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| Organization Information |
|  |  This application is for | [x] WINDOW 1 | [ ] WINDOW 2 |
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| A1 | Organization Name | Concern Worldwide |
| A2 | Nature of Organization (INGO, UN Agency, National NGO, IOM) | INGO |
| A3 | Organization Main Address (Sudan) | Khartoum East, Khartoum 2 Plot 25, Street 37, P.O. Box 12659 |
| A4 | Legal Status of Organization | Foreign Voluntary Organisation PR/F/NO:1002 |
| A5 | Registration Status of Organization in Sudan | Foreign Voluntary Organisation PR/F/NO:1002 |
| A6 | Year Established in Sudan | 1985 |
| A7 | Organization Website(if applicable) | www.concern.net |
| A8 | Have you previously delivered DCPSF project(s)? | [ ] NO [x] YES: If yes, please list date, title, location (state), budget 2014Promoting Sustainable Peace through Strengthening Community Resources Management and Improvement of Livelihoods in Kulbus and Jabel Moon localities. Total funding of $500,000  |
| A9 | Is this a consortium application? If yes, please list all agencies. | [x] NO [ ] YES: If yes, please list all consortium agencies. List all agencies in the consortium for this project |
| Contact Information  |
| A11 | Job Title/Position | Eva Sztacho – Programme Director |
| A12 | Phone | 0912168648 |
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| A14 | Country Director Name | A.K.M. Musha |
| A15 | Job Title/Position | Country Director  |
| A16 | Phone of Country Director | 0912158945 |
| A17 | E-mail or Country Director | musha.akm@concern.net |
| Organization Mission and Activities |
| A18 | Description of the Organization’s mission and activities |
| Concerns mission is to help people living in extreme poverty achieve major improvements in their lives which last and spread without ongoing support from Concern. To achieve this mission, we engage in long term development work, build resilience, respond to emergency situations, and seek to address the root causes of poverty through our development education and advocacy work. |
| 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 for All” Peacebuilding and Conflict Resolution Intervention in El Geneina and Sirba Localities, West Darfur State (PFA)  |
| B2 | Project Location - State | North Darfur [ ]  |  West Darfur [x]  | Central Darfur [ ]  |
|  |  | South Darfur [ ]  | East Darfur [ ]  |  |
| B3 | Project Location – Locality and community | Locality | El Geneina  | Admin unit(s); Village(s) | KerindingGokerArdamataAbuzarAdarRijil Kubri Alryad |
|  |  | Locality | Sirba | Admin unit(s); Village(s) | Sarf JidadSharakeenAbusroj Sirba town |
| B4 | Project Duration  | 24 |
| 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 | Concern West Darfur- Geneina town – Al Salam-Area A , Near Al Hijeer Mosque |
|  |  | When established? | 2004 | Number of Staff: | 68 |
| B6 | Estimated Project Budget in USD | 800,000 |
| B7 | National Partner(s) – Window 1 only  | Name | SAWA Sudan  |
|  |  | Registration  | 561213115 |
| 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 Project proposal |
| B9 | Executive Summary. Provide a concise executive summary of the project, including what specific results you intend to achieve. |
|  | This project proposes to build peace in the two conflict-stricken localities of Geneina and Sirba of West Darfur. Concern Worldwide will partner with SAWA Sudan to build local peace governance by ensuring communities in Geneina and Sirba can have confidence in the local and state level conflict resolution and reconciliation mechanisms. The project will work to achieve 3 outputs; 1) Community-based conflict resolution and reconciliation mechanisms are in use and effective, 2) Peace dividends for community interdependence and co-existence, and 3) Women´s organisations, empowered to participate in local and state-level peacebuilding platforms. A package of interventions including community mobilization, awareness raising, conflict mapping, training community leaders and other peace actors, and generally capacitating the CBRMs and their networks will be used to achieve the first output. The project will also bring diverse communities together around community owned and managed assets such as water systems, small business training and revolving funds, market places and, pastures. Finally, the programme will look to develop women organizations in Geneina and Sirba through in depth analysis and mapping of structural barriers to participation in peacebuilding, training of key community members, including men and strengthening and bringing wider exposure to two women organizations. An innovative Woman to Woman apprenticeship and mentoring programme will be introduced. |

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?  |
| There has been three levels of data collection and analysis supporting the findings of this proposal:1. Desk review from UN Agencies, state authorities, IOM and other reports on the ground
2. Context analysis conducted by the field team in El Geneina and Sirba localities through previous experiences (project implementation) and observations from the targeted localities
3. Focus group discussions with key informants in El Geneina and Sirba localities (community leaders, women groups, youth groups)

Concern Worldwide proposes the implementation of this project in El Geneina (8 villages) and Sirba Localities (4 villages) in West Darfur State. These localities were selected because of the significant ongoing conflict over natural resources (land, water source, market place) between pastoralist and farmers, conflict between various ethnic groups, cross-border conflict and influence with Chad. The inter-ethnic conflict that erupted between Arab ethnic groups and mainly African ethnic groups resulted in the displacement of 40,555 people from Krinding 1,2, and Al Sultan IDP settlements (source HAC 1 Jan 2020) to various other parts in El Geneina creating conflict between host community dwellers and the displaced population. This incident has significantly changed the socio-economic dynamic in El Geneina administrative unit, particularly in El Geneina town and nearby settlements. Displaced people who had been previously living in Krending, Bab Al Janan and Dar Al Salam districts in El Geneina city, were forced to move to temporary locations and faced significant prejudice and discrimination from local dwellers because of sharing limited land, water sources, and market places. In El Geneina administrative unit (EGN - AU) there has been historical prejudice and discrimination with *ethnic-based conflict* between IDPs, farmers and the local city dwellers from various ethnic groups that triggered the conflict in 2020 and deepened during the following months. The root cause of the conflict is *limited resources* between EGN local population (host community) displaced people, and local farmers1) disputes around water sources between displaced people from Krinding to Jabel district in EGN, and the local dwellers of Jabel, 2) conflict between farmers and the newly displaced people in seeking land for cultivation versus land occupation Worsening the conflict is the *inadequate management and distribution of these resources* by the native administration and local government. Local dwellers, farmers, pastoralist and IDPs have interests in using these resources although the IDPs and farmers have less rights, with limited legal support from the native administration to protect their interest. On top of the conflict, IDPs face food insecurity, lack of employment amongst women and youth, and a high risk of COVID-19 due to lack of adequate protection measures (water for handwashing). As a result, young male IDPs become disillusioned conduct criminal offenses against the host community population, particularly in El Gabal district, which is a project target area. Another trigger is the passing of pastoralists during the rainy season, which creates an additional burden on limited water sources, and available land. Climate change has affected the entire Darfur region, and grazing land has drastically reduced forcing nomads to move further away from their traditional migratory routes in seeking pasture and water. Lack of adequate communication and coordination between community leaders around the outskirts of EGN (particularly between Arab nomad groups, and African farmer groups) results in lack of trust and confidence in the conflict resolution system. In Sirba AU, particularly the catchment of Rijil Kubri, there is significant conflict over natural resources. Here the actors are mainly pastoralist/semi-pastoralist (Arab ethnic groups), and farmers (African ethnic groups) with an equal interest to use the land, water sources and local market, for their food security and livelihoods. During the assessment local key informants indicated some returnees as well as an additional burden on the local community. Similar to El Geneina, the conflict is rooted in inadequate communication, coordination and management of the available resources, at inter communal level. The lack of land reform and legal framework of land ownership in Sudan means the native administration mostly favors the stronger side - usually pastoralist groups with weapons. Due to climate change, the sub-migratory route along the wadi Kaja between EGN and Sirab has narrowed. Often the animals of pastoralists, cross through farmlands and clashes erupt between farmers resulting in disputes, fights, burning land and loss of life. There is a need to renew the old migratory route based on joint agreements between pastoralist and farmer communities to improve coexistence between them. On the outskirts of Sirba town there are existing high yielding water yards. However the local administration are reluctant to maintain them due to high usage by pastoralists that may attract more conflict between the local population. As a result there is no inter-community water management system in place. Sirba town also has other community resources, such as the local nutrition centre that Concern has supported in the past. This centre serves the entire locality, including the nearby Kondobe, and Rijil Kubri area. It has been observed that although there were malnutrition cases reported in all ethnic groups in the catchment around the center (particularly amongst semi-pastoralist) these women did not come to the center with their children, or left the nutrition program before recovery, due to prejudice and, discrimination by other local women attending the program from Sirba. There is a lack of coexistence between women from different ethnic groups and no interaction or dialogue. A similar observation can be made in the local market, that attracts all ethnic groups although they have limited interaction, and often the local market is used to disseminate rumors and negative information, that fuels conflict. In all 12 communities, there are existing reconciliation mechanisms. However there is no trust or confidence in this system. While the traditional authorities (sheiks, amirs and umdas) should play the role of “connectors” because they have the conflict mitigation tools in place (religious based peacebuilding tools e.g. suluh/rakuba), they have limited power, or interest to use it to settle conflicts amicably. This traditional conflict mitigation mechanism needs strong support, particularly for inter communal conflict resolution. The role of women in conflict. In all 12 communities, conflict has affected the most vulnerable women, elderly and young. They lost their entire households, and together with increased health risk (COVID-19), and economic hardship (inflation and price increase) has made women and children more vulnerable. There are many female-headed households, amongst the IDPs in El Geneina, and Sirba town, where the male left the family to seek employment opportunities in larger cities, and the illegal mining in rural Sirba. Women and children in these female-headed households are at a higher risk of SGBV. Women at particular risk are those living near the Chadian border, particularly on the outskirts of Sirba town, where the movement of armed groups is common. On the other hand, women are also part of the conflict and often divide communities over disputes at water sources, land sites and market places along ethnic lines. Markets places are an important “connector” that brings together all ethnic groups affected by the conflict. However, the current condition of the market places in both locations encourage more disputes between the groups. Lack of cooperation between vendors (often women), segregation setting by ethnic groups and prejudice between buyers oftentimes escalates to conflict. The current security situation in both localities is fragile, and it is an additional challenge on the existing ethnic based conflict. For example, the transitional government has appointed a new civilian governor for West Darfur who is currently setting up his management team. Opponents of this decision refused to recognize this governor, fueling disagreement along ethnic lines resulting in protests in EGN, and indicating mistrust in the current legal system. This is an important reason to strengthen the native administration system to build trust and confidence at community level, and to link this to the locality and state level legal system.

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| **TABLE 1: Conflict Analysis** |
| **Locality** | **Villages** | **Identified Conflicts** |  **Summary of Analysis**  |
| **Root Causes** | **Triggers** | Actors |
| Outskirt of EGN Town: El Jabel district EGN | Kerinding.Goker.Ardamata.Abuzar, Adar.Rijil Kubri Alryad. | Ethnic-based conflicts | * Stereotype cultural Historical differences/hatred
* Limited interaction between different communities.
* Absence of strong peace building structures.
* Weak law enforcement and conflict resolution mechanisms
* Stereotype cultural believes and negative practices,
* Prejudice against IDP groupsPerception of bias of government authorities,
* Lack of protection for IDPs
 | * Isolated criminal activities and ethnic killings and crimes,
* Disagreements and disputes involving people from different communities e.g. market stalls
* Perpetrators of crimes and killings not being brought to justice (e.g. from EGN conflict Arab tribesmen attacked and killed Massalid women and there was no action to bring the perpetrators to justice, therefore the Massalid tribesmen harassed Arab woman on the local market)
* Revenge killings.
* Ethnic incitement for political reasons
 | Arab and African ethnic groups |
| Conflict over limited resources (water, livelihoods and food security resources, market place) | * Inadequate resources.
* Lack of separate water points for livestock.
* Lack of land use plans,
* Lack of clear boundary demarcation,
* unclear land tenure system,
* lack of land use plans.
* weak law enforcement and dispute resolution mechanisms
 | * Movement of people & livestock from one place to another.
* Holding large herds of livestock.
* Droughts
* C-19 pandemic requires more water for human consumption (personal hygiene)
* Climate change and desertification (nomadic groups come close to the towns water sources at the targeted areas)
 | EGN dwellers and newly displaced IDP populations.perpetrator groups causing fighting |
| Criminal activity | * Lack of livelihood opportunities.
* Disillusioned youth over no future prospective,
* Absence of effective law enforcement
 | * Availability of small arms.
* Fighting in early Jan 2020 resulted mass displacement in the outskirt of EGN
 | IDP youth in many cases against females |
| Land conflict (over limited pasture) mainly between different pastoralist groups | * Lack of adequate coordination between native administration and pastoralist leaders/groups
* Lack of clear demarcation of migration routes (sub-routes) and related available water sources for animal use
 | * Climate change and desertification (nomadic groups come close to the towns water sources at the targeted areas)
 | 1. IDPs and host population and nomads (within EGN)

Pastoralist and host in the rural settlements  |
| Sirba Sirba Locality | Sharakeen, Sarf Jidad, Abusroj Sirba town | Presence of armed groups and related insecurity  | * Inadequate coordination between political groups and weak rule of law implementation in the region
 | Insecurity (fighting and conflict) resulted displacement of people in early 2020, some moved to rural communities near to Rijil Kubri and Kondobe  | Arm groups from Chad affiliated with Darfur XX Group Protracted IDPs moved from EGN to rural locations  |
| Conflict over natural resources (availability of water, pastor land, land for cultivation, food insecurity, market place) | * Limited availability of resources and weak native/local administration to manage these resources (water source, land use, food distribution building for the most vulnerable)
* Lack of clear communication between native leaders/administration over demarcation of sub-migratory route
* Limited coexistence due to lack of trust and confidence between inter communities
 | * Economic hardship (inflation) increase the level of vulnerability and more people in need for services and use of natural resources (land, water, food services)
* C-19 pandemic require more water for personal hygiene
* Climate change and desertification
 | Returnees, IDPs, local population, nomadshost communities and mobile pastoralists (over land and water and market use) |
| Ethnic based conflict over animal watering/grazing  | * Stereotype cultural believes and negative practices
* Lack of trust in the native peacebuilding system
 | * Limited resources (natural) as a result of climate change
* Political affiliation
* Inadequate function of the native administration
 | Between nomadic groups |

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| 1. Relevance: Conflict Resolution Mechanisms and Access to Rule of Law
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| In all targeted geographic locations, the native administrative system is functional within the ethnic groups through the village peace committees with the leadership of Sheik (at community level), Umda (inter-community level) and Amir (larger geographic locations). However, there is limited dialogue and inter-communal reconciliation between different ethnic groups. Also, there is limited diversity in these committees; the presence of women, youth and minority groups e.g. displaced people’s engagement in host community disputes is extremely limited or non-existing. The committee usually only meet when a dispute, fight or conflict is reported, rather than focussing on conflict prevention and peace building. In all the assessed locations there is no early warning and information system that would prevent conflicts escalating. For instance, the 2020 conflict in the outskirts of El Geneina, that resulted the displacement of 40,555 people could have been prevented if there was an effective early warning and information system in place. Conflicts often resolved with the involvement of financial reconciliation (blood money, reimbursement of damage etc.) that most vulnerable cannot afford leading to a non-rights-based decision-making, and resulting distrust in the existing system. There are also taboos such as GSBVs, domestic violence in the community and females and minorities are often the victims. Community committees often choice revenge, and fight if such violence happens between victim and perpetrator rather than reconcile and bring justice in a peaceful way. The majority of intra-communal disputes and conflicts are referred to the community-based peace committees (family disputes, disputes over using natural resources, thief etc.). Most of the inter-communal disputes (related to using of natural resources), or disputes, conflicts between different tribes and ethnic groups require dialogues or referral in higher level to locality/state rule of law system, however it has been only few cases reached this level. The current transitioning government is changing governance and justice system in State level that also creates an additional layer of uncertainty, and mistrust in the current legal system in place. Therefore the native administrative system should play a stronger role in peacebuilding process to solve issues in grassroots level. Lack of trust in both native and legal administrative system links to the limited peace governance and accountability: e.g. in Sirba town a malfunctioning water yard, assessed by the field team, demonstrates the limited accountability and management system in place that would give opportunity to increase access resources to mitigate conflict.

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| **TABLE 2: Survey of Conflict Resolution Mechanisms in Target Villages** |  |
| Locality | Village | Description of Local Conflict Resolution Mechanisms and degree of functionality | Access to Courts and/or Rule of Law  | Identified Gaps in local conflict resolution |
| **Outskirt of ENG Town: El Jabel sector**  | Kerinding. | * Native administration system with the leadership of sheik, umda, amir in community and inter-community level is existing however there is limited trust and confident in the peacebuilding system, that needs to be strengthened intra-community and inter-community level.
* Local peace governance e.g. managing the natural resources is not fully set up, or fractioned (e.g., there is no accountability of sustainable water management ). This needs improvement
 | * Access to courts in available in locality and state level, however there is gap in the referral system between the native administrative system (community level) to the locality/state level of legal system.
* Rule of law is accessible however there is no confidence (for the most vulnerable) in it in community level (women particularly have limited trust in male leaders)
* The transitioning government is working on legal reforms that creates uncertainty in state level legal system
 | * Engagement of religious leaders and adapting religious teaching in relation to gender inclusive conflict mitigation is lacking.
* Early warning and information sharing on conflict in inter-community level is lacking
* Improve trust and confidence in the native administrative system and rule of law needed, particularly for women
* Inter linkage (dialogue, coordination) between the different native administrative system (Arab tribes, African tribes)
 |
|  Goker. |
| Ardamata. |
| Abuzar,  |
| Adar. |
| Rijil Kubri  |
| **Geneina****Locality**  | Rijil Kubri |
| Adar |
| **Sirba locality** **4** | Sirba town |
| Sharakeen |
| Abusroj |
| Saref Jidad |
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| **Gender & Inclusion** How does your project address issues of participation of and engagement with women and youth and demonstrate gender equality in its activities, with clear methodology of how women and youth will be engaged in all aspects of the project and especially in peacebuilding and conflict resolution mechanisms as much as possible. Projects must disaggregate the beneficiaries to indicate male and female including vulnerable groups; youth, minorities and people with disability, |
| Women and youth are the most vulnerable in the local context, and have limited interaction in peacebuilding and conflict mitigation processes. The role of women in the social context of Darfur is limited to domestic responsibilities (baby care, home care) that exclude them to participate in community-level decision making, interaction with other women, analysis and reason situation, and contribute to the general life of the community. There is also a limited trust between women from different ethnic groups many times result to escalation of conflict. In the Arab ethnic groups (pastoralist), respected women have also a role to encourage men to fight for the interest of its own community and revenge for a loss of life (Hakama) turning females “dividers”, an source for security risk instead of “connectors”. All 12 targeted communities accept and live with gender barriers (negative impact of harmful practice) because it rooted in the local cultural heritage. Improving access to formal justice, confident in the local native administrative system has to be improved, with the involvement of the entire community and leadership. The proposed intervention will improve the peaceful coexistence between all community members (intra/inter community level) by involving women, in the decision making process: organize them in women groups that would empower them to learn new skills, with received resources, and linking them with the CBRM committee work through roving representation. It is also planned strengthen their self-confidence by giving them decisions making opportunities over community needs, and possible resources (mini-projects) The project also intends to establish/revitalize the codes of conduct using religious resources and raise awareness in the entire community about the SGBV, harmful practices, intimidation, and domestic violence. Similar to the women, youth, disillusioned over the lack of a positive future, and unemployment also fuels the conflict. Particularly in Sirba locality, many male youth join to rebel groups and contributes to the conflict. Female youth, particularly in rural El Geneina and Sirba localities in a result of early marriage and increasing domestic responsibilities, more and more isolated from the rest of the community, and increasingly vulnerable. Therefore it is planned to link young women with an and older and more experienced family mothers, young males with an older father, to provide coaching/mentoring on rights, roles and responsibilities, community engagement that would allow them to keep connected with the community, and improve trust and coexistence with the rest of the community. This linkage would also allow the youth to increase trust and confidence in the community-based peacebuilding system that would contribute to prevention of SGBV and related harmful practice. Young males also will be targeted, particularly in IDP locations in income generating activities that would give an alternative solution against recruitment and manipulation, that would result in self-confidence and respect in the community. The intervention targets 13,545 females in the 12 communities and its catchment population, 15,129 youth (4,313 M, 8,124 F), 8,205 IDPs (3,446 M, 4,759 F). Total 24,863 beneficiaries (13,545 M, 11,318 F) |
| 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?Below are few tips, however, for more details please refer to the annex xx DCPSF CfP ToR |
| **Project approach**: The needs assessments and gender barrier analysis conducted in the area revealed that most of the conflicts are caused by conflict over natural resources, conflicting livelihood opportunities and deep seated historical rivalries between communities and ethnical groups. The conflicts have led to displacement, destruction of property and destitution. Due to gender inequality, women are the most affected by conflicts as they carry the burden of providing for their families while access to services such as water, healthcare and markets is disrupted. Moreover, the women and youth are marginalized from decision-making structures and yet the outcomes of the decisions directly impact their lives and livelihoods. **The data collection was based on:** focus group discussions with community leaders, existing committee members, women group representatives, direct observation and lesson learnt information from other projects completed in the region. The project will adopt a community-based approach to promote peacebuilding and reduce both inter and intra community conflicts in 12 communities, in EGN and Sirba localities. The approach will entail addressing underlying causes and triggers of the conflicts through strengthening community structures to undertake peacebuilding, promotion community dialogues, provision of shared services, promotion of gender quality and supporting women’s organisation to take part in peace building and livelihood opportunities. The project will empower the communities through awareness, dialogue, training and facilitation to take a lead role in championing the project. The intervention will be supported by and linked with native administrative and legal structures at different levels of administration e.g. community, administrative area and locality. The project will also eliminate gender barriers across all activities and will empower women through improved decision making process, and involving them in the community-level peacebuilding process. **Targeted population:** the overall project will reach 24,863 beneficiaries (13,545 M, 11,318 F) of which IDPs – 8,205, Pastoralists- 5,450 and Host community (including farmers) = 11,208**Theory of change:** The project’s theory of change is closely links to DCPSF’s pathway flows: IF communities in El Geneina and Sirba Localities are empowered to access adequate, accountable and inclusive conflict resolution and reconciliation mechanisms that they trust at intra and inter community level, THEN conflict will be controlled and managed and will not escalate. The project will contribute to UNDAF outcome: By 2021, security and stabilization of communities affected by conflict are improved through utilization of effective conflict management mechanisms, peace dividends and support to peace infrastructures and durable solutions that augment peaceful coexistence and social cohesion (SDG 16).**Addressing the peacebuilding gaps**: The project will contribute to the overall framework results through well-designed and targeted activities that will lead to outputs 1, 2 and 3 to contribute to the UNDAF outcome. The intervention will be implemented in partnership with SAWA Sudan, a national partner that has been operating in West Darfur since 2010 with various successful project implementation. **Output 1: Community-based conflict resolution and reconciliation mechanisms are in use and working effectively to resolve conflict.**  Output 1 activities will address gaps related to the weak peace-building structures at the community (intra/inter community) will strengthen the trust and confidence in the native administrative system. **Project strategy:** Under this output, the project’s strategy is to increase the capacity of the targeted communities to resolve their community-based conflicts amicably. This will be done through the establishment/strengthening of the community-based organizational structures at different levels to promote peaceful coexistence among different communities and actors. Lack of/weak effective structures at different levels was identified as one of the factors that contribute to conflicts witnessed in targeted locations. **Project approach:** to work with the targeted communities to put in place/revitalize structures that promote grassroots level peace and coexistence through improved skills and knowledge to resolve disputes that usually arise. The structures will be established through participatory and inclusive processes that will ensure that they are representative, acquire adequate capacity and win the confidence of different ethnic groups, minorities, youth and women.**Methodology:** The methodology to be used in this activity will be direct mobilization of the community, needs assessments of the existing structures, conflict mitigation practices, and build on the existing structures and link these community-based structures with the existing legal, and administrative system in locality/state level. * 1. **Community mobilization in 12 communities (8 in Geneina and 4 in Sirba) with SAWA Sudan.** The mobilization will targeted to reach an estimated 24,863 persons. The project will reach out the communities in the 12 villages to support the project and pass critical messages that include; the purpose of the project, the results to be achieved, main activities, selection of beneficiaries, key activities and the roles and responsibilities of different actors.
	2. **Conduct 12 awareness raising sessions about the conflict and causes of conflic**t: SAWA Sudan will conduct awareness raising activities in the 12 communities. The awareness will include discussions on the common conflict, the main actors, the triggers, the impacts of conflicts on men, women, boys, girls and the youth and the possible solutions. The awareness raising session will also emphasize the code of conduct within the ethical group, and existing conflict resolutions mechanisms.
	3. **Detailed conflict mapping in 12 communities and identification of the root causes of the conflict with the participation of the entire communit**y (SAWA Sudan): A participatory conflict analysis exercise will be undertaken in the target area to further deepen the understanding of the root causes of the conflict and the possible solutions by all community members. Particularly, the exercise will assess the existing conflict resolutions mechanisms to identify their strengths, weaknesses, gaps and opportunities to develop them to play a more effective role. As much as possible, the project will avoid creating parallel structures and instead, work with the existing native administrative structure.
	4. **Training of 120 (M 70: F 50) community leaders and peace actors in conflict mitigation and resolution** (SAWA Sudan and Concern jointly):Key community leaders and peace actors from different conflicting communities will be selected and trained on peacebuilding, conflict resolution and peaceful coexistence, with existing legal administrative system, and how/when to access them. The joint training will act as a platform for different communities to come together and discuss how to mitigate conflicts and how to response/address the root causes of them. Community leaders will also be encourage to support women to take leadership positions on CBRMs and other community management bodies.
	5. **Establish/revitalize the 12 Conflict Resolution Committees (CBRMs) functions with a clear roadmap for sustainability (roles, responsibilities, yearly plan and early warning and information system in locality level):** In each of the communities, the project will facilitate the establishment of CBRMs such as committees and link them up with the relevant legal administrative system in locality/state level. These committees will have a membership of 12-15 people and be made up of a cross section of community members; including women, nomads, settled, returnee and IDPs. Each committee will represent a cluster of each of the targeted communities/villages. The membership of the CBRM will include men, women and the youth and they will be trained on leadership, conflict resolution, roles and responsibilities of different actors. The project will also support them to establish a roadmap with milestone indicators that the committee needs to achieve in order to be sustainable by the end of the project.

The CBRMs will also be encouraged and supported to conduct peacebuilding education. Besides, they will be encouraged to work through local health and nutrition centres, market places and other places where large numbers of people congregate. * 1. **Support the functioning of the Peace Committees:** One of the activities of the project will be to support the CBRM committee to develop an Early Warning and Information System (EWIS) that will enable them to take predict and prevent conflicts. This will be done through data collection, analysis and regular meetings to assess the situation. The committees will also build confidence in the communities so that information can be shared. The intervention will also support the role out of the roadmap for each community during the two years period, indicating clear milestones, linking with project indicators and the development of an early warning and information system between the 12 communities and their catchments to alarm any potential conflict and mitigate it before it escalates. This early warning and information system will also be linked to the locality/state level legal system so the CBRM can ask legal support, protection and rule of law intervention/referrals in times of need.

**Output 2: Peace dividends for community interdependence and co-existence delivered**Output 2 will address the gap in resources (both natural and infrastructural) and will improve the inclusive accountable management and peaceful sharing of these resources, that will increase interactions between members of different conflicting communities, reduce tension, overloading burden on population and livestock, leading to reduced conflict. **Project strategy:** under output 2, it is proposed to providepeace dividends to address the underlying causes of inter-communal tensions and conflicts in the selected administrative units. The selection of the interventions, “peace-projects” are common projects that bring different communities together and will foster cohesion and peaceful co-existence. The decision of specific siting of the these projects and the implementation modalities will involve beneficiaries from different communities and other relevant stakeholders. **Project approach:** A community-based group/committee approach will be used to implement activities under this project to bring different communities together and for long term sustainability. For instance, the water committees, the market committees and committee in charge of migratory routes will be mobilized and encouraged to meeting and discuss, coordinated and collaborate together. **Methodology:** The methodology used will be the direct implementation of the activities by Concern and its implementing partner through contracts according to both UNDPs requirements and the internal policies of the respective organization. Concern also will involve technical expertise to ensure meeting minimum development standards through the renovation and improvement of resources. **Activities:**  * 1. **Provision of water for humans and livestock (SAWA Sudan)**: The project will drill 3 boreholes (2 in Sharakeen village  and 1 Sarf Jidad village) and renovate two water yards, one in Sirba town and one in Abusroj village to provide water for human and animals through segregated water systems. As indicated in the conflict analysis table, it was established that scarcity of water is a major flashpoint for conflict, especially during the dry season. In most water points, people compete for the same water services thus leading to conflict with women withstanding the worst of this conflict, as they cannot access the water. With covid-19, the provision of water is even more pertinent because of the requirement to maintain hygiene through handwashing.
	2. **Establish/revitalize existing water user committees and integrate them in the CBRM functions with a sustainability plan (SAWA Sudan)**: To effectively manage the four water points that will be provided/renovated, four water committees will be established/revitalized in Sharakeen village, Sarf Jidad, Abusroj and Sirba town respectively, to manage the water resource. The water committees will work under the CBRM to ensure all water users (inter/intra community members) have the access to water in a peaceful way. Members of the water committees will be from different communities to promote integration and cohesion (IDPs, host community members, farmers and pastoralist, in Sirba returnees also will be part of the committee).
	3. **Establish/revitalize revolving fund**: To create an accountable water using system, with the support of the CBRM and the water user committees, a water charging system will be established/strengthened for each water source that has to be applied for the different households that use the water (farmers, nomads, IDPs etc.). Good practices from Concern’s previous work will be applied for setting up this system during the first year of the intervention. In the second year, the committees will mentoring and coaching the system to ensure it would be sustainable by the end of the second year.
	4. **Rehabilitation of 2 markets**: Geneina livestock market in Geneina Locality and Sirab town market in Sirba Locality will be rehabilitated through the provision of basic infrastructure such as stalls and will be allocated fairly to the different communities regardless of ethnic background and affiliation. While planning for rehabilitation of the markets, facilities that are used by women for business will also be included. The CBRM together with the local government authorities will also be involved in the allocation and management of the markets, so they will serve as a “connector” to bring ethnic groups together, rather than “divide”. It was observed that even in some markets, there is segregation of stalls according to different ethnic communities that this project intends to eliminate.
	5. **Demarcation of 2 migratory routes and the development rules and regulations on livestock movement:** One of the key causes of conflict is the uncontrolled movement of livestock into farm lands. Therefore, 2 migratory routes along Geneina, Kondobi towards Sirab covering a distance of 50 KM (both are sub-routes between El-Geneina and Sirba localities) will be demarcated with the joint agreement of all disputed groups. This will be a participatory process bringing together community leaders from different communities (farmers, pastoralists, IDPs) and the local government authorities (Pastoralist Association in EGN). The project will put signboards with clear information to the communities on the use of the migratory routes. Further, the peace committees will be supported to develop guidelines, rules and regulations on the movement of livestock and use of migratory routes.
	6. **500 households to develop pastures and promoting agro-forestry**: regeneration of pastures and promotion of agro-forestry trees (for wood fuel) will be used as a strategy to reduce pressure on grazing on crop residues that is a major cause of the conflict. Pasture seeds and seedlings of fodder trees will be distributed in a two times tranches over the two years program. The pasture seeds will be regenerate the pastures along the sub-migratory routes between El-Geneina and Sirba localities, keeping animals away from the farmlands that will eventually reduce the conflict between pastoralists and farmers. The trees will protect the farms against strong winds, provide fodder for small livestock such as goats and will tackle with the increasing deforestation. The trees will be integrated into the farming system for better management, as some of them have additional benefits such as fertilizing the farms.
	7. **Provide IGA support to 550 women and youth (M 200: F 350) to engage in small business:** One of the key drivers of the conflict identified is lack of livelihood opportunities for the youth. Women and youth will be identified, trained and provided with IGA kits in to engage small businesses to build their skills, confidence and self-dependency in community level. Preliminary market assessment, as part of the baseline assessment indicated the importance of improving small businesses as a way to food security and livelihoods development. Equally, amongst IDPs, farmers, returnees, and pastoralist small business development is one of the key to dialogue, interaction and inter-communal engagement. The preliminary market assessment indicated that pastoralist women would be interested in activities related to their livelihoods, while IDPs, particularly males would be interested in more innovative business such as telephone repair, internet services. (please find attached in Annex 1, Summary of brief market assessment result). Detailed market assessment will be conducted before IGA activities start, and will be closely link to the conflict mapping and peacebuilding opportunities together with market gaps and needs.

**Output 3: Women´s organisations, including those representing pastoralist women, empowered to meaningfully participate in local and State-level peacebuilding platforms.**The aim of this output to strengthen the role of women in the community as active and equal members and responsible decision makers including women both inter and intra community level (IDPs, host community members, nomads) leaving no females behind. **Project strategy:** under output 3, the project aims to increase the role of women’s organizations in peace building at different administrative levels, and through interaction with women from different ethnic groups strengthen inter and intra-community coexistence. **Project approach:** The approach will be to strengthen the capacity of women’s organisations so that they can effectively contribute to peacebuilding initiatives and act as promoters/connectors of peace. Moreover, this component of the project will empower the roles of females in the community that will be linked to economic opportunities and further interaction in locality and state level as well. **Methodology:** The main methods to be used include an understanding of the gender roles and norms, gender dynamics in the targeted area, related to the local culture, religious and social practices. The project component will facilitate the establishment of women’s organizations and enhance their capacity through training, cross-learning, mentorship, entrepreneurships and linkages with different government departments and other actors, so as to prepare them as peace promoters in their own environment. * 1. **In-depth participatory gender analysis in 12 villages:** To gain deeper insights into gender issues, in-depth gender analysis will be carried out in the 12 villages and their catchments by integrating it in the peacebuilding and conflict analysis. This exercise will bring together the entire community and will identify the main barriers that limit gender equality and ways of overcoming them. The role of this participatory exercise is to highlight various practices (cultural, taboos etc.) and the community should bring solution to the problem by involving all community members.
	2. **Community mapping on structural barriers that limit women and youth participation in community leadership and peacebuilding roles (GBV, gender inequality etc.).**

After the gender barrier analysis, 12 awareness-raising sessions will be held (1/community) in the 12 communities and its catchment population. The awareness will focus on the findings, recommendations provided by the community related the role of women and youth as actors in conflicts, and how they can contribute to conflict resolution and peace building, how women and girls are disproportionately affected and how everyone can works towards gender equality, inclusive decision-making and women empowerment. * 1. **Training of 120 (M 60: F 60) community members (key players**) members, Water user Committee members, women, girls etc.) on women participation in decision making, communication, women leadership, mediation and how to use effective and inclusive community-based structures to achieve peacebuilding and equality in intra and inter-community conflict mitigation and peace governance.

**3.4 Identify/Establish and strengthen Women Organisation’s at the Locality level:** Women’s organisation will be identified and supported to engage in peace building activities. In Sirba, common user services such as markets will give women the opportunity to gather , coordinate and govern the services, not only for the services but also as a hub for gathering, dialogue, and administrate community actions. They will be trained, mentored and linked with the native administrative committees (CBRM) around Sirba catchment communities, and their work will be linked with the Sirba locality legal administrative office as well in dealing with conflict resolution, peace building, domestic violence etc.In El-Geneina locality, Concern will coordinate with existing women organizations (identified 3) in the process of supporting the IDP settlements around the town with the same aim and objective as for Sirba. As much as possible, the two organizations will be linked with state level peace initiatives by advocating for the rights of the IDPs in El-Geneina locality including the possibility to receive permanent land for their own dwelling, protect them from further harm, and the rights of the most vulnerable women in Sirba, and their positive contributes in the local community life. At state level, the project will support them to take part in the education of the communities on the peace-agreement that has been signed between the government and armed groups * 1. **Organize exposure visits to successful women’s organisations in other areas of Darfur and develop a “mini-project” for community peacebuilding:** Women leaders in the two organizations will be supported to undertake an exposure and learning visits to other organisations within the greater Darfur region, if possible other DCPSF project sites to learn valuable lessons in conflict resolution, peace-building and promotion of gender equality. To prepare for this visit, Concern will play a role in linking the organizations with other humanitarian actors and provide networking and transportation support.

After visits, women leaders in the two organisations will come up with an innovative action plan in their operation areas as per the inspiration and lesson learned/good practices motivate them for action. As well, women leaders will also have an opportunity to select a problem in the community that they desire to improve in relation to reduce conflict, and the project proposes to fund as a “mini-project” with the action of the women. * 1. **Support 200 women to take part in woman-to-women apprenticeship and mentoring programme:** This is an innovative approach where older women role models will be paired up with younger ones to learn about leadership and decision making initiatives across the targeted communities with a Woman-to-Woman Mentoring program (for skills training, IGA, entrepreneurial skills, leadership and life skills ).

This activity will desire to nature young females with ambitious talent to be the future leaders of their community/catchment, probably even beyond. Linked to the previous 3.5. activity, these young women, with the support of mature woman will participate in the community peacebuilding mini-project and will provide leadership in the rolling out of the intervention. Other women, in their interest may play important role in small entrepreneur business linking to the IGA activates. Through all this activities, young women will be able to get the required self-confidence, trust from the community, and will actively support the work of the CBRMs. These young females also will play an important role in linking community level peacebuilding initiatives to the legal administrative system. **Do-no-harm: Observing the Principles of “Do No Harm” and Conflict Sensitivity**: Concern’s protection strategy is guided by two central documents, notably the organisation’s ***Programme Participant Protection Policy and Code of Conduct***; and the 2010 ***Humanitarian Accountability Partnership (HAP) Standard in Accountability and Quality Management***. Concern’s Programme Participant Protection Policy sets out all steps that are reasonably possible to protect programme beneficiaries – children, women and men. Concern’s approach to protection is based on the key concept of analysis and management of risks: i) the risks faced by the communities we assist; ii) the specific risks of the most vulnerable groups within these communities, iii) the risks our programme may create; and reducing vulnerabilities as a consequence. As a certified member of HAP, Concern is committed to implementing the HAP Standard related to different aspects of beneficiaries’ accountability. Three of these aspects are particularly relevant to conflict sensitivity and protection: beneficiaries’ access to information; beneficiaries’ participation in all the stages of the programme; and establishing a Complaints and Response Mechanism (CRM). **Gender considerations:** Concern has a gender an equality strategy that will be used to ensure that gender considerations are taken into account and interventions are put in place to address the structural issues that prevent women, and other vulnerable groups (youth in our context) from realizing their potential.Concern has worked in the region and experienced that girls and women are unable to compete for resources with men on equal terms. This both reflects and increases the vulnerabilities and inequalities they face.[[1]](#footnote-2) This is particularly true for women who have been widowed, or without husbands by conflict and are now the female heads of households (FHH). In addition, a gender analysis recently conducted by Concern in Geneina established that conflict and insecurity affect men and women differently. Among IDP households in Geneina, there has been a shift in gender roles, whereby men have lost access to their means of livelihood and in turn, women are undertaking a larger breadwinner role, even in male-headed households (MHH). Men were found to risk serious physical violence in venturing outside of the camps to work, whereas women risk sexual violence.[[2]](#footnote-3) Overall, both men and women need to be involved peace-building activities and livelihood support and women may need livelihood support, even in MHH. Based on project experience to date and community consultations, this also applies to rural households in all the 12 target villages in Geneina and Sirba localities. Across the board, in host, IDP and pastoralist communities, formal decision-making is male-dominated, and it is difficult for women to have their voices heard and their issues given serious consideration. In this intervention, Concern and its partners will ensure that women are adequately represented in the CBRMs. In addition, there will be open and frank community dialogues on gender issues and concerns in the communities to understand the power relations between men and integrate strategies to address the structural issues in the implementation of activities.

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| **TABLE 3: Planned interventions** |
| **VILLAGES** | **PEACEBUILDING GAPS** | **PLANNED INTERVENTIONS** | **Female** | **Male** |
| **Adult** | **Youth** | **Ault** | **Youth** |
| **GENEINA LOCALITY VILLAGES** | Crop destruction, disputes, conflict over water and pasture, confrontation between pastoralist, farmers | 1. Ensure that effective Community-Level Conflict Resolution & Prevention Platforms are in place in all the 12 communities with an early warning and information system to avoid escalation of conflict 2. Enhance cooperation between communities through shared services such as markets, water sources, nutrition centers. 3. Provide livelihood opportunities for women and youth from different communities and ethnic groups through a shared and cooperation manner 4. Demarcate migratory route by all stakeholders and develop rules and regulations for the management of the routes. 5.     Promote gender equality and increase the participation of women in peace building activities (IGA, community engagement, women to women model)        |  |  |  |  |
| Kerinding. | Conflict between displaced, and host community members over use of limited land in and around EGN  | 525 | 850 | 425 | 727 |
|  Goker. | Lack of trust and confidence in the state rule of law system that is under transitioning (in 12 communities)  | 421 | 539 | 460 | 685 |
| Ardamata. | Weak native administrative system to manage disputes and conflicts amicably  | 420 | 650 | 328 | 455 |
| Abuzar,  | Absence of any early warning and information system to predict conflict  | 330 | 550 | 310 | 480 |
| Adar. | Historical tensions from livestock theft and criminal acts  | 650 | 870 | 510 | 800 |
| Rijil Kubri  |  No boundaries demarcating peoples land | 390 | 485 | 180 | 410 |
| Alryad. | Limited accountability mechanisms and community cooperation in the management of natural resources | 425 | 675 | 390 | 468 |
| **SIRBA LOCALITY VILLAGES** | Frustrated unemployed male youth, and lack of livelihood opportunities for women and youth affected by conflicts and economic crisis. |   |   |   |   |
| Sirba town |   | 850 | 1,550 | 620 | 1,200 |
| Shareen |   | 370 | 600 | 400 | 570 |
| Abusroj |   | 650 | 870 | 510 | 800 |
| Sarf Jidad |   | 390 | 485 | 180 | 410 |
| TOTAL |   |  5,421  |  8,124  |  4,313  |  7,005  |

 |
| 1. Results: Innovation

In what ways is your project innovative? |
| The project has two innovative components for improved peacebuilding and community engagements: * IGA activities: within this intervention the project will seek, new innovative small income generating businesses that goes beyond the craft making and cheese production. During our early assessment in the communities, young people (particularly IDPs in EGN) expressed their interest in mobile telephone related small businesses (maintenance and additional service provision), dressmaking by females (that is usually not a practice), and trading between Chad and El Geneina. In Sirba, local dwellers and some nomad groups were more focused on their daily livelihoods improvement by introducing new animal breeds (goat, sheep) with a richer meat production. Before the intervention of the IGA activities, there will be a detailed market assessment with the involvement of line ministry and the selected beneficiaries to ensure that their idea would meet the need of the local market.
* Women to Women Approach: this innovative intervention pairs older, experienced women with young and ambitious females and through a coaching/mentoring process elder women would teach the young one about: code of conduct, life-skills, home economics, community engagement, entrepreneurial skills and most importantly what does it take to be a female leader in the local community. This activity will be linked with the native administrative committee in relation to CBRM work.
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| 1. Results: Monitoring and Evaluation

How will you measure change in your project? What are your plans to monitor and evaluate your project? |
| **Quality assurance system**: Concern has updated its M&E Strategy in 2020 for Sudan that will be applied for the project implementation, including quality assurance processes. An M&E Technical Advisor who oversees the entire M&E strategy of the project will be available to support the MEAL coordinator (roving) and MEAL officer (WD based). The project will work with a technical team under each result FSL advisor, humanitarian policy advisor, WASH advisor both in country and HQ level to implement the project reaching minimum standards. The project also will work with relevant line ministries in federal, state and locality level (Ministry of Planning and Infrastructure through WES, Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources) and also will work with UN cluster offices in federal and state level to reach quality service deliveries. With the current Covid-19 pandemic, all meetings, gatherings, activities, distribution and renovation works will be implemented following the C-19 program sensitive protocols. **M&E strategy including gender sensitive M&E tools**: since the project will work with beneficiaries in HH and community level, the project will follow DCPSF set monitoring guidelines to ensure accountability to beneficiaries and donors in the same time. Monitoring tools will be developed to adequately measure and document the improvement the project brings in the life of the beneficiaries and this will be collected weekly, reported monthly in Concern’s internal indicator reporting data base. The project will have a baseline assessment to verify the set baseline value for each indicator and this will be evaluated quarterly though an internal technical meeting. Concern’s data collection tools segregate information based on sex and age with a particular focus on children 5U. In the project, locations there will be a record keeping system and all data will be dis-aggregated by gender, age & persons living with disability. Monthly coordination meetings internally with finance team, externally with partners, ministries, between other actors will support the implementation of the strategy, control resources, and adjust indicators/activities as needed. Quarterly joint monitoring visits with line ministries, HAC and sector partners will be implemented with a first year-end mid-term review. At the end of the intervention, as per guided by DCPSF, an external evaluation will be conducted. **DCPSF indicator updates**: Concern will conduct a perception survey during the project start up period to fine-tune the baseline indicators, and assess the conflict dynamic in each community. During the project implementation, these indicators will be systematically tracked and monitored. Concern will follow DCPSF standard indicators when setting up project achievable, and will develop a detailed indicator framework that determines who, when, from where will collect the updated figures. This update will be collected weekly and bi-weekly by the project team, depending on the type of activity, and the nature of the work. The updated indicators will be entered in the MEAL database and analyzed for further action. Quarterly reports will help project team to analysis the indicator performance and adjust activities where needed. At the end of the project intervention, Concern will engage an external consultant to evaluate the indicator performance and measure the impact on the local community. The report of the evaluation will also feed in the final project report, and Concern will use this evaluation as a tool for future peacebuilding intervention in the region. **Beneficiary communication strategy and methods**: Concern has a Community Response Mechanism (CRM) protocol established for Darfur that will be adjusted and applied for the project implementation areas. Participatory community engagement will be the first and most important method for communicating with the targeted communities and beneficiaries. Various CRM tools will be set up and applied (e.g. focus group discussion, one-to-one meetings, exchange visit, telephone hotline) to ensure communication with beneficiaries are constant. In each community, Concern will select two local persons (one male/one female) to be the CRM focal point and Concern will empower them with adequate knowledge and tools on how to communicate and get feedback from beneficiaries. All feedbacks and complaints from the beneficiaries will be submitted to the program team and as the urgency of the complain/feedback require, program team will address them or at least respond. Concern also will record important feedbacks and complaint that will be for the learning and adjusting program performance. |
| 1. Results: Sustainability

**Innovation and Sustainability:** The “Women to Women Approach” component of the project under result 3 aims at bringing a sustainable change in the targeted 12 communities through innovative mentorship and coaching of young women by older more experienced and respected women in the targeted communities. Similar intervention has been introduced some other conflict affected context like in Syria and Lebanon between displaced and host population with sustainable results. Therefore learning from other responses, Concern Sudan Team would like to pilot the intervention because in the Sudanese patriarchal context dialogue between women can bring long-lasting change. Sudanese women played a significant role in the last year revolution and revealed great female role models to the local communities that other women glad to follow. Building on this momentum, in the community level, it is believed that long term change can be achieved by establishing this role model system that would give respect to the experienced women, and opportunity for the youth to learn and make the change. Linking these women with the CBRM activities will bring the required sustainable change over the course of the project. There will be an exist strategy developed during the second year of the project that will be rolled out with a gradual withdrawal of Concern to ensure that these women and the CBRM can stand their own feet after the project close down. |
| **Sustainability:** By the end of the first year, each output will have a comprehensive exist strategy developed based on the needs, strengthen and weaknesses. This action plan will be adjusted during the second year, as Concern will gradually phase out from these communities. By the end of the 2nd year, all 12 communities will be able to demonstrate changes in behavior, attitude that would contribute to the stabilization of communities affected by conflict and insecurity. The targeted community will be able to demonstrate a peaceful coexistence inter/intra community level. **Output 1:** The establishment of the CBRMs alone will not bring sustainability, however with capacity building and developing a community based peacebuilding roadmap, and follow the implementation of this road map can bring change and improvement. It is planned that all capacity building related activities under this output will be completed during the first year of the intervention, so the second year the project can focus on the implementation of the peacebuilding roadmap and the gradual withdrawal of Concern by the end of the second year. One of the main challenges of inadequate peacebuilding is the lack of developing an early warning and information system with clear roles and responsibilities. This will be also set up during the first year, and integrated in the peacebuilding roadmap action. However the current legal administrative system is under reforms, it is still a duty of the CBRMs to link their community based work with the locality and state level system, that will also increase sustainability. **Output 2:** All hard deliverables (constructions/renovations, distribution of resources) will be done during the first year of the project. During the second year the project will focus on the stabilization, and management of the resources such as the water sources by the water user committees, nutrition center by the women organizations and the CBRMs would play a joint role to oversees all. Establishing/revitalizing water charging system for all water users is a vital component for sustainable water use, and will be also rolled out during the first year with a strong link to the CBRM to build trust and confidence amongst all ethnic groups to fairly and equally contribute to the charging system for sustainable peace. It is aimed that by the end of the second year all resources (renovated building, water source) will have an accountable management team in place that responsible for sustainability. **Output 3:** The establishment of the women organizations, and linking them to the CBRMs peacebuilding work will be accomplished during the first year, so the second year women can play a stronger role in developing their own “mini project” . The nature of these projects will also support a sustainable exist e.g. literacy class for women in the nutrition center, internet in the community center for IDPs in EGN etc. By the end of the second year, the Women to Women model will be able to identify the most talented women who can continue engagement with the local community leadership, and the legal administration in both Sibra and EGN.  |
| C3 | **Organizational Positioning:** |
|  | 1. What experience does your organization have in implementing peacebuilding projects or initiatives in Darfur?
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|  | Previous projects Concern Worldwide has implemented in El Geneina and Sirab locality with peacebuilding initiative: Concern has been working among multi-ethnic communities where inter-communal conflict is sporadic for the past 16 years and has been undertaking peacebuilding and conflict resolution activities with considerable success. Apart from DCPSF, Concern has implemented significant livelihood, nutrition and health programmes in West Darfur over the past 16 years supported by UNICEF, European Union, UNHCR, Irish Aid and UK Aid (see the list of the programmes implemented over the past five years.  Concern has experience in implementing peace-building projects in Darfur, especially in working in areas that are. Below are some of the examples of the recent projects implemented by Concern in West Darfur: 1. Promoting Sustainable Peace through Strengthening Community Resources Management and Improvement of Livelihoods in Kulbus and Jabel Moon localities. This project was funded by DCPSF from 2013- 2015 with total funding of $500,000. The project ocused on peacebuilding intervention along the northern migratory route for 13 communities to address peacebuilding mainly for resource-based disputes and conflicts between pastoralist and host communities. Under the DCPSF project that ran, Concern supported the construction and rehabilitation of water points (a conflict trigger), the demarcation of 80 kilometres of an animal migratory route in Jebel Moon to reduce pastoralists’ livestock encroachment into fields, and the formation of 9 Conflict Resolution Committees (CRCs) in Jebel Moon and Mornei. During 2014, the CRCs successfully resolved at least 24 disputes that were raised by communities. Concern also supported pasture restoration and tree seedling production as well as livestock health through the capacity building of Community Animal Health Workers as well as livelihood training for women and male and female youth. As a result of the project, more than 11,500 animals were treated for common diseases, thus bolstering the resilience of poor and vulnerable community members and sustaining them against a further slide into greater poverty.
2. The Building Resilience in Chad and Sudan (BRICS) funded by DFID for a three-year project (2015-2017) with a total value of £4,200,000. The project had a component of peace beading through strengthening the Community Development Committees (CDCs) to engage in community conflict resolution and peace-building activities. The CDCs worked with different communities and demarcated livestock migration routes that significantly led to the reduction in the conflict between the host and nomadic communities.
3. Building Resilience for Poverty Reduction (BRPR) funded by Irish Aid for a 5 years period (2017-2021) with a total value of EUR 5,000,000 over 5 years period. This is an ongoing resilience project but with peace building integrated in its approach. The project targets different communities in Mornei and El Geneina localities with FSL, WASH and Health and Nutrition. Some of the social services such as nutrition services and water points act as “connectors” bringing different communities together.

The above two projects were implemented in the northern corridor of West Darfur with a strong resilience component including adaptation to conflict and climate extremes. Each of these projects had a strong food security and livelihoods component built in the resilience program to address root causes of conflict and shocks: establishing and capacitating community based development committees that address conflict as well as implement project activities.Through implementing these projects, Concern developed technical skills, expertise and understanding of the local context and the driving dynamics for conflict and peace. Concern also developed good working relationships with national organizations such as SAWA Sudan, the Ministry of Planning and Infrastructure (MoPI), Pastoralist Associations, WES, Agriculture Research Center (ARC) in EGN, and we will build on these partnerships for the implementation of this projects. Concern will partner with SAWA Sudan as national partner in the delivery of this project. Concern will work closely with the MoPI to coordinate the construction of the demarcations for migratory routes, WES for the planning of water system installation and ARC regarding agricultural elements of the project. Concern will work with Pastoralist Associations and local authorities regarding the formation and functioning of Conflict Resolution Committees.   **Staffing experience**: Concern Sudan’s Program Director is a conflict and peace building expert and has spent significant time in West Darfur and implemented DCPSF projects between 2009 and 2011. Concern has a field office in EGN, The implementing team will be a dedicated and experienced field team under the leadership of the Area Coordinator. The El Geneina support office will provide all the financial and logistical support required for the field team in Sirba locality to deliver the services. Both technical and management teams have many year experiences working with Concern. Key managers have been part of the implementation of the previous grants and built significant experience in this process.  |
|  | 1. Technical capacity of your organization related to peacebuilding.
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|  | Concern Worldwide has been present in the West Darfur region since 2004 when it launched an emergency response to grave suffering and mass displacement of people as a result of the armed conflict. Concern’s strategic direction has been shaped by our commitment to reach the poorest of the poor. Increasingly the poor are in conflict affected states and as such Concern is building on its experiences and bring more resources to the subject of conflict. This involves studies on conflict and expanded programmes in countries increasing our expertise and commitment to addressing conflict as a cause of poverty.  While Concern has its headquarters in Ireland, of Concern Sudan’s staff complement of approximately 200 staff, more than 90% are Sudanese nationals. West Darfur staff includes individuals from across the state who have grown up with the experience of living within the context and understanding social norms, the complex relationships between different communities and the drivers of conflict. Our teams work with communities on a daily basis and with the close relationship they hold open dialogue which shapes the programmes to address the needs and drivers of conflict. Complementing in-country expertise, Concern has drawn on the expertise of the Irish Glencree Centre for Peace and Reconciliation; apart from Irish peace building, they have extended their expertise to other countries such as Haiti and Afghanistan and have developed basic approaches that can be applied to most contexts; these will be a source of guidance on developing further staff skills.  Concern uses a range of policies, strategies and tools for its peacebuilding and conflict sensitive work which are summed up in Concerns Strategy on Violent Conflict (2018-2022) and Concerns Approach to Conflict Sensitivity (2019) These documents include a range of tools, benchmarks, checklists and monitoring methods to ensure best practice for peacebuilding and conflict sensitive programming. Concern has a number of technical advisors based at HQ, the relevant advisors that will support the programme include a Humanitarian Policy Advisor with a significant remit for conflict sensitivity approaches, Livelihood advisors (livestock and crops) as well as WASH.  Concern Sudan has a well-experienced Food Security and Livelihoods Technical Advisor as well as WASH Advisors to provide technical support in the roll out of the project’s implementation.   In West Darfur, Concern’s Area Coordinator has significant peacebuilding programme experience at regional level with the UN, IFRC and NGOs. The AC brings a wealth of experience having worked in conflict-affected counties such as Somalia, which has equipped him with deep insights to understand the complex nature of inter-communal conflicts and how to peace build between different conflicting communities. Concern’s Area Manager has agriculture background with strong peacebuilding and resilience experience that will also be critical in implementing the livelihood component of the project.Concern’s Climate Smart Agriculture manual that was developed particularly for communities who struggle with conflict, and climate based socks and stresses. Although the project is not entirely based on agriculture deliverables, the guidance will be used to plan the meetings and trainings~~.~~ Using harmonized approaches, Concern will reach out to the state level peacebuilding resources and practices applies by other partners for capacity building trainings. There a state level peace building and reconciliation committee set up by the government to address the root causes of conflicts, foster harmonious coexistence and reduce conflicts among different communities. The project will link the peace committees and Women’s organisations to the state-level peace committee for further support and involvement in peace building committees. The commission will be to support the peace committees and to explain its roles and the roles of grassroots organisation in contributing to peace building. Where required, Concern will outsource the facilitators from experienced individuals seconded by state authorities, and other organizations where needed and required. Sub-recipient partner: For more than 5 years, Concern has partnered with SAWA Sudan in West Darfur state. Its mission is; building peace in the communities and work for the most vulnerable in communities in the health, nutrition, FSL sectors in Darfur and elsewhere in Sudan. Its aims for the promotion of a free society with good governance, freedom and empowerment of women and youth. The organization was founded in May 2000 and is officially registered with the Humanitarian Aid Commission. SAWA Sudan is a food security and livelihoods driven organization with a strong peacebuilding focus. SAWA Sudan is operational in West Darfur, West and South Kordofan States. SAWA Sudan has 12 permanent and 4 volunteer staff in Geneina and 5 staff in Khartoum. As well as working with Concern, SAWA Sudan has implemented various, food security, livelihoods and resilience programs, as well as peace and conflict resolution interventions with FAO, UNIFEM and USAID in West Darfur. SAWA Sudan has significant experience in setting up peace building committees and mass mobilization for peace building at community level. SAWA Sudan is currently partnering with Concern in the implementation of a resilience project funded by Irish Aid where SAWA Sudan provides support in the mobilization and training of Village Development Committees that have a similar function to CBRMs in DCPSF funded projects. Moreover, they assist in setting up peace building committees, engaging with nomadic, and host communities in peace building in social places such as market centres and health facilities. This experience will be relevant in implementing this project. Additionally, SAWA Sudan also provides support in establishing new water sources (hand dug wells) distribution of seeds and tools for farmers so they have the required capacity and local knowledge to deliver services. During previous partnership, SAWA has trained hundreds of youth, farmers and women in vocational skills, income generation and food agro-processing. SAWA Sudan also has a commitment to gender equality and mainstreams gender throughout its operations. In the proposed project SAWA Sudan will be the extended hand of Concern in the community by mobilizing community members, raise awareness on barriers on peacebuilding and gender inequality. They also will renovate a water yard and construct three water sources with the support of WES. They will also set up the water user committees and Concern will support SAWA in running and consolidating the function of these committees for sustainability. SAWA Sudan has systematically increased its capacity over the years and is one of Concern’s most effective partners. With Concern’s support, SAWA Sudan has expanded its operations to Kordofan. Concern undertakes an annual capacity assessment of its partners to identify their strengths and potential areas for capacity improvement. Based on a joint capacity building plan, Concern support SAWA Sudan to improve its technical capacity and organizational systems to ensure effectiveness in project implementation.  |
| C4 | **Value for Money**  |
| 1. Describe how Value for Money has been considered in developing the project.
 |
| **Economy:** The project gives preference to goods and services originating within the Darfur region, provided they are of acceptable quality and are available at a competitive price in a timely manner. This includes material inputs, including seeds, construction and rehabilitation material’s. This is evidenced in the budget where 80% of the inputs (measured as monetary amount) procured locally. Procurement will be managed by multi-disciplinary purchasing committees which be guided by the procurement and anti-fraud policies. Considering the current level of market inflation, Concern will prioritize suppliers with availability of foreign account with a possible oversea payment. Also, the procurement team will consider joint procurement, and framework agreement-based procurement to reduce the risk of devaluation of the commodities within the process. **Efficiency:** Concern will make extensive use of existing internal human and systems resources – for example, working with already established logistics and administration structures and experienced staff. Such resources are in turn also cost-shared with other donors, further enhancing efficiency. Further, working in current areas of operation means that the project can build on existing achievements – including working with established community resources, rather than beginning from zero, e.g. existing water yard is available so instead of constructing a new one, we can improve its current capacity.  **Effectiveness:** The findings of the rapid conflict analysis indicate that absence of law enforcement, ineffective conflict resolution and peace building mechanisms, ethnic suspicions, competition for resources and lack of basic services and livelihood opportunities are the main drivers and maintainers of the conflict. The project will be effective in addressing the root causes of the conflict as it seeks to empower the communities themselves to take lead in peace building while also providing basic services and opportunities to earn livelihoods. This will lead to enhanced confidence and trust in peace building institutions, increased interactions between different communities, mutual sharing of resources that will ultimately lead to sustainable peace. The project will use an integrated approach- increasing impact through clustering activities around similar geographical locations and where possible ensuring that M&E is designed around result based monitoring systems. This will enable project design interventions that will be interrelated such as the establishment of water points to support vegetable production, pasture improvement as well as enabling increased access to water by both human and livestock. The project plan invests appropriately in capacity building of local structures particularly the CBRMs. **Cost-effectiveness:** The formation and strengthening of CBRMs will result in increased number of conflicts successfully resolved (minimum of 70%) or responsibly referred (approx. 20%). The livelihood and IGA training will result in at least 70% of beneficiaries particularly youths and women becoming self-sustaining. With capacity to design and implement community environmental action plans, natural resource management will improve and be able to support and protect the livelihoods of an approx. 20,000 people. |

TABLE 4: DCPSF RISK LOG

NAME OF ORGANIZATION: CONCERN Worldwide in Sudan

| **#** | **Description** | **Type of Risks and Brief** | **Likelihood of Risk** | **Impact on Project** | **Countermeasures / Contingencies** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Enter a brief description of the risk** | **Environmental****Financial****Operational** **Organizational****Political****Other**  | **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 | Deterioration of security due to the linked to political transition  | Political/ethnic |  Medium | High | * Update organizational security management plan.
* Security mapping at the beginning of the intervention to understand the context, including political situation analysis with possible action plans with different scenarios
* Work with local partners and local leaders to provide information.
 |
| 2 | Economic crisis (inflation/shortage of essential supplies) | Financial/economic | High | High | **Internally** * Update procurement procedures to undertake combined procurement of supplies.
* Engaging suppliers with USD accounts.

**Externally*** monitor the market prices and updating our intervention based on the current market situation,
* Revise the interventions e.g. IGA activity to factor in market changes
 |
| 3 | Natural disasters (droughts, floods and disease outbreaks | Environment  | High | Medium | * Emergency response plan (programme plan – PEER)
* Mobilise both internal resources to respond
 |

TABLE 5: List of Previous Projects

NAME OF ORGANIZATION: CONCERN Worldwide Sudan

|  |
| --- |
| **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)** |
| 1 | Darfur Community Peace and Stability Fund (DCPSF) | UNDP | US$500,000 | Jan 2015 – March 2016 | 15 | This project was implemented in the Northern Corridor of Kulbus and Jebel Moon and focused on i) the establishment of 10 effective community-level conflict resolution and prevention platforms, ii) the promotion of cooperation between communities through shared livelihood assets and income generation for 64 female 10 male and 10 female youth; and iii) building cooperation between competing communities over the management of natural resources through the development of environmental/resource management plans and the promotion of livelihoods for women and young boys and girls. Including 8 community resource management plans, the rehabilitation of 2,000 ha of pastureland, the demarcation of 50 kilometres of a migratory route, the rehabilitation of 2 Hafir dams and the construction or rehabilitation of 6 hand-dug wells. |
| 2 | Strengthen Resilience for IDPs, Returnees and Host Communities in West Darfur  | EUTF | EUR 3M  | 1 April 2017 30 June 2020 | 38 | The project’s primary objective was to increase resilience through health system strengthening, the community level health system set up and running was equally introduce for all stakeholders in the region (host communities, returnees, IDPs, nomad groups). The involvement of all groups in decision making contributed to peaceful coexistence.  |
| 3 | Building Resilience Against Climate Extremes and Disasters (BRACED), West Darfur | DFID | 4 million Euros | April 2015 – Dec 2017 | 33 | This was a resilience project with a strong peace building component that addressed the root causes of the conflict and strengthened DRR -establishing Early warning systems and increasing participatory resource management and livestock route demarcation and supporting women in peace building.  |
| 4 | Building Resilience in Chad and Sudan (BRICS), West Darfur | Irish | 6 million Euros | Jan 2017 - Dec 2022 | 72 | The peace building component includs supporting Community Development Association (CDAs), Gender skills training for conflict prevention and equality, Climate Smart Agriculture to cope with climate change that is one of the root causes of the conflict |
| 5 | Building Resilient Communities and Kordofan (BRICK), West Kordofan - WK | EUTF | 4.2 million | Jan 2020 - Dec 2022 | 36 | This is an going project in West Kordofan state where inter-communal conflict is rampant. As such, peace building activities are integrated in the project such as pasture rehabilitation to reduce conflicts between pastoralists and farmers, establishing shared services to be used by different communities as “connectors”, supporting both pastoral and crop livelihoods |

**Annex 1: A summary of market analysis of livelihood activities (information from the targeted communities)**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Category of beneficiaries** | **Livelihood needs (gaps)** | **Opportunities for livelihood development** |
| 1. IDPs
 | * Inadequate water supply Congestion at water points.
* Poor management of water facilities
* Inadequate nutrition services
* Vocational skills for employment.
* Start-up capital to engage in livelihood activities.
* Poor skills in small business management.
* Lack of market infrastructure e.g. market sheds, shops, etc.
* Lack of role models.
* Linkages with main businesses.
* Lack of power to engage in small business such as barber shops, phone charging etc.
 | * Rehabilitation of water yards.
* Drilling of boreholes.
* Rehabilitation of markets and development of market infrastructure.
* Vocational skills training for males and females.
* Strengthening the capacity of water user committees
* Provision of IGA start-up kits.
* Training in small business management.
* Apprenticeships with established and successful traders.
 |
| 1. Agro-pastoralists
 | * Skills for value addition of products such as groundnuts.
* Lack of knowledge on high quality manure production.
* Lack of knowledge to produce high quality fodder from crop residues.
* Lack of capital and knowledge in fodder development.
 | * Promotion of IGAs
* Training in value addition.
* Training and demonstration on manure production.
* Fodder production
* Provision of seeds and seedlings for fodder development and agro-forestry.
 |
| 1. Pastoralists
 | * Pasture regeneration.
* Development of demarcation routes with infrastructure.
* Skills for value addition of livestock products such as milk.
* Lack of capital to produce fodder.
* Lack of capital to buy drugs by CAHWs
* Erratic veterinary drug supply.
* Poor value chain for hides and skins.
 | * Pasture development.
* Demarcation of migratory routes.
* Training in value addition
* Provision of IGA support to start small business in trade in veterinary inputs.
* Better linkages with traders in hides and skins.
 |
| 1. Farmers/host communities
 | * Lack of quality drought tolerant seeds
* Lack of wood fuel
* Lack of transport of produce to the market.
* Uncontrolled livestock movement.
* Lack of resources to grow vegetables during the dry season.
* Poor value chains of most crops i.e. production, harvesting, storage and marketing
* Training in small business management.
 | * Planting agro-forestry trees
* Demarcation of migratory routes.
* Seed production in partnership with Geneina Agricultural Research station.
* Promotion of IGAs
* Donkey carts to move produce to the market.
* Provision of inputs and training in value chains.
 |

1. UNDP: Gender in Development Programme. Accessed online (<http://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/gender/Institutional%20Development/TLGEN1.6%20UNDP%20GenderAnalysis%20toolkit.pdf>) [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. *Identifying Women’s Basic Needs and Strategic Interests in Geneina, West Darfu*r, Concern Sudan, April 2014. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)