

**FULL PROPOSAL – WINDOWS 1 AND 2**

**DCPSF 2017 Round of Funding SECTION A: INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR ORGANIZATION**

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| **Organization Information** | | | |
|  | This application is for | ☒WINDOW 1 | * WINDOW 2 |
|  | | | |
| A1 | Organization Name | Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) Sudan | |
| A2 | Nature of Organization (INGO,  UN Agency, National NGO, IOM) | INGO | |
| A3 | Organization Main Address  (Sudan) | Street 117, House # 19, Block 26, Riyadh, Khartoum, Sudan | |
| A4 | Legal Status of Organization | INGO established as part of ADRA global network | |
| A5 | Registration Status of  Organization in Sudan | Registered with Ministry of Welfare and Social Security (HAC). Registration  Number 1024. Annual Registration last renewed June 5th 2016 | |
| A6 | Year Established in Sudan | 1984 | |
| A7 | Organization Website | [www.adra.org](http://www.adra.org/) (ADRA Network website)/ [www.adramena.org](http://www.adramena.org/) (ADRA Regional  Office website) | |
| A8 | Have you previously delivered DCPSF project(s)? | * NO ☒YES: If yes, please list date, title, location (state), budget Date: May 2016- July 2017   Title: Support for Development, Peace and Capacity Building Initiatives in Kereinik Locality, West Darfur  Location: West Darfur State Budget: USD 650,000  Date: September 2012- May 2014  Title: Support for Peacebuilding Initiatives in West Darfur Location: West Darfur State  Budget: USD 999,995  Date: October 2010 – September 2012  Title: Support to sustainable peace and conflict mitigation in Kereinik locality  – West Darfur  Location: West Darfur State Budget: USD 1,480,000  Date, title, location (state), and budget of previous DCPSF projects | |
| A9 | Is this a consortium application?  If yes, please list all agencies. | ☒NO ☐YES: If yes, please list all consortium agencies. List all agencies in the consortium for this project | |
| **Contact Information** | | | |
| A10 | Contact Person for Concept  Note | Paul Howe | |
| A11 | Job Title/Position | ADRA Sudan Country Director | |
| A12 | Phone | +249 91 234 9734 | |
| A13 | E-mail | [director@adrasudan.org](mailto:director@adrasudan.org) | |
| A14 | Country Director Name | Paul Howe | |
| A15 | Job Title/Position | ADRA Sudan Country Director | |
| A16 | Phone of Country Director | +249 91 234 9734 | |
| A17 | E-mail or Country Director | [director@adrasudan.org](mailto:director@adrasudan.org) | |
| **Organization Mission and Activities** | | | |
| A18 | Description of the Organization’s mission and activities | | |
| ADRA is an independent, humanitarian agency established by the Seventh-day Adventist Church. ADRA Sudan was first established in 1984 as part of the worldwide ADRA network which includes more than 120 offices. ADRA Sudan’s mission is to work with people in need, especially those most vulnerable, to create just and positive change through empowerment and local ownership. Since its establishment, ADRA Sudan’s portfolio has grown  to include short-term emergency and longer-term development projects funded by a wide variety of donors | | |



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|  | including governments, UN Agencies, EU, ECHO, etc. ADRA Sudan has partnered with government authorities, line ministries, INGOs, NNGOs, and local communities. ADRA Sudan has developed particular expertise in the following sectors: Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL), Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Education (including formal and informal education), Community-Based Peacebuilding/Protection as well as Economic Development (including Income Generating Activities IGAs). | |
| A19 | Applicant Declaration | ☒ 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 | More Justice for Peace and Prosperity in West Darfur State | | | | | | | | |
| B2 | Project Location - State | North Darfur ☐ | | West Darfur ☒ | | | | | Central Darfur ☐ | |
|  |  | South Darfur ☐ | | East Darfur ☐ | | | | |
| B3 | Project Location – Locality and community | Locality | Kereinik Locality | | | | Village(s) | | Um Dewain, Salami, Aradeba and surrounding villages, Al Temet and surrounding villages, Mazrob and surrounding villages, Hemayda, Gadeer East, Tarshana, Tajona and Mogurni, Pedini, Um Rakina, Galala, Shotak, Aray,  Dafur, Khidirat, Kamkama, Rosi | |
| Locality | Enter Locality | | | | Village(s) | | Enter Villages. | |
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| Locality | Enter Locality | | | | Village(s) | | Enter Villages | |
| B4 | Project Duration *(Number of*  *Months – all projects should be between 18 – 24 months)* | 18 | | | | | | | | |
| B5 | Does your organization currently have a field office in the state where the project will be implemented? | ☒YES ☐NO | | | | | | | | |
| Address of Field Office | West Darfur Office: Street Abdula Abdula, House #R220, El Kifa, Geneina in addition we share a field base with World Relief in  Um Tojouk | | | | | | | |
| When  established? | 2004 | | | Number of Staff: | | | | Enter # staff |
| B6 | Estimated Project Budget in USD | $ 600,000 | | | | | | | | |
| B7 | National Partner(s) – Window 1 only | Name | Future for Community Development Organization | | | | | | | |
| Registration | Registered with Ministry of Welfare and Social Security (HAC).  Registration Number (و.غ.د/م.ع.أ/1/ organization). Annual Registration last renewed August 1st 2016 | | | | | | | |
| 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) |
| ☒ | ☒ | | ☒ | | | ☒ | | enter |
| **Summary of Concept Note** | | | | | | | | | | |
| B9 | Executive Summary. Provide a concise executive summary of the project, including what specific results you intend  to achieve. | | | | | | | | | |
| The project will target a total of 18 villages including Um Dewain, Salami, Aradeba and surrounding villages, Al Temet and surrounding villages, Mazrob and surrounding villages, Hemayda, Gadeer East, Tarshana, Tajona and Mogurni, Pedini, Um Rakina, Galala, Shotak, Aray, Dafur, Khidirat, Kamkama, and Rosi. The total population of the targeted villages is estimated at 48,205 individuals out of which 18,703 are female (women and youth) and 19,103 are youth. All targeted villages are located in the rural areas of Kereinik Locality. The targeted area is inhabited by different tribes and groups including Masaleet, Tama, Fur, and Misirya Jabel (sedentary tribes) and Awlad Janoub, Awlad Zaid, and Awlad Tako (nomadic tribes). The main livelihoods of these groups are farming (sedentary tribes) and livestock raising (nomadic tribes). All of them rely heavily on land and natural resources which are scarce and  poorly managed. This increases the already existing competition among the different and conflicting tribes. The | | | | | | | | | |



villages are therefore characterized by the occurrence of frequent and violent conflicts especially between agriculturalists/sedentary and pastoralist/nomadic tribes. The problem is further exacerbated by the lack of functional and effective conflict prevention and resolution mechanisms both formal (government authorities/rule of law institutions) and informal (community-based). In this regard, the project will contribute to the stabilization of the targeted communities through the restoration of mutual trust and confidence. The project objective will be achieved through an integrated approach that aims at addressing the different aspects of the conflict including the lack of effective governance and rule of law institutions particularly at the community-level, issues related to access to and control over scarce resources and limited and conflicting livelihoods. The project will adopt highly participatory approaches that are expected to increase community ownership of the development process as well as longer-term sustainability of the project impact.



**SECTION C: PROJECT DETAILS**

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| **Project Analysis** | | | | | | | |
| C1 | **Relevance:** | | | | | | |
| a) Relevance: Context: What is the analysis of the situation or context in the communities where your proposal will function? | | | | | | |
| The proposed project will target 18 villages including 3 clusters of smaller households as follows: Um Dewain, Salami, Aradeba and surrounding villages, Al Temet and surrounding villages, Mazrob and surrounding villages, Hemayda, Gadeer East, Tarshana, Tajona and Mogurni, Pedini, Um Rakina, Galala, Shotak, Aray, Dafur, Khidirat, Kamkama, and Rosi. The total population is estimated to be 48,205 individuals, with youth (female and male) comprising the largest group (39%). The sex-disaggregated population data for each targeted village are as follows: | | | | | | |
| **Village** | **Total population**  **(individuals)** | **Adult Male** | **Adult Female** | **Youth Male** | **Youth Female** | **Children** |
| Um Dewain | 3751 | 375 | 563 | 750 | 938 | 1125 |
| Salami | 3682 | 368 | 552 | 736 | 920 | 1106 |
| Aradeba and surrounding  villages | 4000 | 600 | 600 | 800 | 900 | 1100 |
| Al Temet and surrounding  villages | 3500 | 350 | 525 | 700 | 875 | 1050 |
| Mazrob and surrounding  villages | 3200 | 420 | 520 | 580 | 650 | 1030 |
| Hemayda | 800 | 60 | 90 | 75 | 200 | 375 |
| Gadeer East | 2140 | 200 | 280 | 290 | 360 | 1010 |
| Tarshana | 8500 | 750 | 880 | 850 | 2400 | 3620 |
| Tajona and  Mogurni | 1600 | 160 | 200 | 255 | 320 | 665 |
| Pedini | 600 | 50 | 60 | 60 | 130 | 300 |
| Um Rakina | 600 | 60 | 80 | 73 | 110 | 277 |
| Galala | 1350 | 130 | 155 | 288 | 340 | 437 |
| Shotak | 1000 | 120 | 150 | 130 | 150 | 450 |
| Aray | 800 | 90 | 130 | 100 | 180 | 300 |
| Dafur | 2688 | 270 | 383 | 403 | 557 | 1075 |
| Khidirat | 7014 | 403 | 1052 | 1000 | 1753 | 2806 |
| Kamkama | 1350 | 190 | 200 | 230 | 280 | 450 |
| Rosi | 1630 | 165 | 240 | 280 | 350 | 595 |
| The targeted villages range in size from 600-800 to more than 8000 individuals. They are characterized by significant tribal diversity (in some villages there are more than 20 tribes present), including both sedentary and nomadic groups. The largest and most widespread sedentary tribes include: Masaleet, Tama, Fur, and Misirya Jabel. The largest nomadic tribes include: Awlad Janoub, Awlad Zaid, and Awlad Tako. Sedentary tribes are mainly involved in both rain-fed and irrigated agricultural activities. The main livelihoods of the nomadic tribes include camel herding, animal husbandry (of sheep and cows), and sale of animal products such as milk and leather. The distinction between sedentary and nomadic groups, however, is often highly ambiguous. A majority of the nomadic tribes have transitioned towards some combination of agriculture (mainly rain-fed) and livestock activities. For both the sedentary and nomadic tribes, their livelihoods are low to medium income generating activities. The profitability of these activities remains low due to two main factors: 1) poor practices and tools used, and 2) limited access to markets for selling products. In the target area there are only two large or medium sized markets (one in Kereinik and one in Al Temet respectively).  All targeted villages are located in Kereinik Locality, which is a priority area for DCPSF in West Darfur. All villages are in rural areas outside of the main town of Kereinik with Tarshana being the furthest distance (25 km) from the town center. For the majority of the targeted villages, the distance from larger towns and urban settlements has translated into an absence or limited availability of resources and services within the communities.  The most urgent and basic of these needs is access to safe and clean water. There is an insufficient number of handpumps and improved wells to provide safe water to the population. The handpumps and wells that exist are poorly maintained and often in | | | | | | |



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| need of rehabilitation, leaving the communities to depend on unsafe and unprotected sources such as the wadi. At the time of ADRA’s assessment, across the 18 targeted villages, there were only 10 functioning handpumps and 7 improved dug wells in the 18 targeted village (out of which 2 run dry from April to due to the low water table level). The following villages Salami, Galala, Aray, Dafur, and Khidirat have no functioning/existing safe water sources and rely completely on the wadi.  Villagers in the target area also lack access to education and healthcare. Access to basic education is severely limited by the absence of primary schools, lack of teachers, lack of financial and material resources for school supplies, and low teacher salaries. Only six out of the 18 targeted villages have a primary school. This results in a high number of children out of school as well as high drop-out rates. The situation is even worse when it comes to higher grades with no village in the targeted area having secondary school. Health services are meanwhile very poor. A majority of the villages depend on community-trained midwives and have no health center, with villagers needing to go to Kereinik town to access health services.  The targeted villages are also characterized by a lack of strong social systems such as community-based representative committees empowered to deal with decisions relating to the ownership, creation, provision, and maintenance of community resources, services, and facilities. Out of the 6 Water Committees existing in the 18 targeted villages only 2 are operational. Only 2 out of the 18 targeted villages have an active Development Committee and these two groups have limited roles (mostly provision of assistance to poor and vulnerable households and individuals). Only one of the targeted villages has an active Youth Committee engaged in awareness-raising and sensitization activities. The targeted villages also receive limited external support from both local and international NGOs. Two out of the 18 targeted villages have been targeted by previous DCPSF funded projects (Al Temet by Save the Children in 2014 and Mazrob by ADRA in 2010). Finally, HelpAge and War Child implemented activities in some of targeted villages including Salami, Temet, Mazrob, Tarshana, Khidirat and Rosi. However, only three committees formed as part of their interventions are still active and operational including the Water Committee formed by Helpage in Salami, the Development Committee formed by War Child in Al Temet and one Youth Committee formed in Khidirat by Helpage. Finally, the two organizations targeted Al Temet market. War Child built two shelters which are currently in need of rehabilitation and Helpage formed the market committee which is no longer operational.  The lack of strong community mechanisms and voluntary associations in the targeted villages increases the risk of violent conflict and also makes peaceful conflict resolution more difficult. Where social networks and institutions are weak or nonexistent, community members have fewer connections with one another and also lack important mediating voices and forums. These dangers are amplified in the target area due to the presence of so many different tribes and the lack of sufficient resources and services.  A majority of the conflicts involving villagers that ADRA has documented in the target area (listed below) have involved crop destruction or animal stealing/killing. The next most common cause of conflict is disputes over control of land or water sources. Finally, some of the conflicts have involved intertribal killing, rape, or kidnapping. These conflicts have caused significant destruction, displacement, casualties, injuries, as well as destruction or loss of property (including livestock and household goods). Unfortunately, during the most recent ADRA assessment conducted in December 2017, ADRA was unable to conduct a full analysis due to restrictions placed on ADRA’s work by government authorities. Data on the numbers and types of conflicts in 2017 are therefore incomplete, with more conflicts being reported by communities during Focus Group Discussions than are reflected in the table below. | | | | | | |
| **Time of the conflict** | **Type/cause of conflict** | **Impact of the conflict (Killing/ crop**  **destruction etc)** | **Actors involved** | **Has the conflict been solved? (YES/NO)** | **Resolution Mechanisms used** |  |
| **UM DEWAIN** | | | | | |  |
| 2003 | 40 sheep stolen | 40 sheep stolen  and 16 people were killed | Unknown nomadic perpetrators and  Masaleet | No. Perpetrator(s) remain unknown | - |  |
| 2004 | Sheep belonging to nomads entered a farm. The farmer  reacted | The farmer was killed | Awlad janoub and Masaleet | No | - |  |
| 2014 | Sheep belonging to nomads entered a | 3 farmers were killed | Unknown nomadic | No. Perpetrator(s)  remain unknown | - |  |



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|  | farm. The farmer reacted |  | perpetrator and masaleet |  |  |  |
| September 2017 | Sheep entered farms and destroyed crops | 120 feddan of groundnuts were destroyed. One  man and one woman were killed | Awlad janoub and Masaleet | No, because the nomadic Omda moved the  perpetrators to another village | - |  |
| **SALAMI** | | | | | |  |
| 2003 | Theft | 400 cows, 900  sheep, 22 donkeys were stolen.  Houses and properties were set on fire. 4 people were killed, 6 people were  injured. 325  feddan have been destroyed. | Unknown perpetrators and agriculturalist tribes | No | - |  |
| 2006 | Robbery | 40 sheep, 20,000 SDG were stolen, and people suffered bad  injuries | Unknown perpetrators and the rest of tribes | No | - |  |
| 2016 | Robbery | 40 cows were stolen, people suffered bad  injuries | Awlad Janoub and Masaleet | Yes | The police discharged the  perpetrator |  |
| March 2017 | Theft | 2 horses were stolen | Awlad Janoub | No | The police ignored the  caseara |  |
| **ARADEBA** | | | | | |  |
| 2003 | Theft | 103 cows, 15 horses were stolen, one man  from misirya jabel was killed | Unknown | No | - |  |
| 2006 | Three men entered the village and raped a girl | One girl was raped. One man from the village  was injured and 2 herders were killed | Awlad baba and Misirya jabel | Yes | They received a fine |  |
| 2016 | Theft | All properties were stolen, and they set the whole  village on fire | Unknown perpetrators and the rest of tribes | No |  |  |
| 2016 | Robbery | 200 sheep, 125 cows, 7 horses and 10 mobiles were  stolen. 17 people were killed | Awlad janoub and Awlad baba and misirya | No |  |  |
| 2016 | Robbery | 250 sheep, 300  cows, 20 horses stolen and one  man was killed | Unknown perpetrators and the rest of tribes | No |  |  |
| October 2017 | Sheep entered a farm | 300 feddan of melt were destroyed, | Unknown perpetrators and  Misirya Jabel | No |  |  |



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|  |  | 10 women were injured |  |  |  |  |
| **AL TEMET** | | | | | |  |
| 2003 | Theft | 75 cows, 80 sheep,  15 horse were stolen, 7 men were  killed, loss of all properties | Awlad baba and turjem | Not solved, no fines | - |  |
| 2004 | Sheep entered into farm | 300 feddan from ground nut were  destroyed | Awlad Baba and Turjum | No | - |  |
| 2016 | Theft | 350 cows, 200  sheep, 12, 000 SDG, 6 horse were stolen and 6 were  injured | Awlad baba and turjem | No | - |  |
| 2016 | A man traced his stolen horse and requested the nomadic groups to return his horse back | The nomadic groups kept the farmer for 6 months, and he had to pay 600  SDG to be released | Turjem and awlad janoub | The farmer paid 600 SDG and left without his horse | - |  |
| 2016 | Kidnapping | One man from the village was kidnapped and the nomads requested 10,000 SDG and 1  horse to release him. After he being  released they shot him | - | - | - |  |
| December 2017 | Theft | 100 sheep were  stolen, 200 feddan were destroyed | Unknown Perpetrators and Masaleet, Misiria jabel and  turjum | No | No |  |
| December 2017 | 15 nomadic individuals have tried to steal sheep | Serious fighting, 5 nomadic individuals were badly injured and one person from the village was  also injured. | Awlad baba, shegerat and turjum | No | - |  |
| **MAZROB** | | | | | |  |
| November 2003 | Land property | 2 farmers were  killed, 2 hoses  were stolen | Awlad marmi and masaleet | Not solved | - |  |
| December  2017 | Cattle entered into a  farm | Farmer was bad  injured | Awlad marmi  and masaleet | Not solved |  |  |
| August 2017 | Tribal issue | Nomadic people kidnapped a farmer for 6 months, and released him  afterwards. | Awlad Marmi and Masaleet | The nomads released the farmer | - |  |
| August 2017 | Hazard | Herder injured two women badly | Awlad marmi and masaleet | The police arrested the  perpetrator, but |  |  |



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|  |  |  |  | 10 armed nomadic people came to rescue him from the  police station |  |  |
| **HAMYDA** | | | | | |  |
| 2017 | Ownership of water source | Nomads do not allow the community to fetch water | Awlad Janoub, Awlad Khatar and agriculturalist  tribes | No |  |  |
| May 2017 | Theft | 200 sheep were stolen. The nomads asked the community to leave the village, and to pay for  water | Awlad Janoub and agriculturalist tribes | No | - |  |
| October 2017 | The nomads found a dead cow close to the Omda house | The nomads threatened to set on fire the whole village. After the Omda refused to pay the fine, his wife was shot in  the legs | Awlad Janoub and Misirya | Yes | The community contributed and paid to the nomads. |  |
| November 2017 | Nomads have stolen some sheep.  A man belonging to the Misirya killed a nomadic man. | The nomadic people requested 120,000 SDG | Awlad Janoub and Misirya | Yes | Leaders mediation. Misirya agreed to pay 120,000  SDG in three installments |  |
| **GADEER EAST** | | | | | |  |
| July 2017 | Nomadic people stole 45,000 SDG. The  people from the village were able to find the thief. The Omda of the nomadic tribe refused to acknowledge the responsibility and  asked for compensation | Nomads requested the village to pay 60,000 SDG  otherwise they would kidnap many women. | Madiri, Hijir and Masaleet | No | - |  |
| **TAJOUNA-MOGURNI** | | | | | |  |
| November 2017 | Married woman got pregnant from nomadic man | 8 village members  and 5 nomads were injured | Awlad Zaid and Masaleet | No | The case was referred to the rural court in Kereinik, but Awlad Zaid refused to  attend |  |
| October 2017 | Sheep entered  women’s farm. Women reported to  village Shaikh | 5 women were  badly injured, 10 houses were  burned | Awlad Zaid and Masaleet | The government arrested the perpetrators, but | Police case |  |



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|  |  |  |  | they escaped from prison |  |  |
| **PEDINI** | | | | | |  |
| May 2017 | Nomadic people tried to rob horses | One man from the village was killed and 10 horses  were robbed | Awlad Janoub and Masaleet | No | - |  |
| June 2017 | After conflict over land ownership, the government divided the land into two parts | The nomads did not cultivate their land and took all crops that were  cultivated by the farmers | Negaya and Masaleet | Yes | Referred to court and the nomads paid 4000 SDG as fine |  |
| November 2017 | The nomads found 2 dead cows | The nomads whipped 7 young  men 500 times, three women were raped and one of them suffered a  miscarriage | Awlad Janoub and Masaleet | Reconciliation achieved without compensation | Police, security force and Kereinik governor |  |
| **UM RAKINA** | | | | | |  |
| August 2017 | Kidnapping | The nomads kidnapped the Masaleet Omda and requested 20,000 SDG as  compensation | Awlad Janoub and Masaleet | The community contributed and paid 20,000 SDG |  |  |
| August 2017 | The sheep entered into a farm and ate a lot of grass. One sheep died from over feeding | The nomad accused the farmer saying that the grass was poisoned and requested 15,000  SDG from him | Awlad Janoub and Masaleet | The farmer paid 15,000 SDG |  |  |
| September 2017 | Fighting and shooting between nomads and Masaleet over cattle robbery. One women from Masaleet and one man from Awlad Janoub were killed | The nomads took 200 sheep, and received from Masaleet 100,000 SDG as blood money. They paid only 10,000 as blood money for  the dead women | Awlad Janoub and Masaleet | Partially | Meeting with the two Omdas |  |
| November 2017 | After the farmer sold the sugar cane, his house was robbed and 30,000 SDG were taken. The farmer  accused the nomads | The nomads beat up the farmer and requested 5,000 SDG as compensation | Awlad Janoub and Masaleet | The farmer paid 5,000 SDG | Fine |  |
| **GALALA** | | | | | |  |
| August 2017 | A nomadic man rapped a girl from the village | A man from the village rapped young girl from the  nomads | Awlad Zaid and Tama | No | Referred to the Court |  |
| August  2017 | Fighting between two  nomadic tribes after | 1 person had the  arm cut, one | Negaya and  Shegarat | No yet | Referred to  the court |  |



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|  | argument about who has the best tribe | woman was raped and one man killed |  |  |  |  |
| **SHOOTAK** | | | | | |  |
| 2004 | Unknown nomadic people robed the village | 250 cows, 500  sheep, 150  donkeys and 600 sacks of sorghum  were stolen, 12 people were killed. | Unknown nomadic perpetrators and the village’s tribe. |  |  |  |
| February 2017 | Villagers were displaced to Kerenik town | The nomads occupied 25% of the farmers agricultural lands  by force | Awlad Janoub and the rest of agriculturalist tribes | No | - |  |
| March 2017 | Nomads robbed the farmer and threated  him with a weapon | 4 donkeys and a horse were stolen | Awlad Janoub and Masaleet | No | - |  |
| 2007 | Nomadic man robbed a farmer | 1 horse was stolen,  and 3 people were killed | Awlad Janoub  and Masaleet, Zaghawa | No | - |  |
| October 2017 | The nomads kidnapped a farmer in order to receive a ransom | Farmer kidnapped for two months | Awlad Janoub and Masaleet | The Masaleet paid 1,500 SDG and the nomads released the  farmer. | - |  |
| **ARAY** | | | | | |  |
| November 2017 | The sheep entered into a farm and the farmer fought the  herder. | 4 feddan of crops were destroyed, the farmer was  injured | Awlad Janoub and Masaleet | The herder paid 12,000 SDG as  treatment  expenses | By court |  |
| **DAFUR** | | | | | |  |
| June 2017 | 15 cases of dispute over land properties between nomads and  farmers | Many people badly injured and crops destroyed | Awlad Janoub and the rest of agriculturalist  tribes | No |  |  |
| October 2017 | Sheep entered a farm | One feddan of vegetables was destroyed | Awlad Janoub and Masaleet | The perpetrator agreed to pay 990 SDG after 3  months | By court |  |
| October 2017 | Nomadic man destroyed and the  farmer’s crops on fire | 10 feddan of crops were destroyed  and burned | Awlad Janoub and Mahada | The perpetrator paid 15,000 SDG  as fine | By Um Tojouk  CBRM |  |
| **KHIDIRAT** | | | | | |  |
| 2016 till present | The nomads occupied the lands | To the present time no one could cultivate the lands | Awlad Tako and Mahad & Gimer | The Kereinik governor promised to solve the problem but nothing has  happened so far |  |  |
| **KAMKAMA** | | | | | |  |
| December 2017 | The sheep entered a farm | 2 feddan of crops were destroyed | Awlad Janoub and Misirya  Jabel | No, the perpetrators  refused to pay |  |  |
| 2016  March | Nomadic people robbed the villagers | 200 sheep were stolen and one man was badly  injured | Awlad Janoub and Misirya Jabel, Masaleet | No |  |  |



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| 2015 | Robbery | The nomadic people robbed 30,000 SDG from  villagers | Unknown perpetrator and Misirya | No |  |  |
| 2017 | Robbery | 73 sheep, 133 cows, 7 horses and 2 motorbikes were  stolen | Awlad Janoub and Misirya Jabel, Masaleet | No | Investigation by the police still ongoing |  |
| 2017 | Robbery | 10 sheep were stolen | Awlad Janoub and Misirya  Jabel | No |  |  |
| **ROSI** | | | | | |  |
| 2004 | Nomadic armed people attacked the village | 10,000 sheep,  15,000 cows, 2,000  horses were stolen, 80 people  were killed, 50  were injured | Unknown nomadic perpetrators and the village tribes | No |  |  |
| 2008 | Nomadic armed people attacked and the villagers resisted | 18 people were  killed, 20 were injured | Unknown nomadic perpetrators and  the village tribes | No |  |  |
| 2015 | Nomadic peoples entered farms and caused destruction | 150 feddan of crops were destroyed, two farmers were beaten up and 2 donkeys were  stolen. | Awlad Zaid and Masaleet | No |  |  |
| November 2016 | Nomadic people entered farms and caused destructions | 100 feddan of melt, 50 feddan of ground nut, 10 feddan of watermelon were  destroyed, women were injured | Unknown nomadic peoples and Masaleet | No |  |  |
| November 2017 | Nomadic people entered farms and caused destructions | 50 feddan of melt, 20 feddan of ground nut were destroyed, 1  women was injured | Unknown nomadic peoples and Masaleet | No |  |  |
| In most cases, the conflicts reported in the targeted villages have occurred in a context of longstanding tensions, previous conflicts, and historical grievances (with some conflicts dating back to 2004). Over the past several decades, Darfur has seen a break down of rule of law and erosion of traditional conflict resolution mechanisms, both formal and informal, at the community level. This represents a significant challenge (that will be addressed in more depth in section C1b below). Many conflicts have also involved individuals from one ethnic or tribal group targeting members of another. All of the conflicts documented by ADRA seem to fit into broader dynamics of conflict in the West Darfur and Greater Darfur region, with complex, multilayered, and interconnected aspects. The conflict between the Government of Sudan and the rebel movements, for example, caused a proliferation of small weapons and also allowed some groups to act with virtual impunity toward others. Conflict at the national level thus led to an even greater proliferation of intercommunal and intertribal local conflicts, and these remain a significant problem in the targeted areas. In Khidirat in 2016, for example, a conflict erupted between the nomadic Awlad Tako tribe and the sedentary Mahad and Gimer tribes leading to the occupation of the land by the nomads and displacement of the sedentary tribes. No solution has been found to this conflict so far even though the Kereinik Governor promised to work to solve the issue. Tensions remain high between the tribes. | | | | | | |



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| Gender Analysis: In the targeted villages, women are in many ways socially and politically marginalized. With very few exceptions they do not serve, for example, as representatives on existing community-based committees. The assessment conducted in December 2017 revealed that there were only 4 women serving on community committees compared with 86 men. On the three existing reconciliation committees in Aray, Dafur, and Pedini, the number of female representatives was 0. Female youth are even more marginalized. Women’s livelihoods are usually limited to low income agriculture and sale of agricultural products in the market for sedentary tribes. Nomadic women engage mainly in dairy production and leatherwork. According to the FGDs conducted in all the targeted villages, women and particularly widows are among the most vulnerable persons. Finally, although men are the ones who usually play the most active roles in generating and sustaining conflicts/fighting, women are often targeted in acts of revenge and retaliation. Yet women are the victims of violence, they have fewer legal protections and less access to courts or other kinds of justice compared to their male counterparts. | | | | | |
| **TABLE 1: Conflict Analysis** | | | | | |
| **Locality** | **Villages** | **Identified**  **Conflicts** | **Summary of Analysis** | | |
| **Root Causes** | **Triggers** | **Actors** |
| Kereinik | Um Dewain | 4 | Land scarcity, tribal tensions | Crop destruction | Agriculturalists and pastoralists,  tribes |
| Salami | 4 | Criminal activity | Animal theft | Agriculturalists and pastoralists,  tribes |
| Aradeba | 6 | Criminal activity | Animal theft, property  theft, rape | Tribes |
| Al Temet | 7 | Land scarcity, criminal activity,  tribal tensions | Animal theft, crop destruction, kidnapping | Tribes |
| Mazrob | 4 | Land scarcity, criminal activity,  tribal tensions | Animal theft, kidnapping, murder,  assault | Agriculturalists and pastoralists,  tribes |
| Hemayda | 4 | Water scarcity,  criminal activity, tribal tensions | Animal theft, water dispute, assault, murder | Agriculturalists  and pastoralists, tribes |
| Gadeer East | 1 | Criminal activity | Property theft | Tribes |
| Tarshana | - | - | - | - |
| Tajona and Mogurni | 2 | Tribal tensions,  land scarcity | Rape, destruction of  property | Tribes |
| Pedini | 3 | Land scarcity, criminal activity,  tribal tensions | Animal theft, property theft, assault, rape,  murder | Agriculturalists and pastoralists,  tribes |
| Um Rakina | 4 | Criminal activity, tribal tensions,  land scarcity | Animal theft, property theft, kidnapping,  murder | Agriculturalists and pastoralists,  tribes |
| Galala | 2 | Criminal activity,  tribal tensions | Rape, murder, assault | Tribes |
| Shotak | 6 | Criminal activity,  tribal tensions, land scarcity | Animal theft, property  theft, murder, kidnapping | Agriculturalists  and pastoralists, tribes |
| Aray | 1 | Land scarcity | Crop destruction | Tribes |
| Dafur | 3 | Land scarcity, criminal activity | Crop destruction, assault | Agriculturalists and pastoralists,  tribes |
| Khidirat | 1 | Land scarcity | Occupation of land | Tribes |
| Kamkama | 5 | Land scarcity, criminal activity | Animal theft, property  theft, destruction of property, assault | Tribes |
| Rosi | 5 | Land scarcity,  criminal activity, tribal tensions | Assault, murder, animal  theft, destruction of property | Agriculturalists  and pastoralists, tribes |
| b) Relevance: Conflict Resolution Mechanisms and Access to Rule of Law | | | | | |



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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Only 3 out the 18 targeted villages—Aray, Dafur and Pedini—have active reconciliation committees. These existing committees do not meet the DCPSF definition of Community-Based Reconciliation Mechanisms for the following reasons: 1) they are only composed of male elderly people with no representation of youth and women, and 2) they are not inclusive of all the tribes living in the village/area. The fact that these reconciliation committees are 100% male raises significant concerns since their decisions will not be free from gender-bias nor will they include input from women. The existing committees have very limited capacity and are called upon only to address minor issues/cases. For instance, the reconciliation committee in Pedini deals only with issues related to the protection of agricultural crops during the harvesting season. Finally, there are no clear relations between these reconciliation committees and Sudan’s legal system or institutions. The only exception in the area is the rural court in Kereinik, which is linked to the town CBRM (and is not targeted by the proposed project).  Traditional peacebuilding mechanisms, including rakuba and suluh, are known to people in the targeted villages. In the rakuba, Omdas and Sheiks from two conflicting tribes are asked to judge on minor cases, usually involving intermarriage/family relations. In the suluh, Omdas and Sheiks from neutral tribes are asked to mediate in more major conflicts involving not individual or family cases but entire conflicting tribes. Neither of these two traditional peacebuilding mechanisms are currently being used, however, in the targeted villages. The rakuba is not being used because most of the conflicting tribes (usually agriculturalists vs. pastoralists) are not connected through intermarriage and family relations. The suluh is also not generally being adopted because there are strong tribal linkages among the various agriculturalist tribes on the one hand and among the pastoralist groups on the other. This makes identifying neutral tribes that could help to mediate conflicts as impartial parties very difficult. In the absence of these traditional mechanisms, most conflicts are therefore handled at the community level through ad-hoc leader mediation efforts. The results of these efforts are usually acceptable compromises for the different parties involved. However, because these compromises are reached outside of formalized structures they usually have a temporary impact and fail to contribute to sustainable and long-term peaceful coexistence among the parties.  In conclusion, access to formal rule of law institutions is very limited. This is reflected in the fact that most conflicts are handled directly by communities rather than being brought before courts or state authorities. Only one of the targeted villages, Mazrob, has a police station. The other villages must either solve conflicts and even criminal cases for themselves or else overcome barriers of distance. The nearest police station for Khidirat is Caira (Um tojouk) while for Kamkama and Shotak is Murrayat (Kreinik). For the rest of the villages the only possible solution is to reach the police station in Kereinik. Out of the 61 cases listed in the table above, only 5 were referred by villagers to the police, and in 2 out of these 5 cases, the perpetrators managed to escape their punishment by evading police and/or the prison. 7 out of the 61 cases were referred to the rural court in Kereinik (which is a formal judiciary body that deals with cases that are referred to it by the police). However, the court is not widely trusted or accessible for the targeted communities. Finally, in only one of the 61 cases reported in the table did the Kereinik Governor express a strong commitment to be directly involved in the resolution efforts. Unfortunately, the Governor has followed through and remained involved in resolution efforts in practice. Little has therefore been achieved and peaceful coexistence among the different tribes remains elusive. | | | | |
| **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** |
| Kereinik | Um Dewain | None | Poor | * Informal justice institutions are male dominated (only elderly leaders) with no representation of women and youth * Limited capacity of existing informal justice institutions especially due to the heterogeneous nature of the targeted communities * Limited access to formal rule of law institutions and actors |
| Salami | None | Limited |
| Aradeba and surrounding  villages | None | Poor |
| Al Temet and  surrounding villages | None | Poor |
| Mazrob and surrounding  villages | None | Limited (there is one police station) |
| Hemayda | None | Poor |
| Gadeer East | None | Poor |
| Tarshana | None | Poor |
| Tajona and  Mogurni | None | Limited |
| Pedini | Reconciliation Committees | Poor |



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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | Um Rakina | None | Poor | * No linkages between the two |
| Galala | None | Poor |
| Shotak | None | Poor |
| Aray | Reconciliation Committees | Poor |
| Dafur | Reconciliation Committees | Poor |
| Khidirat | None | Poor |
| Kamkama | None | Limited |
| Rosi | None | Poor |
| c) Gender & Inclusion: How does your project promote inclusion of different groups (ethnic, age, gender, economic, etc.)? What measures will you take to counter potential exclusion and to encourage inclusion throughout the project? | | | | |
| Of the total population in the targeted villages, 38% are women including female adults and youth. Despite the fact that they outnumber their male counterparts, women are not represented in decision-making bodies at the community level. They also face other forms of social marginalization. This is particularly true for female youth (for both their age and gender) and for nomadic women (for their gender and tribal belonging). In all of the targeted villages, women play an important role in the economies of their households and communities. Women within sedentary tribes are usually involved in agricultural activities, from land preparation to the sale of harvested products in the market. In nomadic tribes, men are mainly responsible for animal raising/herding while women engage mainly in dairy production and crafting leather products. Despite the economic importance of women in households and communities, however, they do not have equal power or ability to influence decisions as men. They are systematically excluded from key decision-making at virtually all levels of village life.  Although young people constitute a majority (40%) of the population across the targeted villages, youth representation and participation in community institutions is very low. This is particularly true of female youth and is a reflection of traditional power structures and value systems in Sudanese society that give higher status and authority to more senior males. Youth in the targeted villages often lack political voice; they have few constructive ways to make decisions about many important concerns their lives and their communities. As a result, they often lack a sense of belonging or connection to their communities and a majority of them (especially male youth) migrate to larger towns/cities in search of better opportunities. Some youth also express their discontent and frustration through more destructive means, including criminal or violent actions.  While there is pervasive gender and age exclusion/discrimination within all tribes, ongoing tensions across different tribes in the target area also raise significant challenges when it comes to promoting values of inclusion. Due to recent as well as more longstanding conflicts, the relations among the different tribes in the area are strained, making coordination and cooperation among them very difficult. For example, the prospects for creating joint community committees (including reconciliation committees) with members of different tribes in the targeted villages are not very promising. A high level of mutual respect and trust would be necessary as a precondition for the creation of such a committee, but trust is unfortunately still lacking.  Due to the highly traditional social and power structures that still characterize the targeted villages, the project will work very closely with traditional leaders (Omdas and Sheiks) from different tribes. The buy-in of these traditional leaders is a precondition to create more open, participatory, and inclusive communities. At the same time, the project will adopt a “bottom up” approach that will complement ADRA’s work with the traditional leaders. This will involve working with women, youth, as well as other marginalized community/tribe members to help them identify constructive ways to participate in community decision-making processes. For example, in the case of women and youth the project will adopt an integrated approach whereby the targeted groups will achieve sustainable change for themselves, their families, and their communities. First, the project will enhance their advocacy and communication skills so they can speak for themselves. Second, the project will provide participants with the skills to improve their social and economic self-sufficiency (including through market appropriate livelihood activities and small IGAs to generate sustainable incomes). Finally, the project will engage in trust-building activities with the aim of bringing together people who are not used to solving problems through coordination and cooperation mechanisms, showing them that peaceful coexistence and mutual cooperation are possible. In these ways, the project will promote the adoption of inclusive participatory approaches and methods that engage all members of the community. In addition, the design and implementation of the project will pay particular attention to the composition of participants to favor (as much as possible) the presence and participation of members from different groups and especially the most marginalized. | | | | |
| C2 | **Results:** | | | | |
| a) 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? | | | | |



The project purpose is “to stabilize communities while restoring trust & confidence between communities”. Indeed, the proposed target locations for this project are characterized a long history of violent and severe conflicts involving different tribes (mainly pastoralists versus agriculturalists). New conflicts add up to existing tensions and lack of mutual trust. Currently, no solution is in sight because of the lack of formal and informal institutions that can solve these conflicts and address their root causes. In this regard, the project will adopt an integrated approach that aims at addressing the different aspects of the conflicts including the lack of effective governance and rule of law institutions particularly at the community-level as well as issues related to access to and control over scarce resources and conflicting livelihoods.

First, the project will contribute to the achievement of DCPSF Output 1 “effective community-level conflict resolution and prevention platforms in Darfur are in place”. Currently none of the targeted villages have an inclusive and effective Community Based Reconciliation Mechanism. Conflict resolution is usually responsibility of traditional male elderly leaders. However, their judgment is not always impartial and accepted by the parties involved. This means that cases remain unsolved and tensions between conflicting parties continue to grow. Under Output 1, the project will use a combination of top down and bottom up approaches. On one side the project will be on working with existing traditional leaders (Omdas and Sheiks) to strengthen their leadership role and make it more effective for the resolution of conflicts as well as to sensitize them on the importance of creating more inclusive community-based mechanisms. On the other side, the project will mobilize and sensitize other community members particularly women, youth and marginalized groups/individuals to take a more proactive role in decision-making processes at the community level. Finally, the project will not only work on addressing or resolving conflicts that have already taken place. On the contrary the project will work to create a more conducive environment for a better and more peaceful coexistence among different groups. In this regard, the project will support the organization of events aiming at bringing people from different groups together and show that an alternative model of coexistence is possible. Under Output 1 the project will implement the following activities:

* 1. Conduct initial meetings with traditional and tribal leaders

At the beginning of the project, an initial meeting will be conducted in each of the targeted villages. The meetings will be targeting traditional community leaders of different tribes. The meetings will explain project objectives, results, activities and approaches. The main aim of the meeting is to make traditional leaders feel consulted and engaged in the design and implementation of the project from the start. This is expected to ensure a higher degree of acceptance, participation and sustainability of the project impacts. The meetings will be facilitated by ADRA project staff. Finally, Kereinik Governor will be invited to attend to show the leaders the importance of strengthening of the linkages between informal community-based institutions and formal rule of law/government authorities.

* 1. Conduct general meetings with community members

After the initial meeting with the traditional leaders, the project will organize one general community meeting in all the targeted villages. The project staff will ensure that vulnerable and marginalized community members are aware of the date, time and location of the meetings and feel comfortable in attending. During the meetings, ADRA project staff, in coordination with the traditional leaders, will explain the project objectives, main activities and the approaches that will be used. This is expected to increase community understanding of and acceptance of the project. The community meetings are expected to lay the groundwork more participation and ownership from the communities. Finally, during the meetings, participants will be able to raise questions and make comments about the project. The project staff will be responsible to provide responses to participants comments.

* 1. Conduct a ToT training on gender and inclusion

The project will organize a ToT training on gender and inclusion targeting mainly community and tribal leaders. The training will target on average 4 leaders per village to ensure a fair representation of the different tribes present in each of the targeted village. The exact number of participants per village will be decided based on the number of tribes and population size of each village. One intensive training will be organized at the beginning of the project while a second refresher training will be organized at the end of the first project year. The trainings will be facilitated by the Gender Officer in coordination with the PM, Peacebuilding Specialist and other project staff and relevant stakeholders. The main aim of the training is to emphasize the importance of inclusion and gender equality by underlining that gender equality is about the way resources and opportunities can be shared and used by the different members of the community including women, girls, boys and men. The project staff will discuss with the community and tribal leaders how positive relationships between men and women and the participation of all community members is not essential for the overall improvement of the community. Building the awareness and capacity of respected male community and tribal leaders is expected to have a positive impact on other men and therefore help increase engagement and support for women’s inclusion and participation. Although the trainings will contribute to make community and tribal leaders more aware and supportive towards women inclusion and gender equality, negative deeply-entrenched cultural beliefs and practices cannot be changed from one day to the other. Indeed, behavioral change requires significant time and work to make sure that meaningful changes happen in a sustainable way. Therefore, the project staff will continue to engage with traditional and tribal leaders throughout the project implementation period during field visits, FGDs, one to one interactions etc.



* 1. Form inclusive Community-Based Reconciliation Mechanisms (CBRMs) in each of the targeted villages

Currently, there are three Reconciliation Committees across the 18 targeted villages. However, all of them are male and elderly dominated. This means that women, youth and other marginalized groups/individuals (especially from nomadic tribes) do not have a say in the reconciliation process. In all the other 15 villages, Reconciliation Committees are completely absent. In this regard, the project will promote the formation tribally and gender-inclusive CBRMs. The project will work to ensure the inclusion of representatives of nomadic tribes, women and youth who are currently excluded. The project will work with the communities but mainly with traditional leaders to promote a positive model of inclusive leadership which understands and supports the representation and participation of other people and doesn’t perceive them as a threat to their traditional power. In particular, the project will work with men to make them understand the importance and the value of women inclusion and participation. At the same time the project will engage with marginalized groups and individuals, especially women, to understand the importance of advocating for more inclusion and participation. Finally, when women, youth and other marginalized groups are not able and/or comfortable to actively engage in what they perceive to be a male and elderly dominated mechanism, the creation of separate

structures might be considered. The project will support the construction of shelter for the CBRMs in each of the targeted village

as needed. The shelters will consist of semi-permanent structures. Each shelter will be provided with 4 mats. Community

contributions for the construction of the shelters will be promoted to increase community ownership and sustainability.

* 1. Organize a peacebuilding training for CBRM members

To ensure the effectiveness of the CBRM formed by the project, two training will be provided to the CBRM members. The project will organize an initial intensive training targeting 4 members from each CBRM for a total of 72 participants. The first training will cover all the main topics related to effective conflict resolution/reconciliation, record-keeping, case management and monitoring. A second training will be organized in the middle of the project implementation for the same participants as a refresher training. During the second training, participants will be invited to share experiences, best practices, lessons learnt and challenges. This is expected to inform revisions/improvements as needed. Both trainings will be developed and facilitated by a consultant from the University of Geneina- Institute of Peacebuilding Studies in coordination with ADRA project staff. The training is expected to take place in Kereinik town. This decision is based on the successful experience of the previous DCPSF project where participants were brought together to Geneina. Being together in the same place for few days will enable participants to familiarize with each other and develop positive relationships. The project will cover all costs related to facilitator fees, meal/refreshments, accommodation and transportation of participants from the targeted locations to Kereinik.

* 1. Support one youth-led peacebuilding event in each of the targeted villages

Youth in the targeted villages are often excluded from the decisions that affect their lives and their communities. This exacerbates their frustration and their lack of sense of belonging to the community. In addition, this can make them more vulnerable and prone to resort to violence. In this regard, the project will work very closely with youth groups (both formed by the project and existing ones) to engage young people both female and male in the project design and implementation. In particular, the project will work with youth to design and implement youth-led peacebuilding events to be organized in each of the targeted villages for a total of 18 events. The nature, period of implementation, duration and other characteristics of the events will be decided by the youth themselves in coordination with the project staff. The project staff will support the youth in linking with relevant actors including traditional leaders as well as government authorities to ensure the successful implementation of these events. Finally, the project will provide each youth group in each village with a limited lumpsum to cover (partially or totally) the costs of the event. The fact that youth are taking the lead in designing and implementing these events is expected to increase their self-esteem, connection to peers and other community members (particularly leaders) resulting in longer-term impacts on their role inside their communities.

* 1. Organize community celebrations for the International Peace Day in each of the targeted villages

To work on conflict prevention and not only resolution, the project will support the organization of yearly events to celebrate the International peace day on the 21st of September. The events will be used as an occasion to advocate for ending conflict and finding ways to promote joint cooperation and coordination among different tribes. The nature of the events will be discussed with community leaders and community members. It will involve different type of activities including the use of participatory theatre for conflict transformation, art, music, sport etc. The project will support the organization of one event in each of the selected villages. The organization of these events will be coordinated with the youth-led peacebuilding events under A 1.5.

The economy in the targeted villages is heavily dependent on land and natural resources as the main livelihoods are farming (agriculturalists) and livestock raising (pastoralists). Therefore, land and natural resources become important capitals both for individuals and groups. As conflicts occurring in the targeted areas are often linked to competition over the former, the project will work to provide community members with skills and knowledge that could be used to engage in alternative and profitable livelihoods. In addition, the project will try to improve people’s resilience and economic power through community-based savings



schemes, so called Village Saving and Loans Associations (VSLAs). The project is expected to find positive ways of linking economic development and peacebuilding by promoting conflict-sensitive development interventions which will promote aspects that will contribute not only to the successful development of economic opportunities but also for creating a more conducive and peaceful environment. In this regard, the project will promote inclusion and equality of access to economic opportunity for marginalized individuals and groups particularly women, youth and marginalized tribes. Finally, thanks to the rehabilitation and improvements to the markets, used both by agriculturalists and pastoralists, the project is expected to increase trusting and functional economic/trade relationships between different actors, that can help them to overcome the existing tensions/conflicts. Under Output 2 the project will organize the following activities:

* 1. Construct 18 local material shelters for community activities

In each of the targeted villages, the project will support the construction of semi-permanent shelters made of local material where

community members and groups can gather to discuss and do activities together. During the project implementation, the shelters

will be used to conduct REFLECT literacy circles as well as VSLA meetings. The project will mobilize community support and raising of community resources (including labour force) for the construction of these shelters in order to ensure greater ownership of these places.

* 1. Establish two market committees in Al Temet and Jalambo

Al Temet and Jalambo represent the two main markets besides Kereinik town. They are used both by agriculturalist and pastoralists. In 2016, Helpage formed a market committee in Al Temet. It consisted of 8 members (5 M/3F) with no representatives from the nomadic tribes living in the area. The market committee stopped working because of the population displacement (2 out of 8 members left the area). Therefore, there is no clear division of roles and responsibilities when it comes to the management of the market infrastructure. In 2016, Helpage formed a market committee in Al Temet. It consisted of 8 members (5 M/3F) with no representatives from the nomadic tribes living in the area. The market committees stopped working because of the population displacement (2 out of 8 members left the area). This can raise significant concerns especially when unsolved and unaddressed issues related to the market add up to existing tensions and conflicts between different groups/tribes that use the market. In this regard, the project will promote the formation and training of two market committees that will include representatives of different tribes. These committees will be expected to take decisions related to the management and maintenance of the market infrastructures beyond the lifetime of the project. They will be linked with the CBRMs formed by the project so that they can refer to them any conflict arising in the market.

* 1. Rehabilitate existing markets in Al Temet and Jalambo

Both Al Temet and Jalambo markets are currently in need of rehabilitation and improvements to expand the coverage capacity particularly when it comes to the shelters and the latrines. Al Temet market had been targeted by a previous intervention implemented by War Child. Two shelters for butchers and vegetable vendors were built. However, the two shelters had no table and cemented ground and are already in need of rehabilitation. Therefore, the project will construct one new shelter and one latrine in each market. The construction of a new shelter is expected to attract new vendors and clients thereby increasing social mobility and economic interactions between different groups. Thanks to its experience with livelihood interventions, the local partner FPDO will play an important role in conducting the detailed assessments before the construction works as well as in monitoring the contractors.

* 1. Implement a REFLECT literacy program for women and youth female

The project utilizes the REFLECT methodology to address the problem of high illiteracy rates among targeted communities. REFLECT is an innovative method of adult learning which focuses on participatory learning methods aiming at improving literacy, numeracy and reading skills as well as empowering participants to use this new knowledge to take initiatives to improve their communities and their own lives. Under this activity, the project will hire an expert consultant who will conduct a study to design and develop the REFLECT manual. Indeed, REFLECT is not a set of pre-packaged topics and activities rather something which needs to be adjusted to the context needs and specific characteristics. Once the study has been finalized, the consultant will develop a first draft of the manual in coordination with the project staff. The consultant will then conduct a training for the REFLECT literacy facilitators to be selected within the targeted communities. The facilitators will be selected in coordination with community leaders and members. Particular attention will be given to unemployed members, women, youth and members of nomadic tribes who meet the basic requirements. The selected facilitators (at least 2 per village) will be trained about the use of REFLECT methodology, participatory rural appraisal techniques, and "do no harm" principles. They will also be involved in finalizing the REFLECT Manual. The project, in coordination with the facilitators, will form a total of 36 REFLECT Literacy Circles in two years. Each literacy circle will target an average of 25 female participants. Each circle will be assigned two facilitators trained by the project (at least for the first year). The literacy circles will meet five days a week for nine to ten months. The literacy circles will use the manual that the REFLECT consultant will have developed. The manual will allow individuals to learn basic literacy and numeracy skills by examining and learning about their community, discussing and analysing the issues their communities face, and designing plans for community improvement. For instance, participants will address topics like household economy, HIV/AIDS-

prevention, hygiene and sanitation to be studied together. Since the Manual is context specific and based on the needs and gaps



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| identified in the context it is highly likely that the Manual will include a module on conflict prevention and mitigation as conflict is |
| a common aspect of the day-to-day life of the REFLECT participants. The literacy facilitators and the project staff will meet regularly to strengthen coordination, discuss their experiences, support on another, and share their challenges and achievements. They will also work together to plan upcoming lessons. Learning material for the circles will be distributed to the facilitators during these sessions. During the implementation of the literacy program, the project will support the costs related to learning material and incentives for the facilitators. At the end of each cycle, the project will also cover the costs for the graduation ceremony of the participants. The ceremonies will also be an occasion to celebrate together with the wider community.  2.5 Establish and Scale-up Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs)  As part of the livelihood diversification and resilience building strategy, the project will promote the creation of Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs) in all the targeted villages. Group saving is something already known and practiced in the area but not in a “formalized and structured” way. In this regard, the project will strengthen this informal practice through the establishment of more sustainable VSLAs. VSLAs are self-managed and provide the members a safe place to save their money and a way to access loans in case of need or emergency without resorting to negative coping strategies such as selling productive assets or to invest in income generating activities to increase household income. VSLA is a very simple model that can be used to target illiterate people and requires no “infrastructure”. VSLAs are entirely built on member savings with no external money coming from the project. The project is only responsible for the initial mobilization and training on group dynamics and the management of money/savings. The initial training period is expected to enable the group to become self-supporting. Indeed, after 9-12 months VSLAs can operate independently and can also start to establish and train other groups. Despite VSLA membership is not conditional to pre-set criteria like gender, age or tribal belonging, the project will promote the participation of marginalized members. Since 2013, ADRA Sudan has used it in its projects in West Darfur and Blue Nile with positive results in terms of building local community resilience through the financial and social empowerment of poor and vulnerable people. In this regard, ADRA VSLA experience shows that a large number of VSLA members are likely to be women. The project is expected to establish a total of 36 VSLAs (first and second year). Finally,the project staff will also train Village Agents who are selected among the most experienced and committed VSLA members. They are expected to supportand scale-up the establishment of VSLAs in the project area.  The targeted villages are characterized by a limited availability of natural resources and basic services. This situation increases the tension among different groups especially when their livelihoods depend heavily on natural resources including land and water. Indeed, a large number of conflicts that have been recorded in the targeted villages involved one of the two resources. In this regard, under Output 3, the project will work mainly on increasing community accessibility to natural resources and basic services as well as increasing community-based management of natural resources and services to prevent and address those conflicts. For instance, the project will work with the communities to rehabilitate and or construct water structures (hand-pumps) to increase water supply and availability thereby reducing conflicts. The project will also increase inclusive access to education by improving an existing school in Al Temet which is used by a number of different villages and tribes. The project will use participatory approaches such as participatory community mapping whereby community members will be asked to identify the locations for the construction. Finally, the project will increase community capacity to manage and maintain the new and existing structures through inclusive community based committees as well as trained technical operators. Under Output 3 the following activities will be implemented:  3.1 Form/Strengthen 14 Community Water Management Committees in the villages targeted by the rehabilitation/construction |
| of HPs  Out of the 18 targeted villages, the project has identified 14 villages to be targeted by the rehabilitation and/or construction of HPs including Salami, Aradeba, Al Temet, Mazrob, Hamyda, Gadeer East, Tajouna and Mogurni, Pedini, Galala, Shotak, Aray, Dafur, Khidirat, and Kamkama. The targeted villages have been selected on the basis of the following criteria: total population, total number of water sources, and total number of water sources currently functional. In the selection, the project has paid particular attention to villages where there is a great number of different groups and water is a problem for their peaceful coexistence. Targeted villages will also be confirmed with WES, UNDP and other relevant actors. Across the 14 selected villages, only 6 Water Committees are reported. However, only 2 out of 6 are currently functional namely Salami and Shotak. In all the other targeted villages the project will work with community leaders and members to form inclusive Community Water Management Committees which are expected to include both male and female, adult/elderly and youth, sedentary and nomadic tribe representatives. The inclusion of individuals with different backgrounds including from different tribes is expected to make the management process more open and conflict-sensitive. The Community Water Management Committees will be responsible for the management and maintenance of new and existing water sources in the village both during and beyond the lifetime of the project. During the project, the Community Water Management Committees will take the lead in the identification of the locations for rehabilitation and/or construction, as well as supervise the work of the contractor. Finally, these Committees will be linked to the CBRMs formed and trained by the project so that they will be able to refer the latter any conflict around water and water sources. |



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| * 1. Rehabilitate 11 broken handpumps in 6 targeted villages   As mentioned under A 3.1 the project has selected a total of 14 villages to be targeted by the rehabilitation and/or construction of HPs. Out of these 14, 6 will be selected for the rehabilitation of existing non-functional handpumps including Salami, Aradeba and surrounding village, Al Temet and surrounding village, Mazrop and surrounding villages, Gadeer East, and Galala. In particular, Galala and Salami have currently no functioning handpumps and the population is forced to use the untreated water from the wadi. Finally, Aradeba, Al Temet and Mazrob have been selected because they receive significant number of people during the rainy season and are also places where people move during conflicts. This exacerbates the already high competition and pressure on scarce water sources. Community Water Management Committees formed and trained by the project will be responsible to identify the HPs to be rehabilitated as well as to supervise the work of the contractor. Water analysis will be done to ensure the water quality before handing them over to the communities.   * 1. Construct one new handpump in 9 targeted villages   The project will construct one new handpump in each of the following 9 villages including Aradeba and surrounding villages, Hamyda, Tajouna and Mogurni, Pedini, Shotak, Aray, Dafur, Khidirat and Kamkama. Currently, 3 out of these 9 villages namely Aray, Dafur, and Khidirat are completely dependent on untreated water sources (i.e the wadi). In Kamkama, the two existing wells dry up completely after April leaving the village population with no other source of water. In Hamyda, there is only one handpump. However, nomadic tribes are preventing other groups/ individuals from using it. All other targeted villages are characterized by the a very limited availability of water sources that cannot be addressed/solved through rehabilitation only. The project will contract an external contractor to conduct the construction work. Community Water Management Committees formed and trained by the project will be responsible to identify the location for the construction of the new HPs as well as to supervise the work of the contractor. Before drilling new handpumps the project will conduct geophysical survey to ensure the suitability, feasibility and sustainability of the intervention. Water analysis will be done to ensure the water quality before handing them over to the communities.   * 1. Conduct Hand-pump technician training   To enhance the sustainability of the water systems (i.e handpumps) rehabilitated/constructed by the project, a training on operation and maintenance will be organized. The training will target a maximum of 28 participants (2 from each village). The training participants will be selected in coordination with community leaders, Community Water Management Committees and other community members. In the selection, the project will prioritize vulnerable individuals including unemployed people, youth and women. The training will focus on proper maintenance, small repairs for the water systems, and the proper practice for water treatment/chlorination. Finally, the training will focus on the importance of chlorination to prevent the spread of waterborne diseases such as cholera, dysentery, typhoid etc. At the end of the training the HP technicians will be given some repairing kits/tools. The training participants will be included in the rehabilitation/construction works under the project.   * 1. Construct one classroom and one latrine in Al Temet school   Al Temet school is one the bigger school in the targeted area besides Kereinik. The school is not only used by Temet population but also by other villages targeted by the project. The school is used both by sedentary and nomadic children. The total school population is estimated at 280 children (150 boys/130 girls). Currently, the school has only 4 permanent classrooms and one shelter made of local material which is in bad conditions. This means that classes are overcrowded (280/4=70). There are no running water and school sanitation facilities. The project will build one additional classroom and one school latrine to create a better school environment to facilitate the lives and learning experience of the school children. Teachers, and other personnel staff will be involved in monitoring the construction work.  Finally, while the project will work mainly on forming and providing trainings to community-based mechanisms, it acknowledges the importance of creating a referral pathway linking them with formal state institutions. Currently, there are almost no relations with the state justice institutions. Formal state institutions are not easy to access for targeted communities. Therefore, the project aims at building a more just peace by strengthening the linkages between formal and informal rule of law institutions. This will be done through the organizations of meetings/roundtable bringing together formal and informal rule of law actors to discuss challenges, lessons learnt, best practices and ways forward to improve the rule of laws and the access to justice. Under Output 4, the project will conduct one main activity as follows:   * 1. Organize and facilitate a yearly meeting involving targeted CBRMs, Kereinik CBRM, local authorities and formal rule of law |
| actors including rural court representatives and police officers  The project will organize and facilitate one yearly meeting bringing together different stakeholders including but not limited to  targeted CBRMs, Kereinik CBRM, local authorities and formal rule of law actors including rural court representatives and police officers. The main focus of the meeting will be to identify and discuss problems related to access to justice and conflict |



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| resolution/reconciliation. The participants will share their experience and perspectives on the issue. Participants will be asked to propose/develop potential solutions. Recommendations will be collected in a report that will be shared internally and externally. The meeting will be most likely organized in Kereinik or Geneina. The project will cover the costs for rent of the hall, refreshments, stationery, and accommodation related costs. Finally, the project will also cover the costs for a facilitator who will be responsible to facilitate and moderate the discussion. | | | | | | |
| **TABLE 3: Planned interventions** | | | | | | |
| **VILLAGES** | **PEACEBUILDING GAPS** | **PLANNED INTERVENTIONS** | **Female** | | **Male** | |
| **Adult** | **Youth** | **Adult** | **Youth** |
| **All (18)** | Lack of effective and  inclusive CBRMs | Formation and training of  CBRMs | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| **All (18)** | No joint socialization events bringing different  groups together | Organization of peacebuilding events and celebration days for  the International Peace Day | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| **All (18)** | Limited peaceful economic interaction among different groups | Organization of joint livelihood activities (REFLECT and VSLA)  Rehabilitation of market structures | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| **All (18)** | No inclusive management of common natural resources creating conflicts over access and control | Rehabilitation/Construction of HPs  Construction of one classroom/latrine Formation of Water  Management Committees | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| **Total** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| b) Results: Innovation: In what ways is your project innovative? | | | | | | |
| To improve the socio-economic conditions of the targeted population, the project will use the REFLECT approach to promoting adult literacy. This method teaches participants reading, writing and numeracy with an emphasis on how these skills can be practically applied in day-to-day life and for productive uses (such as establishing/running small IGAs). Compared to more traditional literacy programs that treat reading, writing and numeracy as separate competencies, REFLECT promotes a strong integration of these skills to meet the ordinary needs of participants. The REFLECT approach is not based on a pre-developed training curriculum but involves the adoption of a wide range of participatory approaches and methods that put participants at the center. For instance, each literacy circle develops its own “curriculum” and learning materials. This enables the participants to deal with day-to-day issues and problems that characterize the local reality, and to discuss and identify solutions together. Because there are no standardized learning materials and course contents, REFLECT is an ideal approach for the heterogenous population being targeted by the project. It can be adjusted and tailored to meet the needs of different tribal and livelihood groups. Finally, the fact that participants take the lead in their own learning process results in a stronger sense of ownership that can be transferred beyond the literacy program itself. In ADRA’s experience with REFLECT in other regions of Sudan we have observed that REFLECT circles can be catalysts for wider processes of change, linking the objectives of the literacy program with other development initiatives happening within the communities. This is particularly important for the achievement of the proposed project objective beyond the literacy component.  In the formation of new CBRMs, the project will seek a balance between supporting and working with traditional structures and authorities on the one hand and fostering more inclusive power and leadership structures on the other. It is important to work with traditional leaders since this can promote community stability and ensure sustainability beyond the lifetime of the project. In this regard, the project will work to strengthen the capacities of existing leaders through mentoring and capacity building trainings. In addition, the project will never undermine the role of traditional leaders but will support them by giving them symbolically important roles (for example, during general community meetings, events and/or celebrations). This is expected to increase the community’s trust and confidence in their leaders.  At the same time, the project recognizes that traditional leaders and power structures can also be part of the problem. At times traditional leaders have conflicts among themselves and at times their mediation or reconciliation role is simply not very effective. The project will therefore promote greater inclusion and participation of other members of the community in positions of leadership and responsibility (particularly women, youth, and members of marginalized groups and tribes). This is expected to create new centers of power that can promote alternative perspectives to the ones of the traditional senior male leaders. In this  regard, the project will adopt a bottom-up approach by educating people about their rights and how to find effective and | | | | | | |



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|  | constructive ways to engage in decision-making processes. At the same time, the project will work closely with traditional leaders to encourage them to recognize the potential contribution of other community members. In particular, due to the male dominated structure of the society like ADRA, many men will strongly oppose women participating in development processes and community decision-making bodies. Therefore, the project will engage in sustained efforts to increase men’s understanding about how women’s active participation and leadership can benefit families and communities  Finally, regarding the sustainability of the CBRMs, the project approach is based on recognition of the importance of working simultaneously with formal and informal justice systems. While informal justice and especially community-based mechanisms are often the most accessible and available systems for rural communities, their verdicts can raise concerns both in terms of compliance with human rights as well as accountability. They are often based on consultation rather than codified laws, which makes them less predictable and subject to the personalized authority of local, tribal or religious leaders. This can be a serious problem when women are involved and the traditional leaders are men since their verdicts are often biased against women. The formal justice system, on the other hand, is often missing and unable to provide access to affordable and equitable justice. This is particularly true in the case of rural communities like the targeted villages. Therefore, it is important to strengthen formal and informal justice systems as well as linkages between the two. Throughout the project implementation, formal and informal actors will be brought together to promote exchanges and mutual learning and sharing. |
| c) Results: Monitoring and Evaluation: How will you measure change in your project? What are your plans to monitor and  evaluate your project? |
| A baseline survey will be conducted at the beginning of the project to verify the information collected during the field assessment (December 2017) and fine-tune the project indicators, including baseline data for each project indicator. While a more detailed M&E plan will be developed at the beginning of the project and aligned with DCPSF indicators, the project is expected to use the following methods and tools. First of all, the project staff will conduct regular visits to the targeted locations. This will enable them to forge strong trust relationships with the communities as well as to monitor progress in the implementation of the activities and the impact of the project. A specific aspect that the project will monitor are changes to behaviors affecting the inclusion and participation of specific individuals and groups. Finally, the project staff will also monitor changes to the overall situation/context, which might affect the positive implementation of the project as well as its longer-term impact including on conflict trends.  Through field visits the project staff will ensure that beneficiaries are involved in the M&E of the project and their feedback is collected. This is expected to have the following results. First, it is expected to ensure that complaints will be addressed and resolved in a timely way, and that recommendations will be discussed to make changes to the design of the project if needed. The project will sensitize beneficiaries about the importance and the purpose of giving their feedback both at the beginning and during the project implementation. The acceptability and effectiveness of beneficiary feedback/complaint mechanisms will be discussed with the beneficiaries themselves to ensure that they feel comfortable in using them. The project staff will also engage with external stakeholders, particularly government authorities and line ministries, to ensure that they are aware of the feedback mechanism and that issues that are outside of the scope of the project are referred to the relevant actor(s). Second, the participation of beneficiaries in the project M&E is vital to inform and ensure donor accountability. The majority of the DCPSF project indicators are beneficiary centered as they are based on beneficiary perception. Therefore, beneficiary inclusion in the project M&E and their feedback is expected to generate data for project indicators and thereby contribute to influence/inform the development of donor policies and strategies of intervention. At the end of the project, a final evaluation will be conducted to assess the impact, efficiency and effectiveness of the intervention. The final evaluation will be conducted by an external consultant who will be responsible to prepare the evaluation tools and methodologies, train the interviewers/assessors, and produce a comprehensive report. The report will also include best practices and lessons learned as well as recommendations for future peace-building interventions in the area. The report will be shared with DCPSF and other relevant stakeholders to promote more integration and coordination and maximize the impact of different interventions.  Finally, regular communication will be maintained between the ADRA field office in Geneina and ADRA headquarters in Khartoum throughout the duration of the project. The Project Manager will be responsible to produce regular updates on the project implementation that will be shared with HQ. In addition, regular and ad-hoc monitoring field visits will be conducted by Khartoum programs and finance support staff to ensure quality implementation, sound financial management, as well as donor compliance and accountability. |
| d) Results: Sustainability |
| To ensure greater sustainability, one essential element that the project will promote is local ownership. This should be understood both in terms of community/beneficiary participation as well as engagement of local authorities/actors. If local ownership is missing, the changes that the project aims at producing will not be realized and/or will not be sustainable beyond the lifetime of |



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|  | the project. Beneficiaries will participate in the project throughout the development phase, including monitoring and evaluation. This will be done through the adoption of a wide range of tools and approaches that promote community participation and ownership including joint planning and decision making, shared learning, empowerment and joint ownership. At the same time, local authorities and particularly relevant line ministries will also be involved in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of project activities. This will strengthen the linkages between these authorities/actors and the targeted communities to create more accountability and trust, resulting in the creation/reinforcement of referral pathways for issues that are not dealt with by the project. In addition, the engagement of local authorities and line ministries from the beginning of the project will ease the handover process of facilities/structures rehabilitated by the project that will require maintenance beyond the lifetime of the funding. ADRA has been present in West Darfur since 2004 and has managed to create long-lasting and positive relationships with local authorities and line ministries that will be critical for the success of this project and its sustainability.  Sustainability will be a central consideration when planning and implementing all project activities. As regards the CBRMs, different elements will be important for their sustainability. The participation of local authorities, particularly rule of law actors, will be essential to ensure the longer-term sustainability of the CBRMs. Currently there are no active CBRMs in the targeted villages and conflicts are dealt with through ad-hoc leader mediation efforts, the results of which are often unsustainable. Due to the heterogenous nature of the targeted communities and the long and ongoing history of conflicts and violence, leaders of opposing tribes are often not trusted. The project will work with the different community leaders and members to create more inclusive CBRMs that will enhance accountability towards the parties involved and contribute to more sustainable solutions to tensions and conflicts among tribes. However, this will not be an easy and fast process, meaning that other rule of law actors should fill this gap temporarily. Not all conflicts can be addressed and solved at the community level. Therefore, stronger linkages with formal rule of law institutions and actors is necessary both to fill current as well as future voids. Finally, the effectiveness and sustainability of the CBRMs will depend heavily on the trust placed in them by community members of different tribes. To achieve this goal, the project will work closely with the communities to build mutual trust and respect. For the rehabilitation of community infrastructures and facilities the project will use mainly local materials and simple technologies that will most likely be maintained by the communities when the project ends. Community infrastructures and facilities to be rehabilitated will be identified and selected with and by the communities themselves to ensure a higher degree of ownership. The project will also work with beneficiaries and local authorities to develop Operation and Maintenance plans and design cost-recovery systems to sustain current and future costs. In the design and implementation of the livelihood activities, the project will conduct a market assessment to identify suitable and context appropriate IGAs. In addition, livelihood activities will be designed and tailored to meet the specific needs of different groups of people and not use a standardized/mainstreamed approach. This is expected to increase the sustainability and impact of trainings and livelihood activities supported by the project.  Finally, the project acknowledges that conflicts happening in the targeted villages are complex and include some factors that are beyond the project’s scope. Therefore, the project will monitor the situation and evaluate changes that might require adjusting the project design and implementation to ensure greater sustainability. |
| C3 | **Organizational Positioning:** |
| a) What experience does your organization have in implementing peacebuilding projects or initiatives in Darfur? |
| ADRA Sudan started its operations in West Darfur State in 2004 and has developed significant experience in managing peace- building interventions. To date, ADRA Sudan has implemented 3 DCPSF funded projects in WD. The last DCPSF project ended in July 2017. Throughout its interventions, ADRA targeted almost 50 villages with a total of 100,000 individuals to promote community managed solutions to disputes and conflict. ADRA has been working with the communities, with tribal leaders and with government officials in the area and gained their trust. Through its work in the region, ADRA has learned that when underlying tensions are triggered and brought to the surface the results in the already destabilized Darfur region can be explosive and overwhelm traditional methods of mediation. The most successful approaches to peace building in ADRA’s experience lie in 1) promoting community/tribal interactions that help to establish mutual trust and personal relationships, 2) engaging and including local government officials in the process, and 3) encouraging local ownership of the process, with quality training and initial support from the project leading to truly sustainable community-led solutions. These approaches complement another ADRA project in West Darfur that seeks to empower villagers to take control of their own long-term development process in areas of WASH, Education, Agriculture/livelihoods, and financial savings needs.  Regarding staff, the project will be managed and implemented by a competent Project Manager and a qualified team. The Project Manager will establish good working relationships and communication with different line ministries, UN Agencies, INGOs/LNGOs, and partners to ensure effective coordination and information sharing. The Project Manager will report to the Head of Office based in Geneina and the Program Director based in Khartoum. A Peacebuilding Specialist (Field Supervisor) from ADRA will be responsible to supervise all field activities reporting directly to the Project Manager. In particular, he/she will be responsible  monitor the impact of the project activities on improving peaceful coexistence and cooperation among different community |



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|  | groups. A Gender Officer will be hired under this project to ensure that gender is addressed and mainstreamed in all project activities. In particular, he/she will be responsible to design and facilitate the ToT training on gender and inclusion targeting community and tribal leaders. Finally, the 3 Social mobilizers (one from ADRA and two from the local partner) will report to the field supervisor and will be responsible for day-to-day community sensitization and mobilization. The project has its own Finance Assistant to ensure all financial matters are handled correctly. The Cashier based in Geneina will report to the Accountant who in turn reports to the finance director. ADRA Sudan Khartoum support office staff will travel regularly to West Darfur to support the implementation of the project. The project team has received different specialized peacebuilding trainings and relevant field experience (implemented ADRA DCPSF 1 (2010-2011), DCPSF 2 (2012-2014) and ADRA DCPSF 3 (2016-2017). |
| b) Technical capacity of your organization related to peacebuilding. |
| The previous DCPSF Project Manager and staff demonstrated strong technical capacity in the implementation of the project activities, ensuring progress toward project objectives. In addition, ADRA staff gained significant expertise working with informal community conflict-resolution mechanisms as well as working with very ethnically diverse communities. The organizational experience and expertise that ADRA acquired in the implementation of the previous project will be very useful in the implementation of the proposed project. In addition to the last DCPSP project, which finished in July 2017, ADRA Sudan implemented two previous DCPSF projects from 2010 to 2014. Finally, between 2016 and 2017 ADRA Sudan implemented an ECHO project in White Nile State that involved the formation and capacity building of Inter-Communal Dialogue Groups composed of South Sudanese Refugees and Host Community members. These groups served as fora to address conflicts between and within communities and they helped to improve intercommunal relations. The Project Manager in charge of the ECHO project is now working in the ADRA Khartoum office as a Program Officer and will be able to provide technical support on best practices and lessons learnt to the project staff during the implementation of the proposed project. All these projects have contributed to in-house understanding of conflict dynamics in the targeted areas as well as effective conflict resolution and peacebuilding mechanisms.  With regards to the local partner, the project will be implemented in partnership with Future for Community Development organization (FCD). FCD is a nongovernmental, non-profit organization whose vision is to promote peaceful coexistence, development and community empowerment among communities facing poverty and suffering from natural or manmade disasters. Over the last six years FCD has been able to implement development projects (including livelihood, WASH, and Education projects), in addition to engaging in construction and environmental activities in West Darfur in partnership with WFP, FAO, UNAMID, SC-S, CRS and ADRA Sudan. In particular, FCD has partnered with ADRA in the implementation of the previous DCPSF project which ended in July 2017 and is currently supporting the implementation of another project funded by DANIDA. Through these interventions and partnerships, FCD has acquired sufficient technical competence, experience and community goodwill that will enable it to implement similar projects even more effectively in the future. In addition, the organization has been able to employ and retain a team of national staff who is deeply committed, with strong programmatic and administrative skills. ADRA will continue to build FCD’s capacity in this current project and will assist FCD in gaining the tools it needs to improve the quality of its implementation and communication so that it will eventually have more success in directly accessing funding. The partnership will be regulated through a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU). The local partner will be given the responsibility to implement mainly activities related to livelihood assets (market rehabilitation, establishment and training of market committees) and income-generating opportunities (including Village Saving and Loan Associations (VSLAs) training and  REFLECT Literacy program). ADRA will maintain full responsibility for project management and will monitor the activities and performance of the local partners. |
| C4 | **Value for Money** |
| a) Describe how Value for Money has been considered in developing the project. |
| All project activities will be designed to maximize cost-effectiveness on an economy of scale. The proposed budget takes into consideration the availability and costs of materials that can be found in the local markets and readily purchased by community members in the targeted areas.  The value for money of the project is related to the costs of construction work, transportation, tools/kits and stationary, training events (including for facilitation), meals, and other materials. ADRA focused in particular on the following areas to ensure the efficiency, effectiveness, and economy of activities:   * 100% of construction material will be purchased locally. Construction works consumes a large part of the budget. * 100% of labour (skilled and unskilled) will be employed from within the targeted village or locally * ADRA owns a drilling rig that will be used for drilling * ADRA will use a competitive bidding process, in accordance to ADRA’s procurement policies, to ensure high quality and low prices for both contracting vendors and supplies |

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|  | * The national office in Khartoum will be responsible for the procurement of all items valued at 5000$ and above. * All activities at all phases of the project will be implemented in a timely way to avoid the costs of preventable delays (including increases in prices in the market from inflation) * All training, awareness sessions, and meetings will be held in the nearest accessible locations to communities in the targeted areas to minimize transportation costs * Advocacy messages will be delivered through radio transmissions, reducing the costs of printing and filing * Training materials, stationary, and other supplies will be purchased locally from the nearest market * Members of the ADRA finance, administration, and programs teams will supervise and monitor the entire process of   project planning and delivery, including financial modalities. |



**TABLE 4: DCPSF RISK LOG**

**NAME OF ORGANIZATION: ADRA Sudan**

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| **#** | **Description** | **Type of Risks and Brief** | **Likelihood of Risk** | **Impact on Project** | **Countermeasures /**  **Contingencies** |
| 1 | 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? |
| 2 | Unexpected inflation rates and increase in prices in market | Financial | High | High  Variation of price in the market might affect procurement of goods. | ADRA owns a drilling rig and will use it for water wells.  Materials for construction work will be purchased timely. |
| 3 | Insecurity in the area | Operational | Medium | High  Restriction to accessibility, security of the staff and beneficiaries | ADRA will liaise with community leaders, law enforcement agencies and coordination with other organisation to have first hand information and  overcome the risk. |
| 4 | Use of material for construction work and other activities that may impact environment. Less or no rains affecting agriculture activities | Environmental | Low | Medium | The inputs for the activities particularly for construction will be delivered with environment friendly items. ADRA will  organise its activities |



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| **#** | **Description** | **Type of Risks and Brief** | **Likelihood of Risk** | **Impact on Project** | **Countermeasures /**  **Contingencies** |
|  |  |  |  |  | according to the farmers seasonal  calendar. |
| 5 | Insecurity in regards to movements of the rebels for politic causes | Operational | Low | Medium  Restriction to accessibility, security of the staff and beneficiaries | ADRA will liaise with community leaders, law enforcement agencies and coordination with other organisation to have first hand information and  overcome the risk. |



**TABLE 5: List of Previous Projects NAME OF ORGANIZATION: ADRA Sudan**

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| **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 | Support for Development, Peace and Capacity Building Initiatives in Kereinik Locality, | DCPSF | USD 650,000 | May 2016-  July 2017 | 15 Months | The project main objective was “Communities live a peaceful and contented life with increased level of trust and confidence over shared resources in an acceptable way in West Darfur”. The project main objective was to be achieved through three main outputs including: 1) Effective community-level conflict resolution and prevention mechanisms; 2) Increased cooperation over livelihoods and IGAs among communities; and 3) Increased cooperation over natural resources and increased trust building between different  ethnic groups joining one school. |
| 2 | Support for Peacebuilding Initiatives in West Darfur | DCPSF | USD 999,995 | September 2012- May  2014 | 21 months | The project main objective was “Communities stabilized and trust and confidence between and within communities restored paving the way for early recovery”. The project was organized around three main components which included: 1) Peace building, reconciliation and conflict prevention activities (inter community project, socialization such as games, peace clubs in schools and among youths, support for youth and women’s initiatives for peace and conflict prevention training); 2) Provision of water for people and animals through the construction of 10 hand pumps, rehabilitation of 2 markets in the areas  of the project to enhance interaction and build |



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|  |  |  |  |  |  | trust, develop reconciliation, and mitigate peace in the area of the project; and 3) Support to education of children through the rehabilitation and/or construction of 2  community schools |
| 3 | Support to sustainable peace and conflict mitigation in Kereinik locality | DCPSF | USD 1,480,000 | October 2010 –  September 2012 | 23 Months | The two-year project enhanced trust between different ethnic groups in more than 20 villages around Mukshasha area in Krenick locality. It helped empower the traditional reconciliation committees through training in peacebuilding. The project empowered traditional leaders by helping them regain respect within their communities and especially among youth groups. Through education using entertainment and socialization, the project built trust between different students in the project areas. The women groups were also empowered though IGA activities. The project conducted trust-building and peacebuilding exercises, with a focus on water points, for  farmers and pastoralists. |