risks: Inflation or increase in prices | Financial  | Prices of most of materials/commodities have been dramatically changed during 2016 and continued up to the second half of 2017. | this may impact project outputs especially where commodities are procured in different prices than planned fore. | * Procurement will be done at the inception of the project
* Monitor changes of markets prices continuously
* Avoid any delays of project activities
 |
| 3 | Civil unrest and demonstrations | Operational | Several civil unrests and demonstrations were organized during 2016 in Geneina town; recurrence is expected. | SCO implementing activities from Geneina there is possibility to affect the accessorily of project locations leading to suspension of activities. | * Monitor the situation closely,
 |
| 4 |  |  |  |  |  |

TABLE 5: List of Previous Projects

NAME OF ORGANIZATION: **Siyaj Charity Organization For Rural Development ( SCO)**

|  |
| --- |
| **Organizational Track Record in Implementing Projects of Similar Nature in Darfur (Peacebuilding/Social Cohesion/Reconciliation)** |
| **#** | **Name of Project** | **Source of Funding** | **Amount of Funding** | **Start and End Dates** | **Number of Months Duration** | **Scope of Project (please highlight the peacebuilding aspects of the project)** |
|  | **Community economy’s recovery and peace building**  | UNPD/WD  | 5,927USD | 1 March 2016 t0 30 Apr 2017 | 14Months | The project benefit approximately 300HHS Households, from 6 areas of Arafa, Hijilija, Armo Alona, Khibishat , Brika( gum Arabic production Associating . these 6 GAPG increased to become (25) GumArabic Associations groups in Jebel Moon Area. Um draba, Goz Banat Almalam nomadic settlements of Mohammed Atya and adam Abduelrasul beneficiaries are categorized into four groups as follows 1. 180 HHs of IDPs which consist 75% of the total targeted project beneficiaries
2. 15 HHs of Host farming communities that consists 15% of the total project beneficiaries.
3. 5 HHs of host pastoralist communities this group constitutes 5% of the intended project beneficiaries.
4. 248 HHs of nomadic communities who settled arround the project selected area, this group of project beneficiaries constitute 19% of the total project beneficiaries.

The project was implemented to achieve three results and was successfull: 1. Women gain skills for playing a leadership role in their communities, socially and economically.
2. Youth gain skills for playing a leadership role in conflict management at the community level.
3. Improved synergy between traditional and modern mechanisms is supported
 |
|  | Improve Peaceful Co-existence Through Provision of Sustainable return and peace building through durable solutions and rule law in Golo central Jebel Mara locality of Central Darfur.  | SGPM ll  | 127,285.5 USD.  | 1 May 2019 to31 st Aug 2020  | 18 Months | This project aimed to contribute to community stabilization while restoring trust, peaceful coexistence and confidence between communities, and paving the way towards development in (Ausajaying,Dabanira, Taringa, Jebel Sumen, Kurmol, Kiling, three sam, Koroon, Durgo ,Jorow , Eldar elbieda, Somonga, SunoSuno, Saga dir in Golo central Jebel Mara locality Locality of C/ Darfur. Humanitarian and development programming services as a platform for building peaceful coexistence in Darfur's communities. Intermediate Results: Communities work with providers of humanitarian support and services to improve access to water facilities. All residents of villages work together toward developing peaceful coexistence. Out puts: Reduced conflict and strife between nomads and farmers through increased water availability to the two groups of farmers and herders. Effective conflict resolution skills enhanced through creation and capacity building of Water Management Committees on peace building and conflict resolution Inter-community crop/water resources protection committees in place to oversee that farmer's crops and water sources are protected and any violations are duly handled. $494,484 Communities receive skills and guidance |
|  | Sustainable return and peace building through durable solutions and Rule of law in Golo cebtral Jebel Mara | DCPSF  | 125,081.USD | 1st June 2020  | 31st Aud2020 | The project is funded to UDP and SCO involved as local partner. **Construction of livestock water points and two vet centers :** this project aim of improving pastoralist communities’ access to water for their livestock and further reducing conflicts over natural resources, SCO construct one water station (1) water schemes in Somonga , SunoSuno, Saga dir nomads settling in Golo central Jebel Mara locality of Central Darfur,  |
|  |