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| Organization Information | | | | |
|  | This application is for | | ☐WINDOW 1 | X☐WINDOW 2 |
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| A1 | Organization Name | | Kebkabyia Small Holders Charitable Society-(KSCS) | |
| A2 | Nature of Organization (INGO, UN Agency, National NGO, IOM) | | National NGO | |
| A3 | Organization Main Address (Sudan) | | Kebkabyia town-Kebkabyia locality, North Darfur State | |
| A4 | Legal Status of Organization | |  | |
| A5 | Registration Status of Organization in Sudan | | KSCS has been register by HAC -North Darfur State with NO 57 and update annually. | |
| A6 | Year Established in Sudan | | 1989 | |
| A7 | Organization Website (if applicable) | | Enter your Organization website | |
| A8 | Have you previously delivered DCPSF project(s)? | | ☐NO x☐YES: If yes, please list date, title, location (state), budget Date, title, location (state), and budget of previous DCPSF projects. Yes  Date:2017-2018  Title: Conflict Prevention and Peace Building Project in Saraf omra and Al Seiref localities of North Darfur State  Location ( State):North Darfur  Budget:200000$  Previous DCPSF: Yes | |
| A9 | Is this a consortium application? If yes, please list all agencies. | | X☐NO ☐YES: If yes, please list all consortium agencies. List all agencies in the consortium for this project | |
| Contact Information | | | | |
| A11 | Job Title/Position | | Executive Manager | |
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| A17 | E-mail or Country Director | | Ali123eldouma@gmail.com | |
| Organization Mission and Activities | | | | |
| A18 | Description of the Organization’s mission and activities | | | |
|  | ANSWER HERE:  KSCS (Kabakabiya Small holders Charitable Society), is local community based organization formally established in 1989 mainly with the support of Oxfam GB; since 1989 KSCS has full registration status by HAC as a local NGO. Its focus and objective is to improve the livelihoods of the small holder farmers, pastoral and agro pastoral communities living in North Darfur State. KSCS has well established governance structure; it is managed by the board that do provides strategic guidance, policy making, support in resourcing and external relations with government and donors. Over time, relatively looking, KSCS had grown tremendously in terms of it program delivery and staff capacity. Currently, KSCS is implementing the following projects:   * Food security, agriculture and livelihoods activities * Livestock (animal husbandry and veterinary services) and pasture development * Women economic empowerment * Basic social services (basic health care, basic education, water and sanitation). * Promotion of psychological well- being of Darfur children * Conflict prevention and Peace building programs through livelihoods promotion and community capacity   KSCS has a fully furnished well-established office in Kabkabyia town and one sub offices in Saraf Omra. It has good office facilities, staffing and logistical equipment’s including field vehicles. The essential staff includes the Executive manager, Program coordinator, Administration and financial manager, Logistic Officer, Store keeper and driver. KSCS in the past has managed to implement wide range of project activities (listed above) by accessing funding from international NGO partners and donors like, Oxfam, WFP, UNDP, FAO, UNFPA, CRS, TUFTS University, DIA, TRUE MAJOURITY GROUP (USA Based Organization), European Union Fund , Humanitarian Plus Program(HPP), UNICEF, Netherlands Embassy, German Agro-Action Development Organization (GAA), Oxfam Netherlands (NOVIB), World University Services of Canada (WUSC), Practical action Development organization (PA) and WES.  Given the cumulated experience and knowledge that KSCS had in Saraf Omra locality, it is in a better position to implement DCPSF project. KSCC is going to provide are listed as follows:   * Make use of the local knowledge they build over the years especially on issues related to the tribal / communities which can be used as entry point for programing * KSCS staff had very good knowledge of the local conflict dynamic and the historical trends how the different issues related to the local peace building are evolving * KSCS had better access for the two targeted localities (Saraf Omra) which makes the project delivery more smooth and effective * Good experience in implementing various projects in the area supplemented by good credibility and acceptance by the communities and other stakeholders. * KSCS will play a significant role in this project by mobilizing the local people and other resources. It will play an important role in the overall implementation of this project through joint planning, implementation, monitoring and reporting   KSCS plays the role of facilitation and coordination with the tribal leaders, influential people and local government authorities and technical government line departments | | | |
| A19 | Applicant Declaration | X☐ I have read the Full Proposal Guidance and used it for the development of this concept note. | | |

ection B: Project Information

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| Project details | | | | | | | | | |
| B1 | Project Title | Conflict prevention and Peace building project in Saraf Omra Rural ,North Darfur. | | | | | | | |
| B2 | Project Location - State | * North Darfur ☐ | | West Darfur ☐ | | | | | Central  Darfur ☐ |
|  |  | South Darfur ☐ | | East Darfur ☐ | | | | |  |
| B3 | Project Location – Locality and community | Locality | Sarafomra | | | Admin unit: Kalla | | | Villages: Kala, Khartoum Gaded, Korgoul, Bala Forash |
|  |  |  |  | | | Admin unit: Birka Saira | | | Villages: Milisa, Nimra, Rohal Birka Saira |
|  |  |  |  | | | Admin unit: Saraf Omra | | | Safra, Kaing Ban Gaded, Jamamis |
| 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? | x☐YES ☐NO | | | | | | | |
|  |  | Address of Field Office | Enter street address of field office(s) Kabkabiya base Office,and Sraf Omra Field Office | | | | | | |
|  |  | When established? | Enter year 1989 | | | | Number of Staff: | | Enter # staff20 |
| B6 | Estimated Project Budget in USD | 350000$ | | | | | | | |
| 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) |
|  |  | ☐x | x☐ | | ☐ | | | x☐ | enter |
| Summary of Project proposal | | | | | | | | | |
| B9 | Executive Summary. Provide a concise executive summary of the project, including what specific results you intend to achieve. | | | | | | | | |

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*:  **General:**  The local dimension of the crisis in Darfur was mostly ignored in the different studies. Most of the studies and assessments carried out in the past more focused on the region’s economic and political marginalization and climatic variability. KSCS with Oxfam briefing paper[[1]](#endnote-1) “we No Longer Share land” based on research carried out in the Kebkabiya area of North Darfur, examines (1) changes in agricultural practices, land rights, and land use; (2) the ways that these changes affected traditional multiple and overlapping land use rights, mutual interdependence of different agricultural production systems, and local-level conflict-resolution institutions; (3) the links to violence; and (4) the policy implications of the foregoing factors.  Traditionally, farmers and pastoralists in Darfur enjoyed overlapping land rights; no one had exclusive ownership. The right to gain access to common property resources such as water, rangeland, pastures, crop residues, and trees provided these communities in general, and the poor Darfurians in particular, with livelihood opportunities and the capacity to cope with environmental shocks. At times, disputes and conflicts arose, but these were resolved routinely through local communities’ conflict-resolution systems and mechanism. Land rights and related patterns of land use have gradually changed since the 1960s, however, and these changes have provoked intensified conflicts that lead to highly generalized violence of all sorts, including tribal conflicts fought along ethnic lines, land-related disputes, and armed banditry. Traditional principles of compromise and reconciliation have become difficult to apply.  Generally, Widespread and persistent violence had torn apart the social fabric of Darfur, thereby intensifying ethnic polarizations. Political elites have exploited this, triggering the mass killing and complex humanitarian emergency that began in 2003, as part of the elites ‘political strategy of employing violence to maintain power. The erosion of Darfur‘s economic, social, and political foundation has left many people desperate, unable to maintain their traditional livelihoods, and struggling to cope with a changed reality.  **Saraf Omra:**  Historically Saraf Omera was part of Kebkebiya and it was known as land of Fur tribes and administered by Fur “Shartay” in Kebkebiya. Saraf Omera is known as one of the fertile and has water for agriculture Fur tribe as one of the majority in the area were mainly farmers and own land. Other tribes such as Gimr and Tama lives in the area and they don’t have land as they lived for thousands of years in the area they were given land by Fur , however still land ownership it’s Fur land. . Zagawa, Arab and Messeriya Jabel also live in the area. The main livelihood pattern for people in Saraf Omera is small famers such as (Fur Tama) in addition to agro pastoralist (such as Gimr and Tama) to pastoralist (Arab tribes). Tension over water and pasture along the migratory route coming from Fur Berraga(in West Darfur) are one of the main causes of conflict in the area. After the commence of Darfur conflict in 2003 politicization of certain tribes this has affected relationship between different tribes living in Saraf Omera , Fur and Zagwa were marginalized and they have been perceived as supporter of rebel group, while Gimr , Tama and Arab tribes were heavily supported by the government and were considered as pro-government militia (Janjaweed). As result of this Tama and Gimr became dominate in the area although originally they don’t own land and other tribes such as Fur and Zagawa were living under their domination and this has heavily impacted in their livelihood as they have to pay for protection fees. In addition the social fabric between tribes in the area was seriously affected and damaged. Recently a new conflict broke between Arab (led by Musa Hilal leader of the government pro-militia Janjweed) and Gimr and Tama this conflict is part of the changing dynamic of Darfur conflict and considered as part of the political division among the ruling party NCP. This fighting has affected wide range of population and there are number of people were killed from both side. Native Administration in Saraf Omera have led mediation and reconciliation process between Tama and Arab after blood money paid by Tama for Arab tribe, while there was no peace agreement or reconciliation take place between Arab and Gimr. Thus due to this recent division, tribal interest and alliances in the area, the situation is changing and creating tense environment that can explode any time soon. The key hot spot issues in the area include the following:  a. The political division among National Congress Party (NCP) party and its implications in the area among different tribes particularly between Abbala (northern Rezigat led by Musa Hilal) and Tama and Gimr.  b. Conflict between pastoralist and farmers along the migratory route.  c. Conflict over resources like water, land and pasture   |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **TABLE 1: Conflict Analysis** | | | | | | | Locality | Villages | Identified Conflicts | Summary of Analysis | | | | Root Causes | Triggers | Actors | | Saraf Omra | Kala,Khartoum Gaded, Korgoul,Bala Forash, Milisa, Nimra, Rohal Birka Saira, Safra, Kaing Ban Gaded, Jamamis | Tribal conflict | **Local Governance related issues:**   * Weak local government institutions * Lack of effective government /communities level structures dealing with local conflict   **Social and Cultural issues:**   * Tribal fanaticism and ethnic alliance * High number of unemployed youth (men and women)   **Economic related issues:**   * Unemployment * Changing livelihood pattern   **Natural resources related Issues:**   * Lack/scarcity of pasture and vegetation * Lack /Scarcity of water for human and livestock   Poor management and handling of available natural resources | - Land tenure, land ownership and land use policy.  - Tribal arming  - Injustice and discrimination  - Violation of rule of law  - Arms proliferation  - Feeling of injustice  - Inferiority and ethnical discrimination  - misguidance by elite groups  - War lords  - Competition over scarce available life opportunities    - Closure of migratory route due to farming  - Overgrazing  - Conflict of interest | Government, tribal leaders, elders, youth, women, IDPs, Pastoralists | |
| 1. Relevance: Conflict Resolution Mechanisms and Access to Rule of Law |
| *ANSWER HERE:*  The current CBRMs in target areas are trible native leaders including( Shiekh,Omda,Shartay,Nazir,Malik..ect) working according to their limited authority among their tribes , due to Darfur conflict 2003 the trust lost between community members whom living in same land and every tribe member is judged to his or her trible native leaders no one respect others leaders , the DCPSF project will allow them come together to solve and or raised the conflict cases in one CBRM committee which compose all tribes leaders . there is no official court with official judges that why the people use to go in to local traditional court leaded by some administrative native leader. The mean cases are land disputes , insecurity due to disarmament of gun holders, and natural resources computations conflicts including water , rangeland , and pasture .   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **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 | | **Saraf Omra** | Kala,Khartoum Gaded, Korgoul,Bala Forash, Milisa, Nimra, Rohal Birka Saira, Safra, Kaing Ban Gaded, Jamamis | **Administrative native leaders (**Shiekh,Omda,Shartay,Nazir,Malik..ect) | **No court** | - Land tenure, land ownership and land use policy.  - Tribal arming  - Injustice and discrimination  - Violation of rule of law  - Arms proliferation  - Feeling of injustice  - Inferiority and ethnical discrimination  - misguidance by elite groups  - War lords  - Competition over scarce available life opportunities    - Closure of migratory route due to farming  - Overgrazing  - Conflict of interest | |  |  |  |  |  | |
| Gender & Inclusion  How does your project address issues of participation of and engagement with women and youth and demonstrate gender equality in its activities, with clear methodology of how women and youth will be engaged in all aspects of the project and especially in peacebuilding and conflict resolution mechanisms as much as possible. Projects must disaggregate the beneficiaries to indicate male and female including vulnerable groups; youth, minorities and people with disability, |
| *ANSWER HERE:*  **Gender dimension of the conflict in Saraf Omra:**  The conflict in North Darfur (Saraf Omra)hadcreated bigger challenges to men, women, boys and girls in many ways; the capacity of individuals to cope with physical and food insecurity, displacement, loss of livelihood assets, social exclusion and other impacts of conflict is strongly influenced by their gendered roles and responsibilities. Women as the primary providers of water, food and energy at the household and community levels in Saraf Omra, are generally highly dependent on natural resources for their livelihoods, and are therefore particularly vulnerable to changes in the availability and quality of these resources during and after conflict. At the same time, conflict often had led both women and men to adopt coping strategies that challenge traditional gender norms. To meet the needs of their households and compensate for loss of revenue usually provided by male family members, women in the target localities are required to assume new roles, either by taking up alternative income-generating activities or by moving into traditionally male sectors.  In the aftermath of conflict, women in Saraf Omra localities are seen capitalizing on the shifting roles to contribute for breaking down existing barriers to women’s empowerment and enhance women’s productivity in sectors that are critical to post-conflict economic recovery. Form the conflict analysis carried out, women’s roles during and post conflict had perpetuated inequities that ultimately undermine recovery and peace building efforts. This is observed to have important implications for peace building, as structural inequalities and grievances linked to natural resource rights, access and control have proven to be powerful catalysts for violence in Saraf Omra locality. Addressing issues of inequality related to resource access, participation in decision-making and benefit-sharing early on in the peace building process is therefore a critical condition for lasting peace and development. Women who are trapped in these cyclical conflicts in the target localities have a fundamental role to play in this equation, yet, their potential as leaders for peacemaking and recovery remains largely unexplored, as they are routinely marginalized from formal peace negotiations and peace building processes. Armed conflict in the areas continues to negatively impact the lives of people in gender-specific ways.  Women, men, boys and girls have been affected in various nature and forms, men and boys recruited into armed groups, abducted and detained, and experienced pressure to participate in looting and cattle-raiding. Girls and women were impacted by displacement, Gender Based Violence (GBV), early and forced marriage, abuse and exploitation, and the increased burden of care-taking tasks such as provision of food and water fetching, caring for the sick and injured in insecure environments are some of the difficult life experience women and girls gone through. The impact of conflict on girls and women tend to be overlooked and is thus neither accounted for in conflict data nor taken into consideration for purposes of designing appropriate interventions. |
| 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 CfPToR |
| *ANSWER HERE:*   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **TABLE 3: Planned interventions** | | | | | | | | **VILLAGES** | **PEACEBUILDING GAPS** | **PLANNED INTERVENTIONS** | **Female** | | **Male** | | | **Adult** | **Youth** | **Adult** | **Youth** | | Kala,Khartoum Gaded, Korgoul,Bala Forash, Milisa, Nimra, Rohal Birka Saira, Safra, Kaing Ban Gaded, Jamamis | A, Competition over scarce natural resources  B, Tension and conflict related to land ownership and use (Hkoora)  C, Tension and conflict related to water and pasture  D, Blockage of rural roads  E, Crop destruction  F, Jobless youth (unemployment)  G, G, Lack / poor women representation and participation in local social, economic and development matters | **Output 1**: Community-based conflict resolution and reconciliation mechanisms  (CBRMs) are in use and working effectively to resolve conflict.  Activity Results 1.1: All members of the 10 newly established CBRM members100,(60Male&40Femal) will be trained on the different skills and knowledge on local conflict prevention and resolution techniques.  Activity Action:1.2.1 Formation and train of 10 CBRM members.  Activity Results 1.2: 10 communities will be reached and supported by CBRM.  ActivityAction:1.2.1 construction of 5community centers.  Activity Action: 1.2.2 150Youth (men90 and 60Women) training on conflict prevention, resolution and peace building.  ActivityAction:1.2.3 Produce Information Educational and Communication (IEC) materials on conflict prevention and Peace building.  Activity Action:1.2.4 Conduct public awareness campaigns on the importance of conflict prevention and local peace building.  **Output 2:** Peace dividends for community interdependence and coexistence are  delivered.  **Activity Result 2.1:** 10 women group (each 25 members) will be selected and trained on Saving for Change (SfC) model .  Activity Action2.1.1: Training of 10 women group (each 25 members) on Oxfam Saving for Change (SfC) model.  **Activity Results 2.2:** 10 women &10 Youth groups (15 each) will be selected to receive cash grants to establish small income generating activities (IGAs).  Activity Action2.2.1: Train members of the 10 women groups on Income generating activities (IGAs).  Activity Action:2.2.2 Conduct training for 10youth groups(90Male& 60Female) on establishment and management of small enterprise business.  Activity Action:2.2.3 Conduct following up and post distribution monitoring (PDM).  **Activity Result 2.3:** Rehabilitation of hand pumps and construction of open hand dug wells that are used by different tribes in the targeted 10villages.  Activity Action:2.3.1Conduct filed visit to assess the sites for hand pumps f rehabilitation and open hand dug well construction.  ActivityAction:2.3.2. Construction of 4 open hand dug well  ActiviyAction:2.3.3 Rehabilitate the identified 10 Hand pumps.  Activity Action:2.3.4 Conduct educational training sessions for 150community members and leaders(90M&60F) 100CBRMs and 50 others leaders on environmental management, conservation and sustainable utilization of natural resources that would not lead to any kind of conflict between communities/tribes, and orientation on COVID-19 awareness.  **Activity Results** 2.**4:** Pasture development through farmers & pastoralist training **and** establishment of community nurseries.  Activity Action:2.4.1 Conduct training for farmers and pastoralist 150(90Femele&60Male) on better protection, management and utilization of pasture**.**  ActivityAction:2.4.2 Establishment community nursery for production of tree seedlings in target 3villages.  **Output4:Improved networking, coordination and learning between local and**  **state-level peacebuilding institutions.**  **Activity Results 4.1:** Existing CBOs will be strengthened and trained in 10villages to support the role of CBRM and formation of peace building networks.  **Activity Action:** **4.1.1** Conduct training for the existing CBOs to support and work together with CBRMs.  **Activity Action 4.1.2** Conduct orientation session for the member ofthepeace building network | 12240 | 18360 | 11760 | 17640 | | **Total** |  |  |  |  |  |  |   KSCS strategy aims at addressing the root causes of suffering and the prevailing poverty of the people living in Sudan particularly in Darfur through ‘conflict prevention and peace building efforts, by making various support to community-level in humanitarian, early recovery and development programmes which reduce conflict and improve access and voice for excluded groups; and a gradual transition from humanitarian programmes to support for more durable and sustainable livelihoods in conflict-affected areas of Darfur. To create the conditions for local peace, stabilization and co-existence, this project is designed as a community-based, bottom-up approach to peace-building in North Darfur, through conducting detailed conflict and gender analysis in the target localities of Saraf Omra locality of North Darfur.  This project intervention is designed by taking the following theory of changes into consideration: That through the provision of:   * Establishing /strengthening effective community-level conflict resolution and prevention platforms that would help communities cooperate over disputed livelihoods assets, create income generating opportunities, and better and sustainable access to natural resources; * Support communities to gain equally from more equitable and sustainable livelihood so that communities are able to live in peace (stabilized) together for years. a reasonable period.   Generally the project is designed to contribute to the overall results framework of DCPSF and it will directly address the three outputs, as follows:  **Goal:** The overall goal of the project is to improve and promote conflict prevention, local peace-building and coexistence and restore sustainable livelihoods of 60000 people (12000 HHs) of the conflict affected people (farmers, pastoralists, agro pastoralists0 living in Saraf Omra locality of North Darfur State.  **Specific Objectives:**  **Objective** : To improve local peace and security of communities affected by conflict through utilization of effective CRMs, support peace infrastructures that enhance peaceful coexistence and social cohesion.  **Output 1**: Community-based conflict resolution and reconciliation mechanisms(CBRMs) are in use and working effectively to resolve conflict.  Activity Results 1.2: All members of the 10 newly established CBRM (Community Based Resolution Mechanism) members will be trained on the different skills and knowledge on local conflict prevention and resolution techniques.  Activity Results 1.3: 10 communities will be reached and supported by CBRM  **Activity Action 1.3.3 – Produce information Educational and Communicational materials on conflict prevention and peace building**  Different kinds of IEC materials like Banners, posters, leaflet, pamphlet and flipcharts will be produced and distributed to CBOs and CBRM members for wider circulation to reach the target communities. These IEC materials will be prepared in Arabic language and will used for educational purpose to disseminate knowledge and peace building messages to community members, women and youths in the two targeted localities. The IEC materials will be developed having a pictorial and selected messaged focused on identified communities peace building issues. The posters and flipcharts will be used as a teaching aid by the members of CBRMs and CBOs while conducting sensation and awareness sessions to the communities. In addition, in order to effectively and widely communicate the peace message among the targeted communities, the banners and posters will be posted on public places like market areas, schools and clinics so that the peace building messages can be viewed easily by the all members of the communities including women, boys and girls.  The role and expected contribution of the different stakeholders and community groups (elders, tribal leaders, women, and children) will be communicated using pictorial diagram together with simple message in a way that that different people can understand.  **Output 2:** Peace dividends for community interdependence and coexistence are  delivered.  Activity Result 2.1: 10 women group (each 25 members) will be selected and trained on Saving for Change (SfC) model .  Activity Results 2.2: 10 women &10 Youth groups (15 each) will be selected to receive cash grants to establish small income.  Activity Result 2.3: Rehabilitation of Hafirs and 10hand pumps that are used by different tribes in the targeted 10villages.  **Output 4: Improved networking, coordination and learning between local and state-level peacebuilding institutions.**  Activity Results 4.1: Existing CBOs will be strengthened and trained in 10villages to support the role of CBRM and formation of peace building networks  **The main strategies and methodologies to be employed by the project to achieve the set objectives are the following:**   * The project will build local actors capacities in conflict prevention, mitigation and peace-building through formation and strengthening of peace committees with fair representation of all stakeholders (IDPs, returnees, women, youth, farmers, pastoralists and traditional leaders). Through training of CBRM and CBOs on how to keep chronological records of disputes and brokering agreements between different groups, the project will help improve analysis and understanding of the root causes and trends of conflicts and local reconciliation mechanisms. * Establishing dialogue among conflicting groups, promoting peaceful coexistence and increasing the level of trust, confidence and peace building among sedentary farmers and pastoralists. This will be achieved by introducing a variety of joint community activities that would help to bridge the peace building gaps between different groups, communities and tribes including women’s. * The project will provide a range of livelihoods options and asset, support youth and women groups through skills training with particular focus on marketable skill that will help to establish small business, natural resource management, animal restocking for poor households, provision of small business startup packages, and distribution of donkey carts. * The project will ensure increased and equitable access to water for human and animals through construction and/or rehabilitating of water sources (Hafir and hand pumps); this work will be complemented with peace-building activities through peace committees and traditional leaders at village and cluster levels to ensure peaceful coexistence utilization of the resource |
| 1. Results: Innovation   In what ways is your project innovative? |
| *ANSWER HERE:*  **Key strategies and activities that will be employed by the project include:**   * Strengthening and supporting the positive traditional peace-building and reconciliation mechanisms through working with traditional/community leaders and other key stakeholders, to resolve existing and emerging conflicts within and between communities; * Establishing and organizing local peace building committees and other grassroots structures that promote and safeguard peaceful coexistence, stability and normalcy among diverse communities within the project areas; * Strengthening the capacity of key stakeholders (women, youths, elders) in peace-building, conflict resolution, reconciliation, through participation of indigenous groups and affected population to maintain peace and peaceful coexistence; * Implementing integrated rights based conflict-sensitive programming (livelihoods, WASH, gender and environmental awareness) that address the root causes of conflicts and poverty in the targeted localities; * Implementing social re-stitching activities through cultural events that create dialogue, promote peaceful integration and existence of IDPs, returnees and host communities as well agro-pastoral and nomadic groups. In turn these activities can bring about coherence between the different groups, leading to a more safe and secure living environment. * Facilitate and conduct community conversation and dialogue by involving different community groups (women, men, boys, girls, elderly, tribal leaders) on the importance of conflict prevention, mitigation and local peace building; * Supporting and facilitating efforts of traditional leaders and other key stakeholders to resolve emerging community conflicts within and between communities through traditional, religious and communal peace-building and reconciliation processes. * Linking program implementation to advocacy and campaigning work with UNAMID and government at local and state levels to promote peace, stability and civilian protections. Key to this is, to ensure that the voices of minority and vulnerable groups are heard and the needs of IDPs, returnees, host and pastoral communities are met in government decision making and funding. * Carrying out participatory environment and conflict mapping assessments to assess the impact of conflict and the environment on the livelihoods of people and identify influential actors to target in peace-building and reconciliation processes. * Building the capacity of CBRM and CBO partners to train facilitators in participatory conflict analysis, livelihoods and impact assessment.   It is estimated that the project will directly benefit a total of 60000 people (12000 HHs) in the target areas. However, the effects and participation in the activities envisaged by the project will indirectly benefit the communities in the target areas as a whole, with an estimated population size of 100,000, represented in the various tribes living in the area.  A careful approach will be considered in the design and implementation of commonly used resources and facilities; KSCS always apply the principle of do-no-harm approach in designing and implementing its programs. This is done through conducting careful conflict analysis of the different stakeholders and their relationship and the historical and current land use systems. |
| 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:*  **Monitoring and Evaluation**:  KSCS will develop and adapt a specific monitoring and evaluation tool as per the set objectives, outputs, activities and indicators set in the DCPSF result framework, these will later serve for the development of specific M&E tools and instruments that will be used for the collection of activities implementation data and information, and subsequent analysis, interpretation, reporting and checking progress against millstone. Moreover, the monitoring framework/tool will serve to provide timely feedback to the management and any support needed at the field level.    This project will have one fully dedicated Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) officer who do provide support for all KSCS programs; the MEL Officer also provide support to establishing the DCPSF project MEL framework to help them properly conduct results based activities monitoring. On monthly basis the MEL officer together with the field program team collects, analyze and provide progress monitoring reports to the DCPSF project coordinator based in Kabkabiya. These same monitoring reports will feed into the regular donor reporting that will be prepared by the field office and later be consolidated at the main office level in Kabkabiya.  The MEL officer will organize and facilitate a regular monthly field level participatory monitoring and follow up exercise together with the partner, communities’ representatives (including women) and other relevant key stakeholders. During the monthly participatory monitoring exercise, different tools and techniques like focus group discussion, beneficiaries’ interview and site visit will be done to see activities implementation progress, beneficiaries’ feedback and problems encountered. This exercise will help to generate essential data and information from the implementation of the project and suggest solution for some operational challenges and problem encountered during the course of the implementation. The outcome of the participatory monitoring and review exercise will be shared by the MEL officer to the staff, partner and other stakeholders and will be documented and used for internal and external learning purpose as well as for future programming. Key lessons learnt from the project will be shared with other I/NGOs and relevant UN agencies and to donors. KSCS will provide regular detailed financial and narrative reports to the donor as per the terms and condition to be agreed upon. |
| 1. Results: Sustainability |
| *A*NSWER HERE:  To ensure project sustainability KSCS will adapt the following below guidance’s:   * Strengthening and supporting the positive traditional peace-building and reconciliation mechanisms through working with traditional/community leaders and other key stakeholders, to resolve existing and emerging conflicts within and between communities; * Establishing and organizing local peace building committees and other grassroots structures that promote and safeguard peaceful coexistence, stability and normalcy among diverse communities within the project areas; * Strengthening the capacity of key stakeholders (women, youths, elders) in peace-building, conflict resolution, reconciliation, through participation of indigenous groups and affected population to maintain peace and peaceful coexistence; * Implementing integrated rights based conflict-sensitive programming (livelihoods, WASH, gender and environmental awareness) that address the root causes of conflicts and poverty in the targeted localities; * Implementing social re-stitching activities through cultural events that create dialogue, promote peaceful integration and existence of IDPs, returnees and host communities as well agro-pastoral and nomadic groups. In turn these activities can bring about coherence between the different groups, leading to a more safe and secure living environment. * Facilitate and conduct community conversation and dialogue by involving different community groups (women, men, boys, girls, elderly, tribal leaders) on the importance of conflict prevention, mitigation and local peace building; * Supporting and facilitating efforts of traditional leaders and other key stakeholders to resolve emerging community conflicts within and between communities through traditional, religious and communal peace-building and reconciliation processes. * Linking program implementation to advocacy and campaigning work with UNAMID and government at local and state levels to promote peace, stability and civilian protections. Key to this is, to ensure that the voices of minority and vulnerable groups are heard and the needs of IDPs, returnees, host and pastoral communities are met in government decision making and funding. * Carrying out participatory environment and conflict mapping assessments to assess the impact of conflict and the environment on the livelihoods of people and identify influential actors to target in peace-building and reconciliation processes. * Building the capacity of CBCRPBC (Community Based Conflict Resolution and Peace Building Committees) and CBO partners to train facilitators in participatory conflict analysis, livelihoods and impact assessment.   It is estimated that the project will directly benefit a total of 60000 people (12000 HHs) in the target areas. However, the effects and participation in the activities envisaged by the project will indirectly benefit the communities in the target areas as a whole, with an estimated population size of 100,000, represented in the various tribes living in the area.  A careful approach will be considered in the design and implementation of commonly used resources and facilities; Oxfam always apply the principle of do-no-harm approach in designing and implementing its programs. This is done through conducting careful conflict analysis of the different stakeholders and their relationship and the historical and current land use systems. |
| C3 | **Organizational Positioning:** |
|  | 1. What experience does your organization have in implementing peacebuilding projects or initiatives in Darfur? |
|  | *ANSWER HERE:*  The KSCS has previous experience on implementation of DCPSF project is Elserief and Sraf Omra localities in partnership with Oxfam 2017-2018, KSCS in the past has managed to implement wide range of project activities (listed above) by accessing funding from international NGO partners and donors like, Oxfam, WFP, UNDP, FAO, UNFPA, CRS, TUFTS University, DIA, TRUE MAJOURITY GROUP (USA Based Organization), European Union Fund , Humanitarian Plus Program(HPP), UNICEF, Netherlands Embassy, German Agro-Action Development Organization (GAA), Oxfam Netherlands (NOVIB), World University Services of Canada (WUSC), Practical action Development organization (PA) and WES.  Given the cumulated experience and knowledge that KSCS had in Saraf Omra locality, it is in a better position to implement DCPSF project. KSCC is going to provide are listed as follows:  • Make use of the local knowledge they build over the years especially on issues related to the tribal / communities which can be used as entry point for programing  • KSCS staff had very good knowledge of the local conflict dynamic and the historical trends how the different issues related to the local peace building are evolving  • KSCS had better access for the two targeted localities (Saraf Omra) which makes the project delivery more smooth and effective  • Good experience in implementing various projects in the area supplemented by good credibility and acceptance by the communities and other stakeholders.  • KSCS will play a significant role in this project by mobilizing the local people and other resources. It will play an important role in the overall implementation of this project through joint planning, implementation, monitoring and reporting  KSCS plays the role of facilitation and coordination with the tribal leaders, influential people and local government authorities and technical government line departments |
|  | 1. Technical capacity of your organization related to peacebuilding. |
|  | *ANSWER HERE:*  Comm IKSCS focus and objective is to improve the livelihoods of the small holder farmers, pastoral and agro pastoral communities living in North Darfur State. KSCS has well established governance structure; it is managed by the board that do provides strategic guidance, policy making, support in resourcing and external relations with government and donors. Over time, relatively looking, KSCS had grown tremendously in terms of it program delivery and staff capacity. Currently, KSCS is implementing the following projects:  • Food security, agriculture and livelihoods activities  • Livestock (animal husbandry and veterinary services) and pasture development  • Women economic empowerment  • Basic social services (basic health care, basic education, water and sanitation).  • Promotion of psychological well- being of Darfur children  • Conflict prevention and Peace building programs through livelihoods promotion and community capacity.  KSCSKSCS has a fully furnished well-established office in Kabkabyia town and one sub offices in Saraf Omra. It has good office facilities, staffing and logistical equipment’s including field vehicles. The essential staff includes the Executive manager, Program coordinator, Administration and financial manager, Logistic Officer, Store keeper and driver. KSCS in the past has managed to implement wide range of peace building project activities through accessing funding from international NGO partners and donors like, Oxfam, WFP, UNDP, FAO, UNFPA, CRS, TUFTS University, DIA, TRUE MAJOURITY GROUP (USA Based Organization), European Union Fund , Humanitarian Plus Program(HPP), UNICEF, Netherlands Embassy, German Agro-Action Development Organization (GAA), Oxfam Netherlands (NOVIB), World University Services of Canada (WUSC), Practical action Development organization (PA) and WES. |
| C4 | **Value for Money** |
| 1. Describe how Value for Money has been considered in developing the project.( Please include evidence that your project ensures value for money (Economy, Efficiency and Effectiveness) |
| *ANSWER HERE:*  The project is directly targeting about 60, 000 beneficiaries with diverse social status such as IDPs, returnees, farmers, pastoralist , agro pastoral and nomads groups. The percentage of cash spend per individual is cost effective. The general operating cost compared to the grand total cost of the project, it stands at **32%;** it means most of the available resource is directed towards direct program activities. KSCS in some budget lines mainly on the support and personnel budget lines tried to match costs from its own resources, this additional complementarity to show that KSCS is committed to any conflict prevention and peace building effort taking place in its operation geographic target area. This project will also indirectly benefit more than 100,000 people with different conflict prevention and peace-building and livelihoods activities intervention which are of great value given the desperate need for peaceful co-existence, cohesion and harmony in the area.  This project is designed to a most cost reasonable fashion, for example in the personal budget section, it emphasis more on national staff which is relatively less in terms of personnel, but KSCS will get the required technical support and assistance from Darfur peace centers, The unit costs of the planned activities are reasonably and carefully set without compromising the quantities and qualities of activities that needs to be delivered.  The envisaged partnership and the capacity building element of the project for local actors and CBOs will sustain the impact of the project for years. The partnership arrangement enables KSCS to deliver the planned activities in an effective and efficient manner; it also helps to increase geographic outreach and better access to the targeted admin units and villages. This in addition to the knowledge transfer that the project will provide to local people to help advocate for and protect their rights, which cannot be measured in monetary value terms but adds long term value. On the other hand the project endeavors to provide a set of packages that will promote self-sufficiency and address the root causes of conflict in a very fragile environment which is a step ahead from other approaches and aims towards achieving dignified life for the affected populations.  Involvement of beneficiaries has been ensured from the project design, and will continue throughout the project’s implementation, monitoring and evaluation through its completion. This ensures ownership of the project activities, smooth progress of plans and reduces associated costs as communities will contribute to project activities based on their evolving capacity and available resources. KSCS will also apply its logistics and procurement policies to ensure cost effectiveness when purchasing project materials and inputs. Key to this is making sure that project supplies meet agreed national and international standards. |

TABLE 4: DCPSF RISK LOG

NAME OF ORGANIZATION: Kabakabiya Small holders Charitable Society (KSCS)

| **#** | **Description** | **Type of Risks and Brief** | **Likelihood of Risk** | **Impact on Project** | **Countermeasures / Contingencies** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | Enter a brief description of the risk   * 1. *Political*   *1.1Conflict occurs between competing tribes in the targeted project locations* | Environmental  Financial  Operational  Organizational  Political  Other .  1. Political  1.1 Conflict occurs between competing tribes in the targeted project locations | Describe the Likelihood of this risk occurring.  The project activities / strategies will contribute to lessen the tension between conflicting tribes in the area | Describe the potential effect on the project if this risk were to occur.  Insecurity due to tribal conflicts would limit access to the targeted areas. KSCS will work to ensure that the selection of beneficiaries does not exacerbate tension between tribes by favoring one tribe over another. | What actions have been taken/will be taken to counter this risk?  The beneficiary selection process will be participatory and involve national partners, community leaders and tribal representatives. Where they exist, CBRMs will also be included in the selection process. All project stakeholders will be involved in project implementation and monitoring |
| 2 | 2. Environmental  2.1 Disease outbreaks in the rainy season due in part to heavy rains would reduce access to project areas and the impact of interventions | 2. Environmental  2.1 Disease outbreaks in the rainy season due in part to heavy rains would reduce access to project areas and the impact of interventions | The project targeted area isn’t flood born area. | Project staff may need to reduce field activities and visits if there are disease outbreaks or limited road access due to flooding. | KSCS will maintain an emergency response capacity. |
| 3 | 3. Financial  3.1 Exchange rate changes, inflation, price fluctuations, and / or the devaluation of the SDG by the Sudan Central Bank negatively impact the ability of KSCS to achieve its target outputs. | 3. Financial  3.1 Exchange rate changes, inflation, price fluctuations, and / or the devaluation of the SDG by the Sudan Central Bank negatively impact the ability of KSCS to achieve its target outputs. | Assume that exchange rate does not change | There may be exchange rate fluctuations in Sudan during the lifetime of the project period. Any fluctuations will affect the price of materials and transport. If prices rise, KSCS may not be able to implement all planned activities within the approved budget | KSCS will monitor any exchange rate fluctuations and changes in grant spending and projections as a result. KSCS will inform UNDCPSF in a timely manner if it foresees any savings or over-spending as a result |

TABLE 5: List of Previous Projects

NAME OF ORGANIZATION: Kabakabiya Small holders Charitable Society (KSCS)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **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 | Conflict Prevention and Peace building project in Sarafomra and Elseraif localities –North Darfur State. | Oxfam America | 200,000USD | Started in July 2017  Ended in December 2018 | 18 months | ” Assessed 3 markets for potential market opportunities for goods and commodities exchange between different tribes and communities, established two community nurseries’, Broad cast/ sow pastures seeds, organized workshops for community – based conflict resolution and peace building committees on peace building and conflict reduction and conduct mass campaign with Community Based Conflict Resolution and Peace Building Committees / CBCRPBC to carry out peace building message in their respective communities.  Constructed: “Abgenaift Haffir / Water catchment in Sarfomra, Rehabilitated Elseraif dam.  Ajaweed, Mediation, conflict resolution and reconciliation training, in Kebkabyia, Sarafmora and Elseraif localities. |
| 2 | “Strengthening rule of law in Darfur” | UNDP |  | Started in 2012  Ended in 2013 | 12 months | Project regarding formation and training of 25 paralegals, project number: **00053426.** “UNDP –Rule of law in Darfur in 2012-2013, |
| 3 | Provision of human and animals for rural Kebkabyia –North Darfur State | WFP | Food for work/ Food for Assets | Started in February 2008  Ended in June 2008 | 5 months | Rehabilitated of “Sortony haffir, Sambo / Mitcrew haffir and Elhara haffirs in Kebkabyia locality. |
| 4 | Protection of seasonal crop production in Kebkabyia locality – North Darfur State | FAO | 112,000USD | Started in April 2016  Ended in December 2016 | 9 months | * Support peaceful coexistence among different communities in Kebkabyia locality. * Established of seasonal crop protection committees in Kebkabyia locality. * Ajaweed, Mediation, conflict resolution and reconciliation training, in Kebkabyia, Sarafmora and Elseraif localities. |
| 5 | **Women’s empowerment/ LSF project:** “Gender Equality and the empowerment of women/ UNWOMEN”, in Kebkabyia and Sarafomra localities –North Darfur State. | UNWOMEN | 142,700USD | Started in October 2109  May 2020 | 8 months | the project will focused on “Resilience and Livelihoods/ Durable Solutions” through imitation of cooperative and market networks established, IDPs, vulnerable host / Residents , Disabled and Youth at rsik, groups empowered to have sustainable incomes and Livelihoods, support with income generating activities/IGAs including e.g. “Goats restocking, petty trades and Donkeycarts”, homestead gardens, Agro-Food processing training, provide training for all mentioned targeted groups and establishment of Kebkabyia and Sarafomra women net marketing groups.  ”KSCS Provide technical assistance to local communities in Kebkabyia and Sarafomra localities –North Darfur State to establish cooperatives and market networks in four SLF areas for enabling women, IDPs, disables, ex-combatants & youth at risk, become part of gender-responsive durable solutions measures project . |

1. [↑](#endnote-ref-1)