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 |
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| A1 | Organization Name | | Rural Community Development Organization RCDO | |
| A2 | Nature of Organization (INGO, UN Agency, National NGO, IOM) | | National NGO | |
| A3 | Organization Main Address (Sudan) | | Geneina, West Darfur, Sudan, Jamarek area, northwest UNICF office, house no 5, block no 6. | |
| A4 | Legal Status of Organization | | Non-profit | |
| A5 | Registration Status of Organization in Sudan | | Both level Federal and State | |
| A6 | Year Established in Sudan | | 2007 | |
| A7 | Organization Website | | Website: http://www.rcdosd.org , http://www.face-book.com/www.rcdo.org | |
| A8 | Have you previously delivered DCPSF project(s)? | | ☐NO☐YES: If yes, please list date, title, location (state), budge   * T Yes 2014, West Darfur Community Conflict Resolution, Location Serba and Jebal moon Localities –West Darfur, Budget $150,000. * 2016 Enhance Community Peaceful Coexistence in West Darfur, Location Serba and Jebal moon –West Darfur, Budget $200,000 | |
| 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 | | KHALID HASSAN HUSSIN | |
| A11 | Job Title/Position | | Executive Director | |
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| A13 | E-mail | | director@rcdosd.org ,alhelokhalid@yahoo.com | |
| A14 | Country Director Name | | KHALID HASSAN HUSSIN | |
| A15 | Job Title/Position | | Executive Director | |
| A16 | Phone of Country Director | | +249 911 122 246 | |
| A17 | E-mail or Country Director | | director@rcdosd.org , alhelokhalid@yahoo.com | |
| Organization Mission and Activities | | | | |
| A18 | Description of the Organization’s mission and activities | | | |
| ANSWER HERE:  RCDO is NNGO It was first registered in Sudan-West Darfur by Humanitarian Aid Commission in 2007, and Federal state level on 2013, Currently RCDO is working in the delivery of humanitarian assistance for the needy people in Darfur region and West Kordfan state, with main goals of: Restoring peace among diverse communities and community development and empowerment covering thematic areas of Education, WASH, Health, Protection, Food Security, Livelihoods and Peace Building. RCDO ongoing projects with partner shipment, (DCPSF-UNHABETAT, IMC UK) in difference projects, RCDO since it was registries has managed to develop good experience and strong staff trained team in the delivery of humanitarian assistance through its interaction, trainings and partnership with UN-agencies including UNDP, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNFAO, DCPSF and UNWFP, etc. and also with other donors such as EC, AECOM as well as INGOs such as IMC UK, INTERSOS, CRS, TERFUND and MSF CH. Moreover, RCDO is a member in International Women Peace Group IWPG and International Youth Peace Group IYPG.RCDO as well has maintained relations with the State Government Authorities through signing of Technical Agreements (MOU, TAs) with line ministries for the purpose of implementation of different interventions in above mentioned thematic areas. RCDO vision could be translated as empowering marginalized people to take responsibility for building the capacity of their own communities in states of West Khordofan and Central Darfur and West Darfur Sudan. Moreover RCDO is fully committed to realizing this mission that it is possible with the support of all relevant stakeholders in the international and national context. This vision serves as a guiding principle to all RCDO initiatives in the rural as well as urban locations where it operates. Over the last 10 years RCDO has been able effectively, efficiently and promptly implement humanitarian assistance, rehabilitation and development projects and particularly peace building in Darfur Sudan and these have seen it acquire sufficient technical competence, experience and community goodwill that will facilitate implementation similar activities even more smoothly in the future. In addition the organization has been able to employ and retrain a team of staff with excellent programmatic, administrative and logistics skills that can be deployed to rapidly scale up responses to humanitarian developments and emergencies and early recovery interventions.. | | | |
| A19 | Applicant Declaration | ☐ We have read and understanding the full Proposal Guidance, RCDO agreed with all the proposal guidance and used it for the development of this full proposal. | | |

Section B: Project Information

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| Project details | | | | | | | | | | |
| B1 | Project Title | Enter Title of Project | | | | | | | | |
| B2 | Project Location – State | North Darfur ☐ | | West Darfur ☐ | | | | | Central  Darfur ☐ | |
|  |  | South Darfur ☐ | | East Darfur ☐ | | | | |
| B3 | Project Location – Locality and community | Locality | Serba | | | | Village(s) | | Kafani | |
| Locality | Serba | | | | Village(s) | | Goruf | |
| Locality | Serba | | | | Village(s) | | Tangke | |
| Locality | Serba | | | | Village(s) | | Gurni | |
| Locality | Jebal Moon | | | | Village(s) | | Aburemal | |
| Locality | Jebal Moon | | | | Village(s) | | Rhal mastura | |
| Locality | Enter Locality | | | | Village(s) | | Enter Villages | |
| B4 | Project Duration *(Number of Months – all projects should be between 18 – 24 months)* | 24 Months | | | | | | | | |
| B5 | Does your organization currently have a field office in the state where the project will be implemented? | ☐YES ☐NO | | | | | | | | |
| Address of Field Office | Geneina, West Darfur, Sudan ,Jamarek area, northwest UNICEF office ,house no 5,blouk no 6 | | | | | | | |
| When established? | 2007 | | | Number of Staff: | | | | 26 |
| B6 | Estimated Project Budgetin USD | $250,000 | | | | | | | | |
| B7 | National Partner(s) – Window 1 only | Name | Enter name of each sub-recipient | | | | | | | |
| Registration | Enter registration information | | | | | | | |
| 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. | | | | | | | | | |
| ANSWER HERE: The project area mentioned above accommodate different ethnic groups, they are living together in similar living condition, the practices to improve the living condition of the IDPs, returnees and refugees in the area, the government encouraged them to focus in the general agriculture, but unfortunately the land still used by pastoralist as (agriculture, housing).  This situation had created a conflict between the returnees and pastoralist, with absence of rule of law, little interaction takes place between nomads and returnees and relations are characterized by fear and hostility, land occupation, farm destruction, absence of conflict management and justice mechanisms, conflict over natural resources and lack of services. Despite the fact that the conflict, had enable residents and pastoralist to live together without the help of the government and being motivated by the existing relations before the war but conflicts have been going on from time to time especially in the harvest season and the summer when water is scarce in the past months the region has witnessed violent incidents that have led to death and increased tension because of the local administration delay in dealing with occasional frictions. Despite the progress made through the projects implemented with the support by DCPSF in addressing the problems that exist, professionally there is gap areas need to intervene because they cannot reach this committees  Specific result:  All have been stimulated and contributed to building peace and confidence in a peaceful community, Community members who have been sampled indicate that confidence is restored, Community initiatives that provide cooperative income-generating opportunities, Community, Members confirm on restoring migration routes It was agreed to make use of the resources available fairly. The community has become more active towards the opportunities to enhance the quality of life for everyone in the region.  The community more open and inclusive where welcome and able to express their identity and culture. | | | | | | | | | |

Section C: Project details

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| Project Analysis | |
| C1 | **Relevance:** |
| 1. Relevance: Context   What is the analysis of the situation or context in the communities where your proposal will function? |
| |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | *ANSWER Here* On 18 November 2017, RCDO conducting two conflict analysis sessions in the localities of Serba and Jebal moon, attended by 193 members from all parties of community (youth, women, men and leaders) including different ethnic groups that inhabit these areas, the participants were divided into two groups, the first comprising women and the other men, to ensure that all stakeholders were included without exclusion, and to ensure that everyone expressed his opinion freely, the analysis of the context at the level of the project intervention areas ,has identified the type of conflict, root causes, motivators, actors in conflict (people, groups and institutions), the resulting interests and the relationships of those involved in the conflict, the stakeholders also discussed the proposed solutions to peace, the opportunities of creating confidence and the continuation of the peace process, which achieve the full security of all. The results of the analysis of the dispute sessions were as follows: Serba and Jebal Moon are located north-east of WD. African, Arab and other mixed tribes, this region was affected by conflict of Darfur that was under the control of the armed movements, The project will focus on the areas affected by the conflict on the migration routes in the localities of Serba and Jebal moon. Jebal Moon and Serba localities are located north of the capital of West Darfur. The population in these areas depends on agriculture and grazing as their primary source of livelihood they are traditionally inhabited by African and Arab ethnicities groups .the most famous tribes are Aranga, Mararit, Tama and Masiriya Jabal. And the Arab tribes are Eragat, Awlad rashed, Awlad zead; some of these groups have existed in the region for decades, in coexistence and harmony with the original inhabitants. However, as a result of the conflicts, there were radical changes in the population structure of the region, the displacement of the camps, the arrival of refugees in Chad and the increase of pastoral migrations flowing from the geographical north across the Chadian border Search for pasture and water, these areas were under the control of the Justice and Equality Forces, but the original inhabitants were driven to Genina, some to Chad in 2008, after the Sudanese armed forces and their militia defeated the JEM forces occupying the area. Chadian (Aulad Janoub) and nomads from North Darfur (Awlad Khalib) on the vacated lands and reclaimed land and cotton, the Sudanese government encouraged IDPs to return to their original areas in 2014, to their villages or to administrative units, nearby from their original areas. Automatic return continues, and as populations return, tensions and conflicts over land ownership, crop destruction, or closure of pastoral migration routes increase.  Disputes over land; grazing migratory routes and farming: use of land by pastoralists for agriculture, housing and grazing purposes is one of the concerned issues identified during the conflict analysis sessions. This was associated with other environmental and geographical changes included the shortening of the rainfalls affecting pastures land for herders in some parts of the project areas. These led to changes lifestyle of the pastoralists. The disputes between pastoralist and farmers over land use as the agricultural lands have been occupied; in addition to that lack of presence of effective community reconciliation mechanisms to deal with these problems, in the absence of legal institutions is persisted. Creation of effective community reconciliation mechanisms at the project areas will help to achieve the DCPSF's objectives by restoring, stabilizing and building trust through engaging communities in implanting different project activities under the output one. This will further build healthy relationships among the different ethnic groups to bring security in the areas of the project.  Other issues identified in relations to this were tribal fighting in the border areas between Chad and Sudan on month of Decmber2017 that extended to affect Kulbus and Jebal Moon localities leading Arab pastoralists to migrate to the project areas avoiding the thefts of their livestock contributing to large crop destruction in Serba and Jebal Moon localities. Absence of rule of law, weak local leadership and reduced grazing land with lack of demarcated migratory routes is obstructed the solution of existing problems. This tribal conflict has affected mostly the vulnerable groups from pastoralists including women and children and elders during the migration from north to south corridors when fighting erupted. Weak management of natural resources and reduced opportunities of social services:  In the newly selected project targeted areas (Jurof, Aburemal, Kafani, and Ruhal Mastura) there is weakness of natural resources management mechanisms particularly in term of management of pasture & agriculture land, and migratory & farm protection. There is that gap in strengthening and establishing new NRM mechanisms.  Uncontrolled removal of forest covers and the absence of management of forest land enhance the possibilities of desert expansion in general to the Jabal moon and Serba localities. There is wide removal and cutting of trees in the project areas and no government policies are implemented in these communities.  Results of the conflict analysis in Gurni community revealed that there is need for creating space for children in schooling age through education services. Currently, few children attend school in very distance village which sometimes expose different risks, furthermore may are out of schools. Both pastoralists and residents/host communities stressed their need for education services to overcome peace building issues for longer term.  Reduced livelihood opportunities among youth (both male and female) from farmers and pastoralists and women with no improved community connector: as other West Darfur areas, unemployment is very common feature in the project locations particularly among male and female youth both from pastoralists and farmers. RCDO previously has implemented DCPSF funded project in two of the selected locations where positively impacted in the targeted location while additional efforts are to be excelled to overcome the gap both in the new and old project areas. Although government implemented some security measures at state level to control insecurity situation, the insufficient income generation opportunities among youth is one of drives of the conflicts in the project areas which ranges from different criminality forms, household/family issues and youth migrations to gold prospect areas and travel to Europe countries through Libya where face some smuggling and slavery incidents.  **TABLE 1: Conflict Analysis** | | | | | | | Locality | Villages | Identified Conflicts | Summary of Analysis | | | | Root Causes | Triggers | Actors | | Serba and Jebal moon | Kafani, Goruf, Tangke, Gurni, Ruhal mastura and Aburemal | Armed violence, high prices, unemployment, destruction of crops and a large number of weapons. | Structural causes of the conflict are:  • Settlement of Bedouins in agricultural lands  • Removal of vegetation and the absence of forest land management  • Absence of the rule of law | Issues that may be considered as a direct cause of the dispute:  • The confiscation of land  • Competition for resources  • Low grasslands  • Increase the number of animals  • Early release of livestock before harvest ends  • Gender-based violence (rape, physical beating)  Factors that can contribute to the expansion of conflict:  • Scarcity of natural resources  •The unemployment  • High prices  • Lack of confidence in crop season committees  • Pastoral movement across broad geographical boundaries  • Gender-based violence  • Ignorance and weak educational institutions  New factors contributing to the prolongation of conflict dynamics: Social injustice  And Poor training of mechanisms and community dispute settlement committees. | Local Government  The Ministry of Education  Cattle herders and nomads  Ministry Of Agriculture  Community leaders  Ministry of Social Affairs  Politicians | |  |  |  |  |  |  | |
| 1. Relevance: Conflict Resolution Mechanisms and Access to Rule of Law |
| ANSWER HERE: In the current project target communities CBRMs are the only conflict resolution mechanisms while in the newly targeted areas traditional leaders who have inherited power, or gain it because of political affiliation are constitute representatives of their respective communities. Other community leaders are took the lead for their communities as the original leader refuge or displaced and still are continue during the return process. Omdas are the top leaders of the communities based according to traditional structure of the community while sheikhs are the second line leaders who deal with cases reported to them once arose. Their educational background is differs from leader to another while they have some sort of experience in dealing with conflicts related to the communities, however they are lacking the advanced leadership skills and techniques in conflicts prevention and resolution. With the exception of areas where the project is actually involved, the mechanisms are characterized by diversity in leadership in terms of ethnicity and groups, as well as free of youth and women, but they need to gain more skills. Their abilities in dealing with existing problems are uneven, depending on their experiences and circumstances of the issues resolved. The conflicts that frequently reported to them are land issues, crop destruction, family issues, physical abuse, gender-based violence, theft, and most of the cases do not find solutions while the most complicated cases are referred to the police or the court at some times. There are two CBRMs previously have received support from DCPSF, and additional support is required to strengthen the peacebuilding process; conflict prevention and resolution. Confidence in different societies is a complex process that needs continual training and high skills to achieve the desired goal, so these groups need advanced trainings to improve their skills for example, diagnosis and application of peaceful solutions to conflict resolution, do no harm, avoidance dangerous situations, assessment of violent solutions that appear to be successful, playing the role of mediator and calming adversaries, helping prevent crime in the community, reducing prejudices and increasing tolerance for diversity. As well as the use of these mechanisms to contribute to resolving the issues of neighboring areas that has not been absorbed within the project.  Communities can provide courts or other rule of law systems to contain conflicts before they reach higher levels, ensuring satisfactory solutions for the parties. The gaps in resolving local conflicts in these communities, such as access to courts and a weak police system, unable protect communities.  .   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | 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 | | Serba | 1.Kafani  2.Goruf  3.Tangke  4.Gurni | 1.Kafani: Traditionally, weak performance, lacking diversity in terms of gender and ethnicity  2.Goruf: Traditionally, weak performance, lacking diversity in terms of gender and ethnicity  3.Tangke: Received training support, good performance, diverse in terms of gender, ethnicity  4.Gurni: Received training support, good performance, diverse in terms of gender, ethnicity | There is a difficulty in reaching the courts or rule of law systems, the available courts are based in the presidency of the municipalities, and These are popular courts, which follow a system of summary trials. This may affect the rights of litigants. Police stations are weak and often do not respond to citizens' communications. | local conflict resolution mechanisms  characterized by the lack of diversity,  unorganized leadership skills and conflict  resolution, with the exception of areas where  the project is already involved, the  mechanisms are characterized by diversity of  Leadership in terms of ethnicity and groups, as well as youth and women, but need to acquire more skills. Its ability to deal with existing problems is uneven, depending on its experience and the circumstances of its establishment. | | Jebal moon | 1.Ruhal mastura  2.Aburemal | 1.Ruhal mastura: Traditionally, weak performance, lacking diversity in terms of gender and ethnicity  2.Aburemal: Traditionally, weak performance, lacking diversity in terms of gender and ethnicity | There is a difficulty in reaching the courts or rule of law systems, the available courts are based in the presidency of the municipalities, and These are popular courts, which follow a system of summary trials. This may affect the rights of litigants. Police stations are weak and often do not respond to citizens' communications. | Local conflict resolution mechanisms  characterized by the lack of diversity,  unorganized leadership skills and conflict  resolution, Its ability to deal with existing  problems is uneven, depending on its  experience and the circumstances of its  Establishment. | |
| 1. Gender & Inclusion   How does your project promote inclusion of different groups (ethic, age, gender, economic, etc.)? What measures will you take to counter potential exclusion and to encourage inclusion throughout the project? |
| *ANSWER HERE* RCDO has designed the project on the basis of the participation of all groups, especially vulnerable groups, including women and girls. the surveys have shown that the cost of living in the family is always on women, especially in rural community, and the marriage from more than one woman is a dominant culture in rural communities.  Women are often exposed to risks (crop destruction, rape, physical abuse) during farming or gathering firewood, and sometimes even from hear partner by encroachment on Own property, Therefore, a culture of exclusion in rural communities, where women are deprived of the participate in the family decision-making, or community issues. Therefore, the project was designed with the participation of women in conflict resolution mechanisms, farm protection committees, vocational training centers, provision of agricultural aids, provision of income generating devices, and allocation of 50% of the market. Also through ongoing community mobilization, through the staff of the Council, women will have a positive role in peace-building and men in communities understand the contribution to all issues and the need to participate. The experiences of men and women during conflict and peace will also be highlighted through the awareness sessions that the project will provide, which aims at empowering women, boys and girls involved in decision-making - peace - and contributing to the design of lasting peace that is beneficial for the empowerment, integration and protection of women, Do not exclude them. |
| C2 | **Results:** |
| 1. Results: Intervention, project strategy and methodology   How will your project address the peacebuilding gaps and triggers of conflict identified in Section C1 and lead to change? |
| *ANSWER HERE:*   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **TABLE 3: Planned interventions** | | | | | | | | **VILLAGES** | **PEACEBUILDING GAPS** | **PLANNED INTERVENTIONS** | **Female** | | **Male** | | | **Adult** | **Youth** | **Adult** | **Youth** | | Abu remail, Rhal mastura, Kafani and Jurof , | No CBRMs exist in targeted villages, Weakness of rule of law mechanisms, in dealing with the target communities issues  , such as (maintaining security, impunity perpetrators , restitution of stolen rights, confidence-building, conflict resolution ........... | Form and trained of 4 new CBRM | 10 | 20 | 15 | 15 | | Gurni and Tangke | Lack of capacity in peace building field, conflict resolution, despite that these CBRM,s received training two years ago, but you need an additional refresher training, from other side ,some of CBRM,s members that do not exist due various reasons. | CBRM Re-advanced training for 2 CBRM in targeted villages | 6 | 9 | 7 | 8 | | Abu remail and Kafani | Lack of livelihood opportunities for women and youth, community conflict analysis conducted by RDCO.  The competition on limited resources between farmers and pastoralist, especially agricultural, which leads to conflicts, and on the other hand exposure of girls to exploitation and harm, in order to seek employment and improve income. | Establishments of tow (2 ) Vocational training centre and trained in sewing, handicrafts, perfumes, municipal cheese manufacturing |  | 100 |  |  | | Gurni and Tangke | Lack of initiatives that support community outreach  Lack of community communication between different ethnic groups in the targeted areas, as a result of conflicts in the past, led to many complications in dealing with the clashes that appear from time to time to differing views with regard to issues contemporaneity and contributed to the complexity of finding solutions to conflicts, these activities are a good opportunity to bring members of society closer together. | Create 2 community initiatives (Horse racing, popular art performances) | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | | Abu remail, Rhal mastura, Kafani and Jurof. | Lack of initiatives that support community outreach.  With the same above | Organizing (4 ) community initiatives ,exchange visits |  |  | 30 | 30 | | Abu remail, Gurni, Kafani and Jurof. | Lack of initiatives that support community outreach.  With the same above | Organizing (4) sports competitions initiatives and provide sports tools. |  |  |  | 80 | | Abu remail, Gurni, Kafani and Jurof. | Lack of livelihood opportunities, and income.  The modern means of communication (mobile phone) is very important at present, because it contributes to linking the members of the community with each other, which facilitates the exchange of information, on various issues, especially peacebuilding, in rural areas, where the means of mobility are scarce, too Acquire new technical skills that provide income opportunities for young people. | Training in Mobile phone maintenance and carpentry. |  | 10 |  | 22 | | Abu remail, Gurni, Kafani and Jurof | Lack of livelihood opportunities, and income | Provide materials and equipments for vocational training center... |  | 100 |  | 32 | | Abu remail, Gurni, Kafani and Jurof | Lack of livelihood opportunities, and income | Training on tailoring, perfumery, handicrafts, chess making. |  | 90 |  | 10 | | Abu remail, Gurni, Kafani and Jurof | Lack of livelihood opportunities, and income-generating sources.  One of the challenges that push young people to engage in violence and engage in actions that threaten the peace and stability of society is unemployment and loss of hope, providing training opportunities that lead young people to contribute to building and make them more positive. On the other hand, women can contribute to decision making and ensure greater participation, , And their role in leading the community. | Construction and rehabilitation of four new markets. | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | | Abu remail, Gurni, Kafani and Jurof | Lack of livelihood opportunities for women and youth ,  The donkey cart is a means of social exchange, so that community members need a means to help them move, thus helping to integrate, as well as providing livelihood opportunities for vulnerable groups. | Provide and distribution 6 donkey cart for four vulnerable women groups. |  |  | 12 | 8 | | Tangke and Gurni | Lack of livelihood opportunities for women and youth Lack of agricultural production, lack of rain  Providing Improved seeds,will improved agricultural production and early harvesting and reduced crop destruction. | Provide and distribution of vegetables seeds to 200 farmers | 60 |  | 140 |  | | Tangke and Gurni | Lack of livelihood opportunities for women and youth Lack of agricultural production, lack of rain  Providing irrigation pumps,will improved agricultural production and early harvesting and reduced crop destruction. | Provide and distribution 16 irrigation pumps. | 20 |  | 40 |  | | Gurni primary school | School classroom constructed by local materials and lack of equipments and teaching tools. | Construction tow classroom, with provide equipments in Gurni primary school. |  | 200 |  | 200 | | Tangke, Haraza and Aburemal East Jebal Moon | Lack of natural pastures, increase in the number of animals, | Covered with pasture restoration, Targeted 2 hectares(20,000 square meters) | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | | Tangke, Haraza and Aburemal East Jebal Moon | Agricultural expansion, narrowing of migration routes, the destruction of crops | Clearing of migratory route 10 km through Tangke, Haraza and Aburemal East Jebal Moon. | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | | Gurni | Lack of fruit trees and shade, increase the number of animals | Construction of production nursery, seedlings of shade trees of 10000 fruit and 10000 scattering the seeds of natural pastures | 5000 | 5000 | 5000 | 5000 | | Abu remail, Gurni, Kafani and Jurof | Shortage of pasture management, agricultural land and land use | Form and train 4 farm protection committee 60 members, from four project areas. | 20 | 40 |  |  | | Total |  |  | **7,349** | **7,444** | **7,479** | **7,680** |   RCDO will closely coordinate with the local authorities and other actors in the target areas to ensure smooth implementation of the project. The major goal is to promote community-level reconciliation through the restoration of trust and confidence and delivery of meaningful services and inputs is integral to RCDO’s project design contribute to the overall objective of DCPSF.  **Output 1: Effective programs for conflict resolution and prevention exist in West Darfur, Suggested Activities.**  **1.1 CBRMs:** This project specifically targets divers community members in the areas targeted, project will target 6 (Abu remail, Rhal mastura, Kafani, Jurof, Gurni and Tangke) CBRMs in each area 15-20 members; varies from community to another, total of 90-120 members, RCDO aiming to enhance peaceful coexistence among divers community groups, RCDO will form 4 new advisory committees-ACs, will build the capacity of these committees through the provision of training by assessing the targeted capabilities and skills they need actually targeting 60-members 30 out of them are women and girls, RCDO will conduct 2 advanced training in 3 days for the existing advisory committees the training will target 33, includes women and youth, the ACs will be trained in relevant topics such as: Diagnosis and application of peaceful solutions to conflict resolution, diagnosis and avoidance of dangerous situations, evaluating violent solutions, which to be successful, stress resistance from peers and adults to use violent behavior, Help prevent crime in the community, reduce prejudice and increase tolerance for diversity / variance(e.g. critical thinking skills, emotion management, communication, and interpersonal relationships, problem solving skills, decision-making, coping with stress, dealing with emotions, self-awareness skills, and emotion management) to effectively guide the project to resolve disputes and prevention platform, also RCDO as well as consulting the specialized peace centers, to confirm the receipt of dispute settlement mechanisms in community, and the skills required to enable them to deal with all issues of the community professionally, it operates in accordance with a written system and regulations, codifying all the issues that have been dealt with, RCDO local staff will be presence in the project areas to supporting the community in order to know the objectives of CBRM and encourage to access them.  **1.2: Horse racing, folk arts performances**: 2 community initiatives for one day per each location will be held in Gurni and Tangke (horse racing, folk art performances), 120 community members will participate, local authorities and community leaders will be invited, and sometimes conflict and peacebuilding process is very complex. Looking for something that makes the ethnic teams involved in living together, one of the best community supportive communities, the local community automatically supports popular initiatives that increase the affiliation between cultures and cultures of different ethnic groups that have proved successful in their ability to create a good environment for tolerance and cooperation.  **1.3: Social exchange visits:** RCDO will facilitate 4 social visits in the communities of Abu Remail, Gurni, Kafani and Goruf. 60 community leaders, including young people will participate in 15 meetings per visit. The expected impact will increase social communication among the components of society, enhance trust, create common social interests and contribute to enhance confidence.  **1.4: Organization, (4) sports competitions and the provision of sports tools for youth in Abu Remail, Gurni, Kafani and Goruf**  Football is one of the most popular sports ever, and is characterized by the attraction of large numbers of the community automatically, with all its ethnicities, and it is a sport for youth, the project will organize 4 sports competitions with the provision of sports equipment for 80 youth 20 from each region, RCDO invitation to popular and official events to participate, expected Impact The largest number of beneficiaries will gather in one place to create a space for communication, discussion and convergence of views, thus enhancing community dialogue.  **Output 2: Promote cooperation among communities through common assets of income-generating livelihoods, Suggested Activities:**  **2.1:  Construction of 2 vocational training centers**: 2 youth centers and 132 trainers from youth and women will be rehabilitated for a period of two months in the fields of electrification, mobile phone maintenance, sewing, handicrafts, perfumes, municipal cheese manufacturing, and providing training facilities for community vocational training centers. And linking young people to the labor market, after providing small business training to ensure continuity, and restore centers and houses of expertise to provide the skills required in the magazines concerned during the training period, improve the sources of income and income for women and youth to support their livelihoods; Make young people stable and able to live their lives easily, form their families and be active in the peace-building process. Unemployment makes them contribute to conflicts and join irregular armies. In conflict situations, women and girls are subjected to gender-based violence, including rape, attempted rape, intimate partner violence, sexual exploitation and abuse of girls in promises of employment. Most women have lost their livelihoods and this supports the objectives of the DCPFS, by reducing the direct conflict triggers empowering youth, economically and socially.Mobile phone maintenance: RCDO intend to train 16 young people (one month) both sexes in the areas where the project intervenes in Gurni, Tangke, Abu Remail, Gurni, Kafani and Goruf. Recently, the rural telecommunications network has spread particularly to the project implementation areas, which has helped rural communities achieve many economic, commercial, social and cultural benefits. The project will design and equip training courses for young people of both sexes so that they can help the local community in dealing with communication technology, which is expected to be a permanent source of livelihood for trainees. It eases communication between members of society, thus contributing to the peace process. Also helps to follow up the project and communicate with the beneficiaries in related issues.  As will as The modern means of communication (mobile phone) is very important at present, because it contributes to linking the members of the community with each other, which facilitates the exchange of information, on various issues, especially peacebuilding, in rural areas, where the means of mobility are scarce, too Acquire new technical skills that provide income opportunities for young people.  In addition the existence of the use of good communication will contribute positively to the success of the project, by facilitating coordination processes.  2.2: **Construction of markets**: In order to ensure economic and social integration, increase trust and build communication links, the project will rehabilitate 4 new markets, each with 20 units, in 4 target areas of Abu Remail, Ruhal Mastura, Kafani and Goruf, the expected impact of this activity is to create common economic interests for all ethnic groups, contribute to the prosperity of social relations, peace building and stability, confirmed by previous experiences of the same activity, as well as it represents a weekly social forum, individuals from different regions will also be formed, committees will also be set up to manage and regulate the markets, the target beneficiaries include men, women and young people from the vulnerable groups who specialize in trade will be through a social study to determine the level of household income, with the participation of the Ministry of Social Affairs.  The expected impact in supporting peacebuilding, at the level of individuals and families, is to stabilize the family and prevent it from disintegrating due to poor economic conditions resulting in severe family disputes. The victims of children who are displaced, as well as women who bear the burden of providing for the needs of the family, this maybe which makes them vulnerable to pressure and psychological exploitation and physical, ie the greater the stability of the family progress peace building.  2.3: **Provision and distribution of 6 donkey carts for four vulnerable women's groups:** The project plans to provide and distribute 6 donkey cars to several women's groups in four areas of the project in Abu remail l, Ruhal Mastura, Kafani and Goruf through field survey and conflict analysis sessions the recommendations of the women's groups.  Where the farms are located away from the places of residence, it will reduce the destruction of crops during the harvest and reduce the suffering of women, and will be used in the aid of patients in critical cases where most treatment centers are not available in the project areas as well as other means of transport, To increase household income. In addition, it will contribute to cooperation between the members of the beneficiary communities, thus contributing positively to the development and continuation of community peace.  The individuals faced some problems, especially women, in harvesting crops during the harvest season, and the presence of donkey carts will help speed up early the harvesting process, thus avoiding any conflicts that result in it. In this season, these areas are experiencing tensions that may cause death or injury  2.4: **Supply and distribution of vegetable seeds to 200 farmers and 10 irrigation pumps:**  One of the important issues that require intervention according to the recommendations of the community is the weakness of agricultural production capacity, because of the many factors associated with climate change, as well as the increase in the demand for food crops, which led to agricultural expansion at the expense of pastures, this will lead to the destruction of crops and the stimulation of conflict. An agricultural expert will be consulted to check seed quality, 200 farmers, improved vegetable seeds (100 kg onions, 44kg watermelons, 160kg okra, and 24kg tomatoes) will be supported, and Community agricultural committees will be established and registered with the competent authorities, the expected effect of this activity is to increase agricultural production, Crops, increasing the income level of vulnerable families, maintaining stability of security and peace munity peace.  Individuals may contribute to the stimulation of conflict because of overcrowding on limited resources agricultural expansion, encroachment on pastoral migration routes, remove vegetation, and all these acts that move the roots of conflicts and abort the peace process.  **Output 3: Cooperation between competing communities over access to natural resources and basic social services increased. Suggested Activities:**  **3.1: Rehabilitation of two school’s classrooms:** The project plan to build two classrooms, provide equipment, teaching aids, and the results of conflict analysis in the Gurni community revealed that there is a need to find a study stone for school-age children through education services. Currently, a few children attend school in a very remote village sometimes presenting different risks, as well as being out of school. Shepherds and residents / host communities stressed their need for educational services to overcome long-term peacebuilding issues, the main expected results of the activity reduce educational losses, protect students from the risks they face while traveling long distances.  3.2: **Rehabilitation of pastoral migration routes**: 10-kilometer migration route, which passes through 10 km through Tangke, Haraza and the eastern part of Jabal Moon, will be rehabilitated according to community recommendations. It is considered one of the most important issues that need to be addressed, Because of the removal of the main features, the expansion of the agricultural area, the increase in the number of livestock, the scarcity of natural pasture, the baccalaureate in migration to the south where the farms before the end of the harvest season. Cooperation will be carried out with the Ministry of Agriculture - Pasture Management, Farm Protection Committees, and Community Leader. Expected results Farmers' commitment to farm boundaries, commitment of livestock owners to migration according to routes, lack of crop destruction.  3.3: **Construction of production nursery and seedlings of shade trees of fruit and dispersal of natural pasture seeds.**  A nursery will be established to produce citrus trees and shade in the area of ​​Gurni. The trees (20,000) will be distributed to the target areas, some of them on the seasonal migration path, Where the shade trees were removed by unfair cut, and the fruit trees are not good, This output will support cooperation among competing communities for access to natural resources, where they compete, such as access to natural resources, the root causes of conflict, degradation of agricultural soil fertility as a result of deforestation and lack of natural pastures, and an increase in the number of animals, these activities are aimed at restoring vegetation, increasing income sources, organizing pastoral migration paths, increasing agricultural production and preventing crop destruction, all these issues were discussed at the RCDO conflict analysis sessions on 18 November 2017 with members of the target communities.  3.4: **Formation and training of 4 farm protection committees with 60 members from four project areas (Abu remail, Rhal mastura, Kafani and Jurof)**)  Farm protection committees are playing very important roles, with issues related to land management, land ownership, land regulation and crop destruction, especially with the onset of the rainy season for the harvest season, these committees are trained in cooperation with the Department of Natural Pastures of the Ministry of Agriculture and the establishment of work regulations to conduct the work of these committees, the expected impact of this activity is to address all land-related issues that are a strong catalyst for conflict, finding successful solutions, as well as conflict prevention, thus helping to achieve sustainable peace.  3.4: **Covering natural pasture with seeds**: 200 hectares of grassland will be covered. Community leadership, farm protection committees, rangeland management will be consulted to identify areas to be covered later, expected result Reduce crop destruction and some issues related to agricultural land use. |
| 1. Results: Innovation   In what ways is your project innovative? |
| *ANSWER HERE* The overall objective of the RCDO project is to promote peaceful coexistence, restore confidence and prevent conflict and enhance the participation of young people and women in the formulation of decisions about the future of their communities of returnees, pastoralists and farmers living in Jebel Moon and the communities of Serba in West Darfur, by improving their living conditions, Creating a common understanding of the nature of the conflict, as well as contributing to the reconstruction of destruction in the environment and conflict-induced infrastructure. The project will contribute to the development of food security projects through agricultural inputs, the establishment of vocational infrastructure and training courses for youth and women in these villages, as well as their ability to successfully manage projects. And to ensure long-term impact by encouraging them to move from the free distribution of food aid to alternative measures, which would help improve the livelihoods of families and contribute to self-reliance. The project also targets all actors involved in conflict - peacemaking and building Peace through the provision of training courses designed for this purpose. Through the established 2 Vocational training centers apart from electricity, mobile maintenance, tailoring, handicraft, perfumery, handicrafts, cheesecake the project is intending to introduce mobile phone maintenance covering variety sorts of the both soft and hardware programs. As the project areas are mostly covered by telephone networks introduction of this new skill is expected to be very promising skill for youth to enhance their livelihood opportunities.  The project is also planning to create longer term intervention for communities’ livelihood through production and planting the gum Arabic trees in different project areas that is intended to production of gum Arabic which is consider the important export goods for the country and as well as communities.  Also provide training in the field of electronics (mobile maintenance), where communication has become one of the most important means of communication social, economic, and security. This is due to the spread of communication networks, the rural population's ability to communicate and adopt communications technology in all their transactions. This technology can also be used to promote social peace through effective communication of community members, conflict resolution mechanisms and farm protection committees. |
| 1. Results: Monitoring and Evaluation   How will you measure change in your project? What are your plans to monitor and evaluate your project? |
| *ANSWER HERE:*   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | Position/Title | Description of Responsibilities | Reports to (title): | | Executive Director | Create a clear vision about the objectives of the project and share it with the employees involved in the implementation of the project, determine their responsibilities and what is expected of them, contribute to planning the implementation of activities, discuss the results of implementation, monitoring and evaluation and make appropriate decisions to achieve the desired project outcomes. Approval of financial ratifications, in accordance with approved budgets and in accordance with the sequence of activities and the documentary financial cycle.  Communications management with donors and other agencies, ministries and relevant organizations. | Donors | | Project Coordinator | He/she is responsible for implementation of the project, risk detection and control, to make sure of the path of the project in terms of the implementation period, and linking goals and coordinator to do all the coordination among project staff and stakeholders, form Peace Building Committees, conduct meetings of PBWG and follow up activities. | Executive Director | | Peace Building Officer | He/she is responsible for all peace building activities, ensure the day-to-day implementation of the work plan activities in and provide input into the development, on-going management and maintenance of work plan, managing the project /staff management / training the staff, attending meeting CBRMs and others partners/ prepare the weekly, monthly progress reports. | Project Coordinator | | Livelihood officer | He is responsible for livelihood project activities and vocational training project activities implantation for both youth and women (mobile maintenance, carpentry, tailoring, handicraft, perfumery, handicrafts, and cheesecake) and providing training and training facilities for community vocational training centers. | Project Coordinator | | M&E Officer | Will be responsible for developing, implementing and managing systems for the monitoring evaluation and reporting programme and will oversee the quality assurance in the collection of good quality data as well as analyze and provide critical interpretation of the data that allows for the improvement of programme implementation and management. In addition, the ME&R Officer will provide input to all process and outcome reporting, support programme planning, reviewing and evaluations including conduct baseline survey assessment, conduct survey progress every six months, monitoring all field project activities. | Project Coordinator | | HR Finance Manager | Manage all operations and make sure to save all financial records, logistics, and human resources management. | Executive Director | | Community Mobilizes | Community mobilize will ensure all community participation in project activities as well as facilitate implementation of activities. | Project officers | | logistic procurement officer | Identifies and evaluates suppliers, arranges for transportation of purchased goods, identifies and develops strategies for addressing logistical barriers, monitors use of materials and resources, and ensures quality record keeping and a strong ability to develop positive relationships with suppliers. | HR Finance Manager | | Labors | Skilled labor to assist in the project implementation as their technical area of implementation. They will be paid on wage basis | logistic procurement officer | |  |  |  |   A daily monitoring, follow up the implementation and reporting is carried out by community mobilization officers after receiving training on the quality of quantitative and qualitative data that promote the project objectives before the start of the activities and provide a clear idea of ​​the objectives of the project. The obtained data and information will be provided to the program officers and then to the project coordinator and evaluation officer weekly basis. Weekly and monthly visits will be made to follow up and evaluate the quality of the programs and update the implementation plan. A baseline survey will also be conducted first month of the commencement of project .Community groups will be categorized when making assessments to ensure the participation of women and vulnerable groups, RCDO plans to hold enlightenment sessions with the target population before the start of implementation, and then set up a fund to receive and respond to complaints from beneficiaries, providing them with telephone numbers for complaints to M&E officer. RCDO will fully comply with agreed deadlines of the reporting arrangements that set by DCPSF and perception surveys will be conducted every six months to update the results on biannual basis, however, the end project evaluation will be conducted once the project closed to evaluate effectiveness, efficiency and the outcome of the project. |
| 1. Results: Sustainability |
| *ANSWER HERE:*  To ensure sustainability of the project, RCDO will engage communities to participate in all the phases of the project, planning, implementation, monitoring, to enhance ownership of project deliverables. RCDO already involved different community sector during the conflict analysis and identifying needs of the community in relation to local community peacebuilding. Youth, women, men community leaders were all have been involved in the conflict analysis.  The importance of developing a training curriculum in line with the needs and interests of the community addressing the urgent issues, to interact with it seriously, and focus on the establishment of regular monthly meetings during the project period, Institutional sustainability will be ensured through sustainability of CBRMs, which will have strong linkage and communication with the line ministries. The methodology of this project focuses on cost-effective community-oriented activities. Specific actions that support long-term sustainability, employments of local staff from youth of both male, female, to ensure community partnership, and increase the chances of success of the project, community committees with charters to ensure that the clarity of purpose and goals is not lost when project ending. The project's technical agreement endorsement will also be supported by technical government authorities in West Darfur state and this is an important element of the success of the project. The project will incorporate the roles and responsibilities of the relevant authorities through the technical agreement signed at the state and federal levels and full coordination with local governments in Serba and Jebel Moon localities. Possible barriers to sustainability of the project are forest clearance, absence of forest land management, increasing number of animals, early release of livestock prior to end of harvesting, proliferation of weapons, RCDO will be addressed during the duration of the project, through activities designed by the project, e.g. training and support of farm protection committees, sowing of pasture seeds and clearing the migratory routes will fully be coordinated with both pastoralist leaders and farmers to ensure the consensus of the communities in the disputed issues. |
| C3 | **Organizational Positioning:** |
|  | 1. What experience does your organization have in implementing peacebuilding projects or initiatives in Darfur? |
|  | *ANSWER HERE:* RCDO has been actively implementing humanitarian assistance, recovery and development projects and particularly peace building. RCDO’s vision is “peace, development and community empowerment for all” among different communities. These have acquired RCDO sufficient technical competence, experience and community goodwill that will facilitate implementation similar activities even more smoothly. Previously, RCDO developed projects based on a combination of peace building, protection and recovery by partnership with UNHCR, UNDP, CRS, and FAO. The design, implementation peace building projects in partnership with DCPSF has been initiated in two rounds funding (2014-2015 and 2016 to until august 2017) in nine different communities in Serba and Jebal Moon localities. RCDO has experienced staff in peace building discipline and the team proposed of different educational backgrounds: some of them have master's degrees in peace building, conflict resolution, training courses in and outside the Sudan, e.g. building a culture of tolerance and coexistence, Cairo-Egypt, Exploring the Refugee Challenge, Human Rights and Indigenous Legal Traditions –the latter will be held in June 2018-Canadian School of Peace building CSOP in Canadian Mennonite University. In addition to that, RCDO is an affiliate member of International peace women group IPWG and International Peace Youth Group IPYG, as of being member with these initiatives RCDO supports internal and global peace also RCDO participated in signatures in support of Declaration of Peace and Cessation of War in 2016.Some of them have master's degrees in peace building, conflict resolution, training courses in and outside the Sudan, e.g. building a culture of tolerance and coexistence, Cairo-Egypt, Exploring the Refugee Challenge, Human Rights and Indigenous Legal Traditions - will be hold in June 2018-Canadian School of Peace building CSOP in Canadian Mnnonite University. Also RCDO is an affiliate member in International peace women group IPWG and International Peace Youth Group IPYG, as a result of his efforts to support internal and global peace also RCDO participated in Signatures in support of Declaration of Peace and Cessation of War in 2016. |
|  | 1. Technical capacity of your organization related to peacebuilding. |
|  | *ANSWER HERE:* RCDO is in line with the Peace Building Project, for the cumulative experience gained during the projects that have been successfully implemented in the last six years, in cooperation with RCDO partners FAO, Catholic Relief, EACOM, UNHCR or directly funded in two round-funding from DCPSF.  The technical expertise required for this project is not available within our RCDO. It is the specialized training for community conflict resolution mechanisms, training of farmers protection committees, the re-demarcation of seasonal migration routes, a case study to identify the poorest impact, vocational training for young men and women, veterinary assistants training, we plan to access to this experience, in cooperation and coordination with the Peace and Development Studies Centers, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Animal Resources and Vocational Training Centers. RCDO since its registration has managed to develop good experience and strong trained team in the delivery of humanitarian assistance through its interaction, trainings and partnerships. Moreover, RCDO is fully committed to realizing this mission that it is possible with the support of all relevant stakeholders in the international and national context. This vision serves as a guiding principle to all RCDO initiatives in the rural as well as urban locations where it operates. Over the last 10 years RCDO has been able effectively, efficiently and promptly implement humanitarian assistance, rehabilitation and development projects and particularly peace building in Darfur- Sudan and these have seen it acquire sufficient technical competence, experience and community goodwill that will facilitate implementation similar activities even more smoothly in the future. In addition, the organization has been able to employ and retrain a team of staff with excellent programmatic, administrative and logistics skills that can be deployed to rapidly scale up responses to humanitarian developments and emergencies. |
| C4 | **Value for Money** |
| 1. Describe how Value for Money has been considered in developing the project. |
| *ANSWER HERE:* Value for money term is used in various ways, including a synonym for cost effectiveness (economy, efficiency, effectiveness and equity). This means that value for money must be achieved, procurement at the lowest cost for the relevant quality level, value of outputs relative to the total cost of inputs, and for the cost of gross inputs and equity by ensuring equitable distribution of benefits. RCDO will use a robust procurement system to deliver services and goods related to the implementation of the project through its procedures (purchase or service order, advertising, tender, offer analysis, service provider file, contracts, terms of reference, delivery order, competition and transparency.  Also consider the situation, price fluctuations, and the provision of goods and services in the dry season, to ensure the highest value for money. The project also adopts the design of sustainable activities to achieve long-term benefits for beneficiaries, as well as encouraging the local market to create jobs for local communities. |

TABLE 4: DCPSF RISK LOG

NAME OF ORGANIZATION:

| **#** | **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 is taken to counter this risk? |
| 2 | 1. Carjacking, Theft and robbery. 2. Increase prices 3. Certification of permits, governmental approvals. 4. Staff recruitment and retention, lower salaries and benefits than INGO and UN agencies | 1. Risk related to security. 2. Risk related to economic. 3. political risks 4. Risks related to staff | 1. The probability of occurrence is very rare. 2. Expected a lot. 3. Unexpected 4. Expected | 1. Delaying project implementation dates within the specified period. 2. High prices of goods and services. 3. It has no effect. 4. Staff instability and looking for better opportunities | 1. Coordinate with international actors, community groups and leaders, HAC, as well as the GoS to ensure the safety of staff and beneficiaries. 2. Conduct a market analysis survey and choose the best price, Procurement of goods and services related to the implementation of the project in the dry season, provision of a stock of goods and goods, 3. RCDO have good relations with HAC, line ministries through MOU, TA and joint project evaluation. 4. Providing rewarding salaries, capacity building. |

TABLE 5: List of Previous Projects

NAME OF ORGANIZATION:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **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)** |
|  | West Darfur Community Conflict Reconciliation | DCPSF | $150,000.00 | 01 February 2013 | 12 | Increased interaction between the conflicted people through dissemination of ides in order maintains a peaceful space for civil society to operate and grow, foster social and political dialogue and reconciliation. |
|  | Enhance Community Peaceful Coexistence in West Darfur | DCPSF | $200,000.00 | 01 March 2016 | 18 | Communities stabilized and trust and confidence between communities is restored paving the way towards early recovery. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |