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| Organization Information | | | | |
|  | This application is for | | WINDOW 1 | WINDOW 2 |
|  | | | | |
| A1 | Organization Name | | Emergency Relief Rehabilitation and Development Agency(ERRADA) | |
| A2 | Nature of Organization (INGO, UN Agency, National NGO, IOM) | | National NGO | |
| A3 | Organization Main Address (Sudan) | | Alamarat street 35, Inter-church building /SCC P.O Box 469 Khartoum Sudan : Telephone: 0991004725 : email: errada.edu@gmail.com | |
| A4 | Legal Status of Organization | | Legally registered with HAC at Federal, also at ED, SD, WN,SK | |
| A5 | Registration Status of Organization in Sudan | | Registration No:3244, Renewed annually including for 2020 Expiry 28th Feb 2021 | |
| A6 | Year Established in Sudan | | 1998 | |
| A7 | Organization Website (if applicable) | | www.errada.org.sd | |
| A8 | Have you previously delivered DCPSF project(s)? | | NO YES: If yes, please list date, title, location (state), budget Date: Feb 2018-September 2019, Title; livelihood and Social Cohesion in Katella, south Darfur in 8 Villages with budget of USD 249,948 | |
| 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 | | | | |
| A11 | Job Title/Position | | Allaeldin Bakhiet Eltyab | |
| A12 | Phone | | +249912816683 | |
| A13 | E-mail | | errada.dhr@gmail.com | |
| A14 | Country Director Name | | Arkano Ismail Shanna Baraka | |
| A15 | Job Title/Position | | Executive Director | |
| A16 | Phone of Country Director | | +249991004725 / +249966011206 | |
| A17 | E-mail or Country Director | | errada.edu@gmail.com | |
| Organization Mission and Activities | | | | |
| A18 | Description of the Organization’s mission and activities | | | |
| ANSWER HERE:  ERRADA’s vision is “just and peaceful Sudan inspired and transformed by Godly values towards holistic and equitable development of all people”. ERRADA’s mission is to holistically serve and empower all the vulnerable people of Sudan especially women, youth and all affected to alleviate the suffering, restore peace and confidence and to create peaceful co-existence among the communities in all corners of Sudan.  **ERRADA Activities are;**  -Strengthening Civil societies (Khartoum and south Darfur)  -Primary Health Care & Nutrition program: (Khartoum, White Nile, south Kordofan and South Darfur states).  -GBV and Covid-19(White Nile, South Kordofan, South Darfur states  -Education Project. (South Darfur state).  -Child Rights and Disability Project. (Khartoum and River Nile states  -Livelihood Projects. (South Darfur)  -Livelihood and Peace building (East Darfur, south Darfur, and south Kordofan.  -Women and Economic Empowerment((Khartoum &White Nile states)  ERRADA has successfully been implementing many different projects funded from different donors. These projects have and are being implemented in five states in Sudan including two states in Darfur (East and South Darfur). 375,000 EURO from CARE Switzerland an EU funded project of livelihood and peace building is being implemented in three state south Darfur, East Darfur, and South Kordofan for 2020-2021 targeting conflict affected communities. 250,000 EURO from Dutch Relief Alliance through NCA of Sudan Join Responds(SDNJR2) for primary health care and COVID-19 in south Kordofan Talodi locality for 2020 is being implemented supporting three primary health care centers/clinics with full services and responds to COVID-19, while Gender Based violence and Economic empowerments projects totaling 400,000 USD funded by NORAD through NCA are being implemented in Kostti White Nile state in three clinics with full services and economic and women empowerment activities such as farming, IGAs, agriculture and small business  Education project supported with 150,000 USD in three localities Bilel, Shattaya, and Elrodom in south Darfur from NCA, while Civil society strengthening also being implemented in South Darfur and Khartoum states. Child Rights and disability awareness projects funded by Interact Sweden totaling 1,450,000 SEK are being implemented in Khartoum and River Nile states targeting affected children and people with disabilities. ERRADA also implemented the project Youth Volunteers rebuilding peace in Darfur funded by UNDP through phase II to phase IV which ended in October 2019, the livelihood and recovery Programme by UNDP besides DCPSF project of livelihood and social cohesion in Kattila locality which end in September 2019 these accumulated and have strengthened our capacity with well qualified and experienced staff to deliver quality services to the affected people of Sudan. | | | |
| 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 | **Community Peaceful Co-existence and Women Empowerment** | | | | | | | |
| B2 | Project Location - State | North Darfur | | West Darfur | | | | | Central  Darfur |
|  |  | South Darfur | | East Darfur | | | | |
| B3 | Project Location – Locality and community | Locality | Almalam | | | Admin unit(s); Village(s) | | | Almalam  AlhiElshamli  Umdasho  Keala Village  Turbo Village |
| Locality | Enter Locality | | | Admin unit(s); Village(s) | | | Enter here |
| Locality | Enter Locality | | | Admin unit(s); Village(s) | | | Enter here |
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| Locality | Enter Locality | | | Admin unit(s); Village(s) | | | Enter here |
| B4 | Project Duration *(Number of Months – all projects should be between 18 – 24 months)* | 24 months (1st November 2020 to 30 October 2022) | | | | | | | |
| B5 | Does your organization currently have a field office in the state where the project will be implemented? | YES NO | | | | | | | |
| Address of Field Office | South Darfur Nyala/shem Elnseam Areas south former of NCA offices | | | | | | |
| When established? | Enter year 2013 | | | | Number of Staff: | | Enter # staff 21 staff |
| B6 | Estimated Project Budget in USD | 349,716 USD | | | | | | | |
| 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 Project proposal | | | | | | | | | |
| B9 | Executive Summary. Provide a concise executive summary of the project, including what specific results you intend to achieve. | | | | | | | | |
| ANSWER HERE:  TheCommunity Peaceful Co-existence and Women Empowerment project will be implemented in four villages in Almalam localit also known as Alwehda in South Darfur state. Almalam locality witnessed one of the worse situations as a result of war between the rebel/armed groups mainly made up of african tribes(Fur) and Government supported millitias made up of Arab tribes(Beni Mansur).  This happened between 2003-2008 and this leaft the targeted villages/ areas in a total destruction, people run and lived in the IDPs in south and north Darfur. It was not until the end of 2018,is when people began to return to villages such as Turbo and Keala and lack of social services schools, water sources,health facilities, conflict between farmers and patsralists, lack of trust and peaceful co-existence between the arabs and the fur tribes is creating presure on the the few existing resources hence if not addreesed it will trigger conflict which could escalate.  The objectives or purpose of this project is to promote peaceful co-existence restore confidence amoung the commuinties and reduce conflicts or prevent them from escalating into wide ethincal conflicts amoung the two major ethnic groups including farmers and pastralists in Almalam locality.    The causes of conflict in the targeted area are competition over resources (water, land ,ethnicity etc), scarcity of resources and poor environmental governance. The poor capacity of existing traditional reconciliation mechanism contributed to the spread of conflicts and insecurity which are triggered by crop destruction, frictions between farmers and pastoralists and unleashed criminal.    This project will improve access to justice and promote reconciliation by establishing community based resolution and reconciliation mechanism that handle disputes using reconciliatory approach, build trust between the ethinic groups and restore confidence by organizing exchange visits, diallogs involving women in the CBRMs The project will build the capacity of the established mechanims and provide them with necessary technical support. Peace conference and dialog will be held between the ethnics groups and other actors to seek common ground for peace and co-exisitence  The project will also diversify livelihood opportunities and assist the vulnerable groups such as women, and youth to start a living by providing them with vocational training and support them with IGAs and inputs/tools.  To address causes of conflict, promote interactions between ethnic groups and support the common interest the project will improve access to services and natural resources by rehabilitate 10 classess, rehabilitate of 3 water sources(hand dug wells) and rehabilitation/repair/maintenance of 10 existing hand pumps that will provide water for both animal and human consumption. To solicit youth and women support to peace initiatives the project will construct and equip 2 women centres, Support 4 Groups of women and youth that trairend on IGAs , feasibility studies Value chain Analysis, Conduct Vocational Skills Training for 4 Groups of youth and start up kits for 4 youth Groups and Train women , girls on gender equality, harmful Traditional practices, women rights, their roles and paricipation in decsion making | | | | | | | | |

Section C: Project details

In this section provide information on where the project will be implemented, why these specific communities were selected, and how working with these communities will help reach the overall objectives of the Fund.

* Please provide information specific to the communities addressed by the project and reflective of current dynamics - not generic background information at the locality/state/regional level.
* The detail presented in this section should be sufficient to provide background and context for the following section (C2a), where the results of the intervention is discussed.

Provide specific information in each community including the following:

* Specific conflicts and their types (e.g. tribal, political) in the target communities addressed by the projects, not generic ones at the locality/state/regional level, i.e. background
* Causes (e.g. access to water, land ownership, customs, legal framework)
* Actors (not just returnees or IDPs). Please specify who they are, i.e. (i) what their characteristics, (ii) positions (what people say they want), (iii) interests (what they want), (iv) needs (what people must have) and (v) capacities (what resources they have to influence conflict both positively and negatively)
* Relationship among actors
* Triggering factors (finding new resources, e.g. gold, oil, political figures presence etc.)
* Assess socio-economic conditions (e.g. economic situation, gender relations in the community, resources women have access and control, women’s needs for peacebuilding, other social factors, population, main livelihood, youth, environmental/geographical factors), governance structures (e.g. government authority, public service provision, legal framework), actors/ stakeholders including external alliances, security specifically to the target communities respectively.
* Aim of reconciliation by identifying and addressing deep-rooted conflict not only dispute settlement by addressing rights issues.
* In case of the organizations that have received funding from DCPSF before and continue to work in the same community, please also include a clarification what have been achieved before and a scope of what more to be addressed.
* Impact of conflicts on women, women’s roles and responsibilities in the identified peacebuilding gap, sex disaggregated information
* Information about existing reconciliation mechanism, humanitarian actors and other actors and context of their support should be provided.
* Summary of conflict analysis is included in the table.
* As overall guidance to the above, the project;
* Respond to immediate stabilization and recovery goals while taking into account long-term growth and development where peace dividends are consolidated and expanded.
* Project involving community initiatives for sustainable growth must be part of decision-making on community priorities and promote cooperation among communities in their desire to work together to resolve their differences, and ensure that they jointly plan, implement and manage their common interests.
* Project must address the participation of and engagement with women and demonstrate gender equality in their activities, with clear methodology of how women and youth will be engaged in all aspects of the project and especially in peacebuilding and conflict resolution mechanisms as much as possible. Projects must disaggregate the beneficiaries to indicate male and female including youth.
* Project must include an analysis of the environmental and social impacts of the proposed project to ensure these considerations are factored into decision-making, design and execution. Environmental impacts include the physical, biological and social interactions surrounding a specific activity. The proposal must identify ways for preventing, minimizing, mitigating, or compensating for adverse consequences and for enhancing positive ones.

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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*:  Alamalm locality lays northern part of its capital of south Darfur Nyala with around 115 KM from Nyala Almalam is boarded by localities which include , Tawila in north Darfur and Dar Elsalam in north Darfur as well and from southern part is Mershing locality while on the western side is East Jebel Mara localities in south Darfur  The population of Almalam is about 52,000 individuals for all Administrative units according to WFP. The female represents 60% of the population, when asked, they said that most men in these areas died during the war. The population are divided according to the Administrative units, however in general the majority of the inhabitants are Beni Mansur (Arab tribe) and Fur tribe (African- tribe) in addition to the other tribes such as nomads and other tribes.  Almalam was severely affected by war and fighting between the rebel/armed groups and the government of Sudan between the period of 2003-2008, this war caused unimaginable destruction that resulted in many of internal displaced in all the its administrative units. Many lives have been lost, Resources, livestock, and many belongings and properties were completely destroyed. Villages were burned to ashes, almost all the services were totally destroyed such water resources, schools, homes and villages. This left the locality with no social services and insecurity and people had run and sought protection at IDP Camps in both north and south Darfur. Evidence suggests that presence of UNAMID in Shangilitobai and mwanawashi which borders Almalam could be due to these war the area witnessed.  **Turbo** fall in northern part of Alamalm locality at around 15 km with a population of around 4,150 individuals according to WFP, the majority of the inhabitants in this vallage are Fur tribe and other nomads communities, of the population female rep 60%  Turbo was affected by Darfur conflict between 2003-2008 which lead to loss of lives, belongings, resources as result of inhuman activities which result to rape, killings, destruction and burning of home , taking their belongings, stealing, looting villages and many committed crimes from government supported militias, these in turn resulted in displacement and the surrounding villages to Camps outside the locality such as Abushok, Shangil Tubai, Zamzam in north Darfur and kalma, otash, Mershing in south Darfur during the war.  Currently some people have started voluntary returnee at the end of 2018 and they continue in returning in few numbers to date, up to d date at about 40% of the population have returned to their home(Turba) this equal to 4150  **Keala**, lays on the western part of the locality with about 12 Km and a population of 3000 individuals, majority of the population is from Fur tribe and other nomads, female rep 60% of the population. Keala population  Keala was affected by Darfur conflict between 2003-2008 which lead to loss of lives, belongings, resources as result of inhuman activities which result to rape, killings, destruction and burning of home , taking their belongings, stealing, looting villages and many committed crimes from government supported militias, these in turn resulted in displacement and the surrounding villages to Camps outside the locality such as Abushok, Shangil Tubai, Zamzam in north Darfur and kalma, otash, Mershing in south Darfur during the war. Now there are voluntary return to their homes from the IDP camps in south and north Darfur the returned population is about 30% of the total population and still there ongoing returning despite unavailability of services(health , education, livelihood, water sources etc)  **Hai Eshamal** village lays on the northern part of Almalam just the other side of the river of the administrative locality capital with other surrounding villages such as kolmi, Abujariri, kavar, abushaula, and umel Gura with a population of about 20,000 individuals the majority of the inhabitants are Beni Mansur-Arab tribe and other tribes and nomads. The female rep 60%. The area was affected by war/conflict between the GOs and rebel groups since 2003-2008 resulting to loss of lives, properties and livestock and internal displacement. Currently most of have returned to their homes but still the effect of conflict result in lack of social services which leads to instability in the areas  **Umdasho** lays eat of the locality at about 9 KM with number of villages such Aligaz, Um ridem, Alnejeela, Umdasho jedid, Alkurban and Dabanga with a population of 11,000 individuals according to the WFP statistics. The majority of the inhabitants are Beni Mansur-Arab tribe and other tribes and nomads, female rep 60%  Umdasho was affected by conflict since 2003-2008 resulting to internal displacement from old Umdasho to new Umdasho, Umdasho was attached by armed groups for more than 61 times, fighting, between the government forces which in turn affect the civilians of Umdasho, the two parties accused each other of supporting the other tribes(Ben Mansur and Fur)this resulted in loss of lives, properties as resulting of fighting between the rebel and GOs, the area lacks all services leading to instability situation in the areas  Currently there is ongoing voluntary returned in all the areas villages and administrative units such as Turbo and Keala  . Given the dynamic of the ethnic groups the main dispute and conflict are over land ownership, crop destruction, access to resources and services. Also conflicts are triggered by criminal acts like theft and animal rustling and limited livelihood opportunities.  The communal conflicts in the targeted locality are associated with competition over resources (water, land etc), scarcity of resources and poor environmental governance,  . Scarcity of water sources particularly during the dry season lead to friction that escalate into communal conflict. 90% of the residents depend on rain fed farming in the livilihood; scarcity of water in pasture areas and collapse of governance structure that used to organize the Talag often force pastoralists enter farming areas before crop harvest and lead to crop destruction, loss of livelihood opportunities and frictions that escalate to bigger conflicts and often threaten the wellbeing of farmers. The weakening and collapse of the traditional reconciliation mechanisms and native administration through political manipulation and the limited coverage and poor capacity of government bodies and law enforcement created a vacuum that led to insecurity, increased criminality and collapse of justice system.  There is a need to build the capacity of existing traditional justice mechanism making them inclusive and effective. The expansion of farming areas led to the blockage of many of the secondary and tertiary routes as a result tension is heighten during the farming and harvest seasons along those routes and most of the conflicts errupt around that time particularly when there was shortage in rain water. Also increase in animal population combined with scarcity of water sources increased pressure on pasture and result in the extinction of good varieties of pasture and change the pattern and time frame of movement of nomads in one hand and force the nomads/pastoralists to descend to the Wadi earlier without allowing the farmers to harvest their crops. Both residents and pastoralists and bypassing nomads depends mainly on hand dug wells; the yield of the wells and availability of water depends largely on the rainy season and the daily consumption. For example in the wells in the villages of Keala and Turbo are destroyed and unsafe to fetech waterand for animal consumption, this create tension and lead to frictions. The lack of services like education fuels tension and threaten long term stability; in most of the targeted villages there are no schools and existing ones are from local materials. Schools can make a good venue for interaction and building trust between the children/parent despite the difference in their livelihood and tribal affiliation. The limited livelihood opportunities contribute to the spread of harmful bread earning practices. Lack of women participation and roles in decision making in all the structures. Lack of job opportunity for youth or even vocational trainings for self-employed resulting for youth to leave their areas, joining rebels’ armed groups or searching for their solution and become idle in the community .Weak local administration /structures to address the problems due to lack of capacity building or training and equipped to carry out their of managing the community problems no CBRMs in the areas that would play the role of resolving the community disputes/problem before it escalate   |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **TABLE 1: Conflict Analysis** | | | | | | | Locality | Villages | Identified Conflicts | Summary of Analysis | | | | Root Causes | Triggers | Actors | |  | |  |  |  |  |  | | | Almalam  (Alwehda) | | Almalam  AlhiElshamli  Umdasho  Keala Village  Turbo Village | Conflict over resources  Conflict between Farmers and Pastoralist  Lack of job and livelihood opportunities for youth  Ethnic Conflict  Rebel/Government conflict | Lack of resources  Lack of development and  marginalization  discrimination and absence of rule of law  poor marking of natural resources | Crops Destruction  Animals looting  Friction over resources | Farmers  Pastoralist  Returnees  Nomads  Shecks Umdas  Women Groups  Youth Groups | | |  | |  |  |  |  |  | | |  | |  |  |  |  |  | | |
| 1. Relevance: Conflict Resolution Mechanisms and Access to Rule of Law |
| *ANSWER HERE:*   * Describe the current conflict resolution and reconciliation mechanisms in place in the target communities.   + Who are the leaders and members of the local conflict resolution mechanisms? How diversified are these groups/committees?   + How well are the conflict resolution and reconciliation mechanisms working? How frequently are they called upon to resolve community issues?   + What kind of conflicts are handled within the community and what type of issues are referred elsewhere?   + Where do they refer cases if they cannot be handled by the local community?   + Have any of these groups/systems previously received support from DCPSF? If yes, please clarify and justify why additional support is required * Describe what access the communities have to the court system and/or other rule of law systems. * What are the local conflict resolution gaps in these communities? * Please note that DPCSF prioritizes areas where there is 1) a need for conflict resolution, prevention, and reconciliation, and 2) focus more explicitly on meaningful participation of women and youth, among others by working on gender awareness of the male members   There are no formal CBRMs in place, only the traditional leaders and other structures and from our assessment the area has not been supported by DCPSF before None of the existing traditional reconciliation mechanism was supported the government administration/authorities are at Almalam locality level  . Beside that it is jurisdiction is confined to Almalam locality itself and nearby villages and its ability to implement its verdict in rural and returnee villages like the one targeted by this project is limited. Therefore, most of the villages seek justice and take their cases to the sheikh, local chief and Ajaweed, because they are easily accessible, their resolution based on mediation and good will. However, the sheikh and AJaweed has been weakening by political manipulation and empowerment of other actors in the tribe like the Beni Mansur or Fur Their role has also diminished and became ineffective due to poor capacity and lack of resources and facilities, widespread of firearm and power imbalance.   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **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 | | Almalam  (Alwehda) | Almalam  AlhiElshamli  Umdasho  Keala Village  Turbo Village | Reconciliation and arbitration depends on the efforts of local tribal chiefs (sheikh) and mediators who to try to mediate an acceptable solution solution if dispute is within community and they | No access to courts or rule of law as they are far away, require fees and charge and less effective | Absence of formal structure.  Depend on individual efforts of sheikh and Ajaweed.  No proactive preventive measure to reduce the likelihood the chiefs and sheikh focus on containing disputes. Need technical and logistical support. Need to more inclusive | |  |  |  |  |  | |
| Gender & Inclusion  How does your project address issues of participation of and engagement with women and youth and demonstrate gender equality in its activities, with clear methodology of how women and youth will be engaged in all aspects of the project and especially in peace building and conflict resolution mechanisms as much as possible. Projects must disaggregate the beneficiaries to indicate male and female including vulnerable groups; youth, minorities and people with disability, |
| *ANSWER HERE:*   * Describe the dynamics in the target community that may contribute to social, gender, or economic exclusion. * Describe how your project promotes the inclusion of both men and women. What measures will you take to counter the potential exclusion of participation based on gender? * Describe how your project promotes the inclusion of different ethnic groups, age groups, and socio/economic groups. * What measures will you take to counter potential exclusion and to encourage inclusion throughout the project?   The women centers will serve as an empowerment facility, training on gender equality, women’s right, and their roles and participation. community reconciliation mechanisms will be formed in a democratic way where all the community members including women, vulnerable groups and minority will participate in their formulation. Women, minorities and youth will be represented in the established CBRMs. The project will seek active participation of women not as symbolic one. The women will hold key positions in the peace committee. Also peace committees and community members will be sensitized about gender and gender related issues. Livelihood initiatives that aim at women empowerment and economic independence will also be supported by the project. The women will represent 25% of the CBRMs. The capacity building modules of the CBRMs will include sessions on women rights and importance of women in peacebuilding efforts and reconciliation |
| C2 | **Results:** |
| 1. Results: Intervention, project strategy and methodology   How will your project address the peacebuilding gaps and triggers of conflict identified in Section C1 and lead to change?  Below are few tips, however, for more details please refer to the annex xx DCPSF CfP ToR |
| *ANSWER HERE:*   * Describe the project approach to address peacebuilding gaps and conflict triggers described in sections C1 and C2. * Describe the expected impact of your project. If you have developed a Theory of Change for your project, please include it here. * Please describe in detail how the proposed project will contribute to the DCPSF overall Results Framework (please refer to the relevant DCPSF output and indicator) in justifying how the project will address the peacebuilding gaps. * The summary details for each output indicator should also be reflected in Annex 1\_INDICATOR PLAN * Provide information on assessments which you have completed in developing this proposal. What assessment tools were used and how have the results been incorporated into project design. * If your project includes livelihoods activities related to vocational training or income-generating activities, you must include market assessment information that provides evidence there is a need/opportunity for the type of businesses to be supported. * If your project includes group-based livelihoods activities or savings and lending activities, you must include information on your organization’s approach towards group-based businesses, including the selection of group members, the management of group assets, and the suitability of this approach in your target communities. * Provide information on the targets, including total numbers disaggregated by sex. Please make sure to identify the targets from the peacebuilding objective (important to involve the “hard-to-reach,” not the “vulnerable”) * Describe how the project will ensure the principles of Do No Harm and conflict sensitivity. * Describe how women’s involvement (not only as beneficiaries but as peace actors) under each output is ensured, how to ensure any specific results on women. * Describe how youth involvement (not only as beneficiaries but as peace actors) under each output is ensured, how to ensure any specific results on youth. * Describe link between proposed intervention and previous DCPSF funded intervention in the area. * Describe the link between the proposed project and other initiatives in the area. * For the design of interventions/activities please refer to the guidance note. * Please complete the summary in Table 3   The project theory of change is to build trust and confidence and restore peace and cooperation, the arbitration and reconciliation mechanisms should be strengthen and revived, the culture of peace have to prevail and spread, triggers and drivers of conflicts should be addressed and opportunities should be created to promote interaction, common interest, cooperation and synergism between the different ethnic groups. Therefore, the project will cover output one, two and three of DCPSF. The synergism and complementary between the three outputs is essential for the success of the project and achievement of DCPSF purpose “community stabilized and trust and confidence between communities in Almalam is restored to pave the way and ecourage voluntary returning to areas previously affected and destroyed by conflict/war such as Turbo and keala”  ERRADA conducted rapid conflict assessment of the situation on the ground and collected data about the context, main actors, main incidents, the trigger, proximate and underlying causes of conflict in the area, the connectors and dividers, the peace gaps and the opportunities to promote peace. The data was collected through guided focus group discussion and key informant interview.  **Output One:**  Active and effective community-level conflict resolution and prevention mechanism will be established to ensure peaceful co-existence, reduce criminality and prevents farmer pastraolist dispute not to escalate into big and wideethnical conflict. Mechanisms for reconciliation, mediation and peaceful co-existence will be established in each of the targeted villages and will be equipped with skills that will help them achive their tasks and promote peace. They will be formed in a participatory and democratic way, will be inclusive with fair representation for women and minorities, acceptable and accessible to all community members. The capacity building and the skills to CBRMs will make them effective and able and enable them to achieve their targets and tasks.  The project will:   * stablish Community Based Resolution Mechanisms (CBRMs), Natural Resources Management Committees (NRM&EWS) ) targting 4 per each community for mediation and reconciliation (Jaudia) and for natural resources management. The committee will consist of at least 11 people depending on the size and ethnic composition of the village. Women, youth and vulnerable group will be equally represented in the committee. * The committees members will be trained in conflict resolution, conflict prevention and mediation. The trainees will be equipped with skills necessary for handling dispute, mediating an acceptable resolution, promoting peaceful co-existence, diffusing tension * Local conference and community dialogue for peace building at the locality level * Organizing Community exchange visits and peace building for Community co-existing and to ecourage interaction between the tribes and foster unity cooperation amoung them * 4 Women CBRMs will be etablahsed, trained and equiped to address women’s problems/issues before they get to other CBRMs   **Output Two:**  Lack of livelihood opportunities particularly among youth was the cause of many conflicts and disputes in the past. Youth are important actors in all the ethnical conflict in the area; the tribes depend on their enthusiasm and tenacity during fighting and Fazaa as the backbone of the tribal militia. In many cases they are part of the disputes or criminal acts that triggtribal conflicts. Specific activities that aims improve youth livelihood opportunities will be implemented, the project:   * Will provide vocational training to 4 youth, groups and support them start up kits and actively engage them activities that support their livelihoods and that of their communities, Youth networks will be established for common interests and encourage them to support peace initiatives and other vocational training and IGA options will be explored following the commission of a market survey. * 4 women groups will be established,trained and be supported by IGAs they will consist of different tribal and group and will include residents of the villages * 2 women centres will be constructed and supported that will serve as faclility for women activities and empowerment centre The women group will serve and promote peaceful co-existence, common interest and collaboration between the different rival groups on one hand and help women economic empowerment. * 10 classrooms will be rehabilitated to support leanring for the children and community co-exisitence. Parent Teachers Association will be established in each school. The PTA will be trained on peaceful co-existence and sensitize to accept others. * 2 hand dug wells and 10 hand pupms will be rehabilitated to provide water for both animal and human consumption and committee will be formed and traned to manage coordinate amoung the communities in oder to reduce the disputes caused by lack of water and scramble on lack of resources. * A market analysis will be conducted using CALP market analysis tool to identify viable livelihood and income generating options. The result of the market survey will be shared with women to guide the selection of relevant livelihood options. It will also be used to identify vocational training and IGAs activities to improve access of youth to livelihood opportunites.   **Output Three:**  Lack of women participation in the decision making, peace process, gender equlaity has a significant roles in enhacing peace in the communities while the populations of the targeted areas, 60% are female hence under this project   * 200 women and girls will be trained on gender equality, harmful traditional practices, women rights, their roles and paricipation in decsion making. * Women will equally be members in the CBRMs and other decision making bodies to be established * 4 groups of women, youth will be trained on IGAs , feasibility studies ,Value chain Analysis and small business management * Gender sensitization workshops and support of Women’s day as well as 16 days of gender activism * Train women on handcraft and food processing  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **TABLE 3: Planned interventions** | | | | | | | | **VILLAGES** | **PEACEBUILDING GAPS** | **PLANNED INTERVENTIONS** | **Female** | | **Male** | | | **Adult** | **Youth** | **Adult** | **Youth** | | **-**Almalam  -AlhiElshamali  -Umdasho  -Keala  -Turbo | No formal conflict resolution and reconciliation mechanism exist in the area | 6 (CBRMs) will be established. management) | 13635 | 4545 | 9090 | 3030 | | CBRMs needs technical support and skills to improve their negotiation and mediation capacity | Members of CBRMs will be trained in conflict analysis, mediation, diffusing tension and arbitration.  Develop action for conflict prevention | 45 | 15 | 67 | 23 | | Shortage of water trigger conflict | 3 water sources will be rehabilitated.  10 Hand pumps mechanic will be trained | 8167 | 2723 | 5445 | 1815 | | poor pasture lead to crop destruction trigger conflict | Improvement of 60 Fedden of pasture. | 17167 | 5723 | 11445 | 3815 | | Lack of access to service e.g. education | Rehabilitation and construction of 10 classes |  | 660 |  | 440 | | Lack of women representation in CBRMs | Establish two women centers | 300 | 100 |  |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | **Total** |  |  |  |  |  |  | |
| 1. Results: Innovation   In what ways is your project innovative? |
| *ANSWER HERE:*  There will women CBRMs that will address women’s problems before they get to a bigger CBRMs theese two CBRMs will then work together and will have a holistic role and is envisaged to prevent conflict by addressing and monitoring trigger of conflicts through specialized sub-committees that organize access to resources (natural resources committee) and settle disputes (Ajaweed).  The natural resources committee or NRMs and Early Warning Sysytems (EWS) will work collaboratively and mobilze communities for the pasture rehabilitation and link the water sources committees in the community with the other committee. The committee will have regular meeting and will have action plan for conflict prevention. The skills provided to youth will be utilized to rehabilitate/construct and construct the schools and women centers. This will provide on job training for the youth and also a livelihood opportunity  Women centres will serve as a facilities for inovation and IGAs as well as empwoerment |
| 1. Results: Monitoring and Evaluation   How will you measure change in your project? What are your plans to monitor and evaluate your project? |
| *AWER HERE:*  M&E is a very important component of the DCPSF. Applicants are requested to provide robust and detailed information on their plans for monitoring the project and quality assurance. The following guidance applies to the DCPSF and will be expected to be addressed in the proposal.   * The project needs to have a clear and transparent approach to counting the beneficiaries of their programme. * The DCPSF Results Framework outlines standard reporting indicators for each of the Outputs. The project is also be expected to develop additional indicators relevant to the specific intervention of the project. * Projects which include individual or household level livelihoods support will be expected to design, monitor, and report on the economic, employment, and quality of life changes of participants in these activities. * In addition to ongoing monitoring of outputs, the project is be expected to evaluate their outputs and outcomes through DCPSF standardized perception and household surveys at defined points in time throughout the project. * The project expected to identify and appoint an external evaluation firm/consultant with the capacity and capability to undertake an evaluation at the end of the project. Costs for this evaluation should be included in the budget at the Full Proposal stage. * Thus; the following areas to be clearly stated; * Describe the quality assurance system you will use in your project and how an effective communication flow will be ensured between the field location and HQ. * Describe your M&E strategy, including means of verification for each of the outputs and tools for monitoring and updating outputs indicators. * Describe the plans for updating DCPSF indicators that require community-based surveys or perception surveys. * A baseline should be established for each indicator before the start of the project implementation, please include this activity in the schedule of activities. * Describe how the project will incorporate gender sensitive M&E tools to ensure that women have voices and are participating. * A final project evaluation is required for each DCPSF project and should be indicated in the Project Budget and in the schedule of activities. * Describe the beneficiary communications strategy and methods that will be used to receive and respond to beneficiary complaints.   ERRADA has Complain Handling Mechanism and community responds feedback that will be shared with the community members and CBRMs, women and youth groups that will be used for receive and responds of complaints from the beneficiaries. Clear M&E plans regular follows and meetings will be followed.  The project will adopt DCPSF indicators explained in the published result framework and will track them to monitor progress achieved towards the set outputs and purpose of the program.  The organization M & E will conduct regular visit to the project sites to collect information and data from the CBRMs and document the impact of the project. A perception survey will be conducted at the end of the first year to measure progress achieved. Lessons learned and best practice will be collected on quarterly basis to inform implementation and future interventions. The CBRMs will maintain records and minutes that provide brief information about the cases handled and the resolution achieved.  Data disaggregated by gender will be collected on regular basis and the project result frame will be updated to reflect progress achieved towards full participation of women in reconciliation and peaceful co-existence, fair access of women to power and authority and women economic empowerment. CBRM will also be monitored to ensure GBV cases are referred to relevant authority. An end of project evaluation will be conducted by an independent consultant selected through fair and transparent procurement process.  A fully dedicated and experienced project manager will be in charge and manage the project, he will be assisted by a project officer with knowledge, skills and experience in peace building. A livelihood officer will be there to support the implementation of livelihood activities and market analysis, he will be working partially with the project. A project assistant will also be recruited to ensure close monitoring of the context and continuous follow up on activities implementation on the ground.  ERRADA logistic officer, finance officer, administrative assistant, M & E officer and Darfur program manager will contribute part of their time to facilitate the implementation of the project activities. ERRADA head office in Khartoum has the overall responsibility of implementing the organization strategy and monitoring of quality implementation of the different project; therefore it received regular update on progress achieved and disseminate the communications or directors to the field office |
| 1. Results: Sustainability  * This section should outline innovative ideas and approaches that the project aims to use to deliver results. * What is the expected impact of using these approaches? * What challenges are being addressed through innovation? Innovative approaches described should also consider how such approaches can be sustainable past the lifetime of the programme.   DCPSF is particularly interested in innovative approaches to deliver results in:   * Increasing the inclusion of women and youth in peacebuilding and community based reconciliation mechanisms * Increasing the linkages and networking of peacebuilding actors in Darfur * Ensuring the sustainability of CBRMs |
| *A*NSWER HERE:   * Describe how the expected changes which result from the project will be sustainable. What project design elements have been used to ensure sustainability? * How will your proposed project achieve sustainable change for communities beyond the lifetime of the funding? * Please include specific information about the sustainability of CBRMs (OUTPUT 1). * Applicants should also detail the likelihood of the project receiving endorsement and/or other support from the relevant state authorities. * What are the potential obstacles to the sustainability of the project and how will these be addressed during the life of the project? * Whenever possible, pls develop an exit strategy that guarantee ownership and sustainability?   The project will emphasis community ownership of the planned activities and will ensure that established CBRMs,women and youth groups, water committes and other governance structure have the blessing of the community members and support.  The established structures will be trained to have sufficient capacity to maintain the functions after the end of the project; in case of the CBRMs the project will emphasize the volunteer nature of the activity and will not provide any incentive to the committees members and will also built on the rudimentary existing and will not create parallel bodies or structures. In case of livelihood activities such as IGAs, vocational skills, the project will provide the beneficiaries with necessary technical and managerial skills to continue with the implementation.  The training of hand pumps mechanics will enable community members to repair and maintain hand pumps in the area. The project will also encourage and support the communities to establish a cost recovery mechanism in managing newly established water sources |
| C3 | **Organizational Positioning:** |
|  | 1. What experience does your organization have in implementing peacebuilding projects or initiatives in Darfur? |
|  | *ANSWER HERE:*  Peace building is one of ERRADA’s integral focus/vision to see a “just and peaceful Sudan”. ERRADA has been implementing peace building projects since its establishment and particularly in Darfur since 2013. ERRADA has implemented DCPSF projects such as Livelihood and social cohesion successfully in Katella locality in South Darfur, the CBRMs established and trained were so effective that one of the CBRMs was headed by a women, Miss Aisha she was later invited by DCPSF to Khartoum for her first time to speak on behave of other CBRMs during the 16 days of gender activism “coloring the world “Orange” under the Rahkuba” in November 2018.  ERRADA has also has been implementing about 5 years in partnership with UNDP implementing many livelihood project such us youth volunteers project funded by UNDP from phase II to phase IV and played a big role during the collection of arms in Darfur by mobilizing youth to support peace in their communities and Darfur in general by radio programs, celebration of youth volunteers days, job fair creating and linking to job opportunities to institutions. Currently ERRADA is implementing livelihood and peace building project funded EU through CARE International Switzerland in three states (south and east Darfur and South Kordofan targeting seven localities and 12 communities. ERRADA also implemented peace building project in Kabum, Id Elfursan and Katilla localities in south Darfur under UNDP DCPSF projects and resolved many disputes that could have escalated to a large scale.  ERRADA also has been strategic to NCA for over 7 years in Darfur and has implemented many projects such as livelihood, education, Health and nutrition   * Describe relevant previous experience your organization has had in implementing peacebuilding projects or initiatives in Darfur. * Applicants should include any relevant previous experience of implementing projects of similar nature and/or size * Explain your organization’s relationship and partnership with stakeholders and partners in the proposed project locations. * Describe the staffing structure for this project. Describe relevant peacebuilding experience of the team being proposed for this project. |
|  | 1. Technical capacity of your organization related to peacebuilding. |
|  | *ANSWER HERE:*  ERRSDA successfully implemeted a number of peace building projects including peace building projects previously funded by UNDP, DCPSF and NCA, this has brodened ERRADA’s technical capacity in implemenation pf peace projects. The availablity of field offices where project are implemented make it easy to coordinate and succesfully reach out to the communityies in the most effective way. ERRADA being a Sudanese Organization also makes it easy to reach every communty in a community based appraoch and become part of the communties where we work.  ERRADA staff also acquired huge and valuable experience from implementing these project. They have been trained in peacebuilding, conflict analysis and mediation both internallly and outside Sudan and this accumulated experience will be used in the implementation of this project. the availability of Peace Centers in the University of Nyala serves an additional facilities with resources that can be used Furthermore, ERRADA will hire a peace specialist to support the project manager in implementation of this project activities.  Comm   * Why is your organization suited to deliver a peacebuilding project? * What technical resources specific to peacebuilding, conflict resolution, and reconciliation do you have within your organization? * Describe any technical expertise required for this project that is not available within your organization. How will you access this expertise during the project? * Describe any tools, methodologies, or technical resources that your organization has developed related to peacebuilding or social cohesion. * Describe how your organization will implement the peacebuilding capacity building components of the project and whether training modules and facilitators will be in-house or outsourced.   In addition, WINDOW 1 Applicants should address:   * What are the main objectives/mandate of each sub-recipient partner and its human resource capacity? * How have the partners been selected? * Explain how your sub-recipient partners for this project have specific capacity and experience to implement the project in the proposed project locations in Darfur. * How will each partner contribute to the project? What are the main activities of the partners? * What percent of the budget will be allocated to the sub-recipient partner(s) of this project? * Describe the approach your organization will take in capacity development of the sub-recipient partner. |
| C4 | **Value for Money** |
| 1. Describe how Value for Money has been considered in developing the project.  * Describe the approach that your organization has used in considering Value for Money for this project. * Please include evidence that your project ensures value for money (Economy, Efficiency and Effectiveness) * Describe the specific indicators that your project considers when analyzing value for money and how these indicators will be monitored. * Describe how the views of project beneficiaries/communities have been considered in determining value of money for the project.   ECONOMY  Assessing the acquisition and usage of financial, human or material resources. Are we buying inputs of appropriate quality at the right price? What are the main drivers of costs? How do you plan to manage such costs?  EFFICIENCY  How well do you convert inputs into outputs? Are you developing capacity from the scratch or are we building on what they already have? Is there commitment and ownership from the local counterparts on the results you want to deliver?  EFFECTIVENESS  How well are the outputs from an intervention achieving the desired outcome of peacebuilding? Assessing the ability of projects to achieve their intended outcomes and subsequent impacts over the longer term.  Overall VfM assessment needs to weight economy, efficiency and effectiveness considerations against the aims and objectives of the portfolio and the overall fund – not just simply looking at economy as is often done. The model also places specific weight on equity and sustainability considerations as central to decision- making, and in weighting efficiency, economy and effectiveness. |
| *ANSWER HERE:*  At the design phase ERRADA has made rapid assessment and involved the commuinty memebrs, logistics and finance in acessing and choosing activities that are cost effective and efficeint.communtity members will also fully be invloved in the project implementation seeking at the options that are cost efficient  ERRADA has a well-developed procurement system set to obtain the best price for the best quality. chosen the best options (activities) in term of cost (economy) and quality to achieve the set targets and reach the purpose of the project and DCPSF. The organization finance department in collaboration with the M & E officer will ensure the provided resources are used efficient and in an optimum way and the implementation will be monitored to ensure that the project on track and is progressing towards the set targets. |

TABLE 4: DCPSF RISK LOG

NAME OF ORGANIZATION:

| **#** | | **Description** | | **Type of Risks and Brief** | | **Likelihood of Risk** | | **Impact on Project** | | **Countermeasures / Contingencies** | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | | Deterioration of the value of the SDG and high inflation | | Financial | | It is very likely that the value of SDG will decline further and inflation will increase. | | The allocated budget will not be sufficient to implement all the planned activities and ERRADA find itself obliged to request budget revision | | Strict implementation of the work plan; procurement of all capital items and services in the first quarter. | |
| 2 | | Community pressures | | Environmental/Operational | | Some communities who have not been targeted with this project might rise complaints or concerns that they have been left out | | The planned activities are inter-linked and complement each other; any addition or omission will affect the ability of the project in achieving its objective. | | Involve authority in the inception workshop and all planned activities. Ensure communities are awareness of the project intervention | |
|  | | Lack of access to the project due to ethnic or between rebel & GoS conflict | | Environmental/Operational | | Low probability though east Jebel Mara is not fully peaceful | | Delay the implementation of the project activities. | | Community participation – Ensure that the root causes of the conflict are addressed. | |
|  | | More influx of returnees to the targeted areas | | Environmental/Operational | | It is possible but with low probability although east Jebel Mara still experience conflicts and fighting | | Add more pressure on the limited available resources | | Encourage peaceful co-existence and share the available | |

TABLE 5: List of Previous Projects

NAME OF ORGANIZATION: Emergency Relief Rehabilitation and Development Agency (ERRADA)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **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 | Livelihood and Social Cohesion | DCPSF | 249,948 USD | 1st February 2018-30th September 2019 | 18 months | This was funded by DCPSF; it covered output one, output two and output three which focused on peace building activities in south Darfur state in Katella locality and in eight villages |
| 2 | Livelihood and Peace building | CARE | 375,000 EURO | April 2020-31st may 2021 | 14 months | This project is funded by CARE International Switzerland it focused on peace building through livelihood in South and East Darfur states. |
| 3 | Darfur Community Recovery for Coexistence (DCRC) | UNDP | 720,000 SDG | 1st April-31st December 2015 | 9 months | This was funded by DCPSF-UNDP; it covered output one, output two and output four which includes aspect peace building activities in south Darfur state in three localities(Kabum, Idalfursan and Katella |
| 4 | Livelihoods and Recovery project(Micro-Credit Grant Agreement) | UNDP | 576,000 SDG | 1st May-31st December 2016 | 8 months | The project covered out 1, 2 and 3 which aims at stabilization of the communities by establishing development peace council and address causes of conflict through support to access to services, natural resources and diversification of livelihood opportunities.in south Darfur in four localities(Katella, Idalfursan, Kabum, Greida) |
| 5 | Livelihoods and food security | NCA | 115,000-150,000 USD every year | 2013-2019 |  | This project is implemented in south Darfur in three localities focusing on livelihood but including aspects of peace building |