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| Organization Information |
|  |  This application is for | [x] WINDOW 1 | [ ] WINDOW 2 |
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| A1 | Organization Name | Practical Action (PA) |
| A2 | Nature of Organization (INGO, UN Agency, National NGO, IOM) | INGO |
| A3 | Organization Main Address (Sudan) | House No. 91, Block 71 El Mamoura – Khartoum South, Khartoum, Sudan |
| A4 | Legal Status of Organization | Charitable Organisation registered with the Charity Commission for England and Wales  |
| A5 | Registration Status of Organization in Sudan | Registered as foreign voluntary organization  |
| A6 | Year Established in Sudan | 1990 |
| A7 | Organization Website(if applicable) | https://practicalaction.org/  |
| A8 | Have you previously delivered DCPSF project(s)? | [ ] NO [x] YES: If yes, please list date, title, location (state), budget 1. 2015 -17: Community based conflict reduction Darfur – DCPSF Phase 2 – Kebkabiya – North Darfur $ 650,0002. 2013-14 Community based conflict reduction and peace building in Kebkabiya, DCPSF Phase 1 - North Darfur - $ 800,000.3. 2011 – 12: Building Effective Community Capacities and Livelihoods to Contribute to Peace Building and Stability. - Rural El Fashir, El Kuma and Dar El Salam localities – North Darfur. $990,880 |
| A9 | Is this a consortium application? If yes, please list all agencies. | [ ] NO [x] YES: If yes, please list all consortium agencies. SOS Sahel Sudan  |
| Contact Information  |
| A11 | Job Title/Position | Mohamed Salih Farah – Head of Business Development  |
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| A13 | E-mail | Mohamed.Farah@practicalactionsd.org |
| A14 | Country Director Name | Muna Eltahir Hamdan  |
| A15 | Job Title/Position | Country Director – Practical Action Sudan country office |
| A16 | Phone of Country Director | +249912414882 |
| A17 | E-mail or Country Director | Muna.Eltahir@practicalactionsd.org |
| Organization Mission and Activities |
| A18 | Description of the Organization’s mission and activities |
| Practical Action is an international development organization that puts ingenious ideas to work so people in poverty can change their world. * We help people find solutions to some of the world’s toughest problems, challenges made worse by catastrophic climate change and persistent gender inequality.
* We work with communities to develop ingenious, lasting and locally owned solutions for agriculture, water and waste management, climate resilience and clean energy. Bringing people together in bold collaborations, combining knowledge with innovation to change the systems that keep people poor and vulnerable.
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| A19 | Applicant Declaration | [x]  I have read the Full Proposal Guidance and used it for the development of this concept note.  |

Section B: Project Information

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| Project details |
| B1 | Project Title | **Community Based Conflict Reduction and gender Sensitive Peace Building support in Kebkabiya, North Darfur** |
| B2 | Project Location - State | North Darfur [x]  |  West Darfur [ ]  | Central Darfur [ ]  |
|  |  | South Darfur [ ]  | East Darfur [ ]  |  |
| B3 | Project Location – Locality and community | Locality | Kebkabiya | Admin unit(s); Village(s) | Fulldong; (1) Arrenga (2) Dier (3)Damrat Elgota, (4)Jawra,  |
|  |  | Locality | Kebkabiya | Admin unit(s); Village(s) | Kirgo; (1) Jaldama-Adam Rejal (2) Birka B, (3) Dar Hager Aswasad |
|  |  | Locality | Kebkabiya | Admin unit(s); Village(s) | Margoba; (1) Um Shelail(2) Telga Shaban, (3) Dam Hassaboon |
| 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 | Block 7, B West, Aldaraja Alawla, North Sudanese Red Crescent building, Elfashir, North Darfur, Sudan |
|  |  | When established? | 1991 | Number of Staff: | 24 |
| B6 | Estimated Project Budget in USD | USD 800,000 |
| B7 | National Partner(s) – Window 1 only  | Name | SOS Sahel Sudan |
|  |  | Registration  | 3435 |
| 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] [x]  enter |
| Summary of Project proposal |
| B9 | Executive Summary. Provide a concise executive summary of the project, including what specific results you intend to achieve. |
|  | This project aims to reduce conflict and build confidence and trust between a diverse range of communities that have been directly affected by the protracted conflict in Darfur. The project targets three conflict-affected villages’ clusters with focus on 10 villages that have witnessed protracted conflicts opting to create a replicable model for participatory peacebuilding mechanisms and enhancing practices. The project will build on, expand and consolidate the achievements of previous DCPSF funded projects (2013/14) and (2015.17) that focused on number of selected locations in the northern & Southern parts of Kebkabiya locality. This project will contribute to reducing conflict and enhancing the coexistence in both village-based and locality levels. Practical Action (PA) and its partners were able to facilitate a number of historic agreements between conflicting parties, including a landmark agreement between pastoralists and displaced communities to allow the latter to return to their villages for the first time in more than a decade to cultivate their lands. Communities, local community based organizations “CBOs” and local Peace Committees began, as a result PA’s interventions, to pro-actively identifying potential sources of conflict or small disputes and taking remedial action before the problems could escalate in addition to a higher-level peace committee solving longstanding conflicts, especially around natural resources. 40 cases of conflict were identified in the first phase, document and reported by peace committees between 1 January 2015 and 31 2015 (i.e. a six-month period after the end of the project); of these 32 were solved through the intervention of the local CBRM.  A similar approach will be adopted to the complex conflict-affected environment in the 10 identified locations. Using the lens of sustainable livelihoods, PA and its main implementing partner SOS Sahel Sudan will work with other local stakeholders – including the Women’s Development Association Network (WDAN), the Nomadic Mobility Organization (NMO), and the Kebkabiya Smallholders Charitable Society (KSCS) – to rebuild relations through inclusive development planning that ensures equitable access and management of natural resources, and strengthens interdependent livelihoods.  PA will engage with the communities to establish structures, including multi-stakeholder community peace committees, which facilitate impartial engagement. These committees will play a key role in mitigating and resolving local conflicts and promoting peaceful coexistence. The project partners will support these efforts by facilitating a number of initiatives that increase dialogue, interaction and build consensus between different primary stakeholder groups, including those often marginalized such as youth and women. These efforts will include mechanisms for addressing livelihood disputes and mutually beneficial ways of resolving them. Outcomes of community consensus building initiatives are likely to settle around the need for increased access to water, pasture, fodder and other natural resources. The project partners will help improve access to and the availability of these resources alongside the training necessary to manage and maintain them both equitably and sustainably. To further support rural stability, we will support both farmers and pastoralists to increase their agricultural and livestock productivity respectively and support those for whom these two primary livelihoods are no longer accessible. Special focus will be put on women empowerment and youth engagement; women association will be formed, trained and networked to actively contribute to the peacebuilding structures and movements in the locality. The project will also consolidate its previous work in 18 village clusters in the north and the South. Any peace making capacity gaps in existing CBRMs will be identified and addressed, depending on the nature of the challenge or unsolved source of conflict, with further training, relation-building activities (e.g. peace conferences and social events) or with project interventions (e.g. water points if difficult to resolve conflicts occur over particular water sources). The existing higher level peace committees will also convene meetings with their newly created counterpart to address those conflicts that affect the locality as a whole, involving north and south that a single committee would be unable to resolve. There is also the potential for these higher level committees to represent Kebkabiya locality in negotiations with locality and state-level government, and in larger peace processes with neighboring localities, within North Darfur State and even Darfur region-wide processes.  |

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?  |
| The proposed intervention will target 10 villages in three village clusters in Kebkabiya locality namely Margouba in rural Kebkabiya (3 villages), Fulldong on Wadi Barrie (4 villages) and Girgo (3 villages) representing resident farmers and nomad pastoralist adjacent damars as well as those villages where displaced are heading towards for return. Selection of these villages was based on conflict analysis by facilitating discussion at stakeholder’s workshop at locality level, focus group discussions, meeting with and consultation with key informants from different villages representing women, youth, ethnic groups, farmers, tribal leaders, women groups, resistant committees, NGOs, returnees and displaced. Livelihoods in the selected areas depends on utilization of natural resources mainly land and water for farming and pastoralism. The areas is located in close proximity to a major pastoralist’s migratory route where majority of conflict takes place between farmers and pastoralists. Pastoralists in the area are represented mainly by branches of Northern Reziegat (Mahamid and Mahariya) together with smaller camel rasing naomadic tribal groups. Sedentary farming communities are represented by Fur, Zagawa, Gimir and Tama. Livestock seasonal movement used to be organized along the lines of the customary Hakura system of ownership of the land by Fur and other sedentary tribes granted land by Fur sultanate while ensuring rights of pastoralists who seasonally cross the area in accessing and use of natural resources (grazing land and water). This was managed by tribal leaders to ensure presence in cultivated areas after harvest time for grazing on agricultural residues and exchange of benefits with sedentary farmers. However due to a combination of environmental and political factors farmers/pastoralists conflicts in the area developed and currently represents one of the major sites of the wider Darfur conflict. The peak of the conflict in the area was in 2003 and 2004 where insurgency into Kebkabiya was launched by rebel groups (JEM and SLA) as part of their declared war against the central government on the grounds of economic and political marginalization of the region. The government led counter mobilizing pastoralists against rebellion whose membership composed mostly from settled farmers (Zagawa and Fur) through building on their fears of losing access to land, migratory routes and grazing areas. This has resulted in a wide spread insecurity, loss of life and livelihoods, destruction of hundreds of villages, sexual crimes and displacement of over 50,000 famers to Kebkabiya town representing currently almost 70% of the town population who are hoping for secure return to their villages that have been occupied by new settlers.. This population concentration burdens already limited basic services has also had a disastrous impact on the environment with, most notably, the deforestation of surrounding areas as a result of wood-cutting and charcoal-making for cooking and household energy needs and for sale to local and regional markets. Recent flooding of the city and surrounding left thousands mainly displaced homeless, vulnerable to water prone diseases due to stagnant water, collapse of latrines and poor environment further triggering the pressure of displaced for return and security. **Girgo cluster villages (**Jaldama-Adam Rejal**, Birka B, Dar Hajar Aswad).**Girgo cluster is the head quarter of the administrative unit and located 30 kilometer west of Kebkabiya along wadi Girgo. Kirgo is a resident farmer group’s area while Birka and Dar Hajar Aswad are pastoral villages. Before the conflict it was a rich irrigated and rainfed agriculture utilized by Fur, Gimir and Tunjor tribes. As a consequence of the conflict and displacement they lost access to their cultivable land as well as their livestock and were faced by demographical change due to settlement of pastoral groups in the area burdening already poor natural resources and services and forcing them to live scattered in a smaller areas. More displaced are preparing for return to the area and will need to expand in cultivation areas. In the current situation and although they managed to live with the new pastoral groups settlements both suffer from conflicts arising from other nomadic pastoral groups whose migratory routes pass seasonally across the area with increased numbers of livestock. Looting livestock, intrusion of nomad’s livestock into farms, cutting trees, burdening already short supply and contaminated shallow wells, attacks on women and men is common. Conflicts are further triggered seasonally by expansion of farmer’s cultivation and by claims of settled and nomadic pastoral groups that the whole area is grazing land and hence inability to demarcate livestock migration route that protects farm lands. Nomadic pastoralists are empowered by being armed as part of previous government allied militia. Most of the conflicts and hostilities are led by armed nomadic pastoralist’s youth who often do not respect traditional conflict resolution mechanisms. Women of both resident pastoralists and farmers represent suffer from lack of access to resources (limited cultivation and grazing land) and their economic activity is limited to handcrafts, long distance water and wood collection trips. In addition Fur and Zagawa women undertake most of the crops and vegetable cultivation burden. Both women groups also suffer from lack of access to health and education services while Fur and Zagawa women frequently face sexual assault by armed pastoral youth. Women face frequent harassment within the loose security environment and poor access to services including health and education. Although tribal sheiks try to use traditional mechanisms to solve land and water use conflict consequences, the trend could continue and further develop unless the methodology is transformed in a way which allows women and men youth participation and coordination with locality level stakeholders to rebuild consensus around traditional conflict resolution methods.**Table shows Kirgo population profile; (**Jaldama-Adam Rejal**, Birka B, Dar Hajar Aswad**)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Location  | Community | Population  |
| Wadi  | Cluster  | HH | Individuals  | Male  | Female  | Agriculturalists  | Pastoralist  |
| Kirgo  | Kirgo  | Jaldama Adam Rejal  | 100 | 600 | 288 | 312 | 600 |   |
| Birka B | 150 | 900 | 432 | 468 |   | 1200 |
| Dar Hager Aswad  | 50 | 300 | 144 | 156 |   | 900 |
|   |   |   | 300 | 1800 | 864 | 936 | 600 | 21000 |

 **Margoba cluster villages (**Um Shelail**, Telga Shabaan, dar hasboon):**The second cluster villages are part of Kabkabia rural administrative units located west of the town towards downstream of Wadi Borgo. Villages assessed for conflict occurrence and potential include one pastoral residence, a second where displaced returned recently and on where farming communities existed for a long time after the conflict start. The area has a great potential for both rainfed and irrigated cultivation of crops and vegetables. Farmers are from Fur, Gimir and Tunjor mainly who arrived with started of return of the displaced to their villages that are already occupied by new pastoral settlers (Awlad Mana , Awlad Rashad , Gallool). Upon arrival of the displaced to their villages serious conflict issues began. At the current situation of only 2000 returnees arrived the area claiming their cultivation lands, the fact which is denied by newly settled pastoral groups. Framers have to rent their own land by paying thirty percent of the value of the agricultural product for pastoral settlers for an assumed protection. Men are subject to harassment, shooting and killing while women are beaten and raped by armed pastoral residents. Similar to other rural areas there is no access to any official protection for example police station. Due to continuous hostility of pastoralists with men farmers (greater possibilities of shooting and killing) women are forced to go for cultivation facing the dangers of sexual abuse and physical violence. Service infrastructure has been completely destroyed during the conflict including farming assets, school and health service facilities. Pastoral women in particular suffer from high literacy rates, early marriage and FGM and the dominance of male on overall livelihoods decisions. **Table shows Margoba population profile; (**Um Shelail**, Telga Shabaan, dar hasboon**)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  Location  | Community | Population  |
| Wadi  | Cluster  | HH | Individuals  | Male  | Female  | Resident  | Pastoralist  | Returnees  |
|  | Margoba | Um Shelail | 100 | 600 | 288 | 312 | 600 |   |   |
| Telga shaban | 70 | 420 | 202 | 218 |   |   | 420 |
| Dam Hassboon  | 70 | 420 | 202 | 218 |  | 420 |   |
|   |   |   | 240 | 1440 | 692 | 748 | 600 | 420 | 420 |

**Fulldong Cluster villages (**Arrenga, Dier , Damrat Elgota, and Jawra,**).**Fulldong village cluster villages are part of Barrie administrate unit located south Kabkabyia on Wadi bari where rain fed farming and irrigation by shallow borehole is possible. Fulldong community had different experience of handling conflicts during the peak of insurgencies and counter insurgencies. The area has a close proximity to the Mistriya headquarters of Mahamid tribe leader Sheihk Musa Hilal who opted to devise a conflict resolution mechanism named (Peaceful Coexistence). The mechanism managed coexistence between resident farmers from Fur, Gimir, Tunjor tribes who avoided displacement with pastoral sections of Mahamid who occupied the area before 2003 conflict start. However farmers were not allowed to claim the ownership of the land or to protect farm lands from other nomads passing through the area. They had to pay protection fees to armed pastoral hosted. This is not acceptable to farmers but better than losing all. The mechanism didn’t protect farmers from harassment, rape of women, beating and looting of livestock and assets by armed pastoral groups. This year following occupation of the area by Rapid Response Forces and Arrest of Musa Hilal they were able to cultivate without paying fees. The current stage of conflict is not a systematic denial of access to land but it is also social. Arab youth are dropping out of school, have guns and are using drugs coming from Chad, commit harassment and violence. This situation has created conflict between pastoral and farmer’s youth on natural resources, markets and other social events. The area is at the proximity of Hilal and RSF conflict. Presence of RSF is temporary and they will have to face what they used to face with settled pastoral groups when RSF leaves the area. They say they cannot resort to displacement as they are considered by other displaced farmers groups as pro ousted regime through their avoidance of displacement and allying with pastoral leader Musa Hilal. However, they are looking for a mechanism that acceptable to both livelihood groups to sustain the access without presence of the RSF. Transformation of the traditional conflict resolution mechanisms by engaging youth and women from both tribes according to them will help reach a consensus on natural resource management systems which are acceptable to both livelihood groups. Farmer women while burdened with domestic chores and cultivation roles are faced with different gender based violence while moving for long distances to collect water and wood for cooking. High literacy and lack of access to resource, skills weakens the role of women in decisions related to households and community levels.**Table shows Fulldong population profile; (**Arrenga, Dier , Damrat Elgota, and Jawra)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Location  | Community | Population  |
| Wadi  | Cluster  | HH | Individuals  | Male  | Female  | Resident  | Pastoralist  |
| Bary  | Fulldong  | Arrenga | 70 | 420 | 201 | 218 | 420 |   |
| Dier | 200 | 1200 | 576 | 624 | 1200 |   |
| Damrat Elgota  | 100 | 600 | 288 | 312 |   | 600 |
| Jawra  | 450 | 2700 | 1296 | 1404 | 2700 |   |
|   |   |   | 820 | 4920 | 2361 | 2558 | 4320 | 600 |

Poor access and competition for basic service fuels the feeling of marginalization and neglect and triggers conflict in the area. Water supply shortage – particularly in summer season – is a common phenomenon in all villages targeted and wider Kebkabiya locality. The majority of populations are depend on one source of water - shallow wells dug wells along the wadi for both human use and livestock watering. Concentration of large livestock animals competing with the settled communities in the same source of water. Due to poor water supply along migratory routes pastoralists tend to use water sources that are close to farms and contribute to triggering farmer - pastoralist’s conflicts and decreasing of the productivities and production of all crops. Facilitation of access to water and training communities in water resource management can improve health and reduce conflicts between community’s peace building and c peaceful coexistence. Agricultural cultivation areas and productivity as decreased even in the areas that are accessible to farms due to restriction as well as the impact of environmental degradation, farmers tend to expand cultivation to compensate for loss of productivity. Support by agricultural extension may increase productivity while access to livestock health services may be a joint interest of both farmers and pastoral groups. The conflict in Kebkabiya locality and target areas has significantly impacted the lives of women and affected traditional gender roles and responsibilities. Most rural women farmer and pastoral are involved -in addition to domestic chores - agriculture and/or animal production and bear the burden of meeting household emergency needs. Where women farmers mostly involved in outdoor farming, pastoral women involve in caring for small ruminants and in house making of livestock by products and handcrafts. This has contributed to an increased burden on many women who do most of the work domestically and on-farm, and yet decision-making power in terms of household priorities and resources often rests with men. In most villages where men access to the cultivation access is restricted by fear of the probability of being shot and killed compared to women who take the risk of cultivation facing the risk of harassment, assault and sexual violence against them. The conflict has also significantly affected income-earning opportunities for women due to widespread insecurity and led to increasing number of female headed households. Gender based and violence against women while collecting wood, water or attempting to access cultivation fields these numbers are a real cause for concern. During Focused Group Discussions it was clear that girls and women from farming groups in almost all villages face gender based and sexual violence by armed pastoral groups. Women and in particular unmarried girls suffer from the psychological consequences of sexual violence including stigma, depression, lack of access to medical services, illness and difficulty coping while men felt powerless and humiliated due lack of protection and access to justice. The consequence of conflict on pastoralist women is less well understood or documented. Women are often overlooked in decision making processes that help to prevent and resolve conflicts, despite them having a potentially vital role to play. **The root causes of the conflict include environmental degradation, access to political power and governance over natural resources mainly land and water.** Kebkabiya locality level conflict and impact reflects the wider Darfur conflict that began in 2003. It was and remains one of the major sites of conflict in Darfur. The locality lies in close proximity to a major pastoralist migratory route in North Darfur state; a social/ethnic interface where the livelihood element of the protracted conflict in Darfur plays out. The majority of conflicts in the area take place between farmers and pastoralists. Nomadic pastoralists and farmers situated along the migratory route north of Kebkabiya represent a range of tribes including the Northern Rizeigat, Fur, Tama and Gimir. These pastoralists traditionally had a mutual relationship with settled farming communities. The Hakura system remained successful in effectively managing allocation of land among tribes and amicably regulated access and use of land and other natural resources during times of abundance and maintained complementarity of farming and pastoralism economies exchanging water and pasture access for meat and dairy. Protracted drought in the 1980s, environmental degradation and continuous cultivation (the latter two primarily caused by large population displacement and movement) have significantly reduced soil fertility forcing farmers to cultivate increasingly larger plots of land, expanding into marginal areas traditionally considered grazing areas. Nomads became dependent on acquiring rights to pass with their livestock across defined routes and timing through farmlands. Pastoralists – due to their lack of formal land rights, their transitory presence and limited representation in government and other centres of power – have lost access to many traditional grazing areas, including the *gizu* (traditional wet-season grazing landsin far northern Darfur). As a result, their migration along traditional migratory routes has begun earlier and earlier with the result that their livestock traverse farming areas before farmers have harvested their crops. This undermined traditionally assigned post-harvest regulatory timing for their entry to farming lands (*Talig*) causing destruction of crops by livestock and, often, conflict between farmers and pastoralists. Pastoralist-farmer conflicts that tended to be seasonal - linked to low rainfall in the northern region of Darfur - causing pastoralists to return south early have changed to a pattern where many pastoralists have started occupying farming lands and driving farmers out of their original homes rendering them displaced. Competition and conflicts over natural resource is not solely between pastoral and farmers but pastoral – pastoral and farmer – farmer conflict are also common in the area with great potential for escalating. The case of conflict that erupted between Rezigat Abala and Beni Hussein pastoral groups over control of gold mining around Jebel Beni Amir north of the proposed project has resulted in massive casualties, distruction and looting of assets, and displacement of Beni Hussein pastoral tribes men and women to Kebkabiya town in 2013. While some of Beni Hussein households are still in displacement intermittent conflict occurrence affects project areas particularly adjacent Barry villages. As it is apparent from above mentioned conflict related analysis that there are conflicts between settled and nomadic pastoral groups at Fuldong cluster villages where much of the pastoralist-pastoralist conflict tends to occur seasonally at a very local level over scare and/or poorly managed natural resources. This can occur between pastoralists of different ethnic groups, between different sub-clans of the same ethnic group and even within same lineage groups. Conflict is especially common at water points for livestock, where there can be intense competition to water animals, or over limited pasture. This can escalate into a larger conflict if armed conflict occurs, which with spread of small arms and the militarization of pastoralist society happens frequently. This is especially true in the dry season when competition for resources is at its greatest. This trend in pastoralist-pastoralist has also been exacerbated by the growing number of new arrivals of pastoralist groups to Kebkabiya locality and from abroad. Many originally attracted by the possibility of artisanal gold mining, now seek pasture and land to raise their livestock which brings them into contact, and often conflict, with those pastoralist groups with already established *damar* (seasonal homesteads). Conflicts may rise between farmers as several cases indicate. This tends to revolve around land disputes, access to key resources once understood to be communally-shared resources but now often claimed as individual property. Other conflicts have been triggered by the conflicting interests of different militia groups. The spread of small arms in the area and the breakdown of law and order has led to a rise in banditry and other forms of criminality – including a significant drug trade - across the locality and involving youth from various ethnic groups.**Attempts of agrarian and pastoral groups to gain political power and governance over natural resource (land and water mainly) is another deep rooted cause of conflict in the areas targeted.** Already strained relations between farmers and pastoralists in Kebkabiya locality, as elsewhere in Darfur, have been exacerbated by the wider conflict that began in 2003, the single most significant cause of a break-down in socio-economic relations between pastoralists and farmers. Pastoralist leaders were recruited by the government to join a counter insurgency against rebel groups whose membership mostly comprised settled farming communities. Thus the major conflict in the area is between farmers and pastoralists. The pro agrarian rebel groups (JEM and SLAs) raised political slogans demanding equal share of the region in wealth and power regionally and federally and lifting the region from neglect and socio-economic marginalization. At the same time pastoral groups were keen to access power to ensure that their interests of access with their livestock wealth to natural resources and movement is maintained. With the development of insurgence by JEM and SLA, blockage of their seasonal northern migration routes and pressure on their livelihoods as a result, the camel pastoralist of Kebkabiya joined ousted government forces to barter this support by land on the believe that land and settlement would bring political power, services of development, services of health and education. They are currently occupying villages of farmers who were forces to displacement by conflict and justifying their presence by claiming that the government ordered them to do so undermining the historical Hakoura system management that allows both farming and cultivation options of livelihoods. This conflict has remained commonplace since 2003 with no significant attempts made at resolution, leading to continued insecurity in most of the farming lands and displacement of farmers to Kebkabiya town. At the locality level there have been attempts to facilitate access of farmers to their cultivation lands. A committee named Harvest Season Protection Committee including tribal leaders, local authorities was established with support from FAO in 2011 to organize livestock movement, access of farmers to and protection of cultivation lands. The committee’s annual attempts to organize access of farmers to land it hasn’t reached a significant success and the head of the committee face threats and violence due to resistance of armed nomad settlers. Ousting of El Bashir regime and establishment of the transitional civilian government paved the way for peaceful resolution – among others – the issue of fair access of all to land and return of displaced to their cultivation land. **Peace agreement have been reached** with most of armed groups represented by Sudan Revolutionary Front (RSF) which includes two Drafur rebel groups, Justice and equality Movement (JEM) and Sudan Liberation Army under leadership of Minni Minawi (SLA/MM). RSF also includes Sudan People Liberation Army (SPLM/Agar), Sudanese alliance which includes 15 smaller groups. Final agreement will be signed on October 2nd 2020. Peace agreement covers issues of security, land ownership, transitional justice, power sharing and the return of displaced by conflict. It also provides for dismantling rebel forces and integration of into national army. However two important rebel fractions haven’t signed yet Sudan People’s Liberation Movement North (SPLAM/N) Led by Abdel Aziz Al Hilu in South Kordofan Nuba Mountains and Sudan Liberation Movement (SLM/AW) led by Abdel Wahid Al Nur in Darfur. Where Al Hilu demands secularism and Nuba’s right for determination – Al Nur recently called for in country negotiations at which displaced and youth contribute announcing that the is not who to rule but rather how the country will governed. While peace negotiations are progressing sit ins in Fat Barno, Nertiti and other Darfur areas triggered demonstrations and sit-in in Kabakabiya for several weeks this years. The sit in was led by the youth of the resistance committee was responded to by excessive force and violence but the federal government accepted their demands of maintaining security and disarmament of militia, protection of the agricultural season, removal of new settlers from farms and dismissal of corrupt and ousted regime ally officials. The government has deployed forces to maintain and protect the agricultural security including RSF. The majority of Kebkabiya locality residents, youth on resistant committees and displaced in general who are mostly Fur ethnicity are distrustful about the role and neutrality of RSF. This is expected to increase by the rise of intermittent clashes with SLA/AW in proximate mountain areas since all Fur are allegedly considered SLA/AW supporters. The immediate threat to peace and stability could be is a lack of trust of in RSF whose led terrifying counter insurgency on the area in 2003 – 2004 displacing thousands out of their villages. Additional threats stem from the continuous and increasing attack of nomadic animals to sedentary community’s crops fields, blocking of IDPs from accessing their cultivation lands. The prevalence of sharecropping, division among Arab communities and militarization of Arab elements, attempts to restore Hakura’s system following the recent peace agreement and demand for return and chasing out the new comers, the nature of composition of resistance committees which comprises of almost two ethnic agrarian tribes (Fur and Zagawa) is potential to divide the population rather than unifying them. Proposed specific mechanisms for overcoming or mitigate the expected threats would include engagement of youth’s and women engagement in peace and reconciliations process, encourage communities for intergroup dialogue, and mediation on specific claims and reactivation of social norms, enforcement of rule of law, support of local leadership, encouragement for representation of all communities. This clearly indicates that without maintaining community level consensus and peaceful coexistence, sustaining peace will not be possible. While conflict still common, the traditional mechanisms used to resolve them have become less effective and capable at doing so. Starting with the dissolution of the civil administration by the Nimeiri regime in 1971 and accentuated by the current conflict, tribal leaders are less equipped to resolve conflicts through traditional means such as local reconciliation conferences organized by influential leaders perceived as neutral (*ajawid; juddiya*). In Kebkabiya many of the leaders from the project area are now based in Kebkabiya town where they have less influence and authority over their people remaining in their rural homes. This is especially pertinent when it comes to the youth who as a result of the conflict and their militarization have gained greater independence from their tribal leaders. Disputes over animal incursions which escalate into outbreaks of violence are most likely to happen when youth are involved. The tribal leaders then have to return to their communities in an attempt to resolve these disputes. In this light it can be seen that youth engagement in peace building activities and relations between them and the community elders need to be repaired. Furthermore, with tribal leaders such as *omdas* (village or village cluster traditional leaders) increasingly based in Kebkabiya town where they appear to play a reactive ‘fire fighting’ role in resolving conflict, there is a need to build the conflict prevention capacity of those based in the rural communities, especially among youth. Due to remoteness of the area from the state decision centers and insecurity, it has found itself marginalized from efforts to promote development and early recovery both by the government and by many international development agencies. (This is especially true of pastoralists groups who often cite the absence of recognition of their marginalized socio-economic position or development support from INGOs as one reason for continuation of the conflict for more than a decade. Besides Practical Action, there are currently no international NGOs with an on-the-ground presence in Kebkabiya locality. Unsurprisingly therefore, there is a lack of basic services across the locality and effectively no support for rural agricultural or pastoralist livelihoods. Access to water is a pressing issue along the migratory route and in other remote areas of the locality. This especially affects women who are responsible for fetching water and often must travel long distances to do so. There is also a need to develop both farmer and pastoralist extension services so that knowledge and support for both livelihoods groups can be increased. In discussions with community members held in preparation for this project in Kebkabiya, many pastoralist and farmers highlighted the need for supporting more equitable and sustainable management of natural resources of range, land and water –the main sources of conflict between and in-between different communities competing for these dwindling resources. Rural markets have been severely disrupted at the village and regional market levels, as well as the rotating market institutions that provided opportunities for rural town dwellers to buy and sell with other and develop relations and collaborate to serve interests. In order for this project to achieve its objective it is crucial that all stakeholder groups are included in developing plans that build consensus between them while at the same time fulfilling community needs. Participatory Action Plan Development (PAPD) provides such an opportunity by bringing a range of primary stakeholders together including women, youth and IDPs to identify their shared livelihood constraints and the best common means of resolving them. Practical Action in partnership with SOS Sahel plans to build on and consolidate its achievements in building trust, confidence and peace between communities north of Kebkabiya through its most recent DCPSF (2013-14 and 2016-2017) projects, while also expanding activities to other parts of the locality to complete efforts to build sustainable and effective community mechanisms for peace building in the whole locality. Much was achieved in the previous DCPSF project in Kebkabiya. Community based Organizations and Peace committees, comprising mixed membership representing all of the tribes in the area and livelihood groups, were established and trained. Communities of different ethnicities developed trust and confidence that such mechanisms would make impartial collective decisions on how to solve conflicts and manage any new disputes before they escalate into fully-blown conflicts. The number of cases of conflict reported by peace committees that were successfully addressed in 2014 alone exceeded 50 In 2016 -2017 hold 79 meetings resolving 59 conflicting cases out of 71 and transferring only one case to court.Practical Action and its main implementing partner SOS Sahel will work with other local stakeholders – including the Kebkabiya Women’s Development Association, the Nomadic Mobility Organization (NMO), and the Kebkabiya Smallholders Charitable Society (KSCS) – to engender trust and confidence between communities located in the vicinity of the migratory route and those that have been displaced since the beginning of the conflict through a number of activities that contribute to peace building at the grassroots level. By forming and building the capacity of CBOs and peace committees focused on conflict prevention, mitigation, and resolution the number of disputes that escalate to outbreaks of violence will be reduced. The committees will also be responsible for promoting peace between and within communities by organizing social events, conferences, and mobile theatre shows. The main aim of these activities is to bring people together in a friendly environment to share and reciprocate local culture and customs that foster social cohesion thereby stabilizing the communities. Communities and local community-based conflict resolution mechanisms will be brought together from north and south of Kebkabiya in order to promote wider reconciliation and peace building efforts at the locality level.

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| **TABLE 1: Conflict Analysis** |
| Locality | Villages | Identified Conflicts |  Summary of Analysis  |
| Root Causes | Triggers | Actors |
| Kebkabiya | Kirgo; Jaldama-Adam Rejal, Birka B, Dar Hager Aswasad | Livestock looting, attacks on women and men, frequent GBV (mainly sexual harassment).  | - Limited area and quality of pastures with increased numbers of livestock population.- Lack of Demarcated and equipped livestock migratory routes. | Expansion of farmers’ cultivation on grazing lands; Intrusion of nomad’s livestock into farms; Demands for return of displaced and access to land.Disarmament and security.  | Pastoralists (settlers and nomadic), & Farmers. Women, Harvest Season protection committee locality and tribal leaders. Displaced in Kebkabiya and Resistance Committees.RSF,  |
| Kebkabiya | Margoba; Um Shelail, Telga Shaban, Dam Hassaboon | Harassment, shooting, killing of men, while women are beaten and raped | - Competition over arable land.- Displacement resulted from the war in 2003.  | Nomadic groups’ occupation of displaced farmers’ lands/return of displaced communities; Lack of access to official protection system; Violence against farmers particularly women.  | Pastoralists (settlers and nomadic), & Farmers. Women, Harvest Season protection committee locality and tribal leaders. Displaced in Kebkabiya and Resistance Committees.RSF,  |
| Kebkabiya | Fulldong; Arrenga Dier, Damrat Elgota, Jawra,  | Harassment, rape, beating and looting of livestock and assets | - Competition over natural resources, markets and social leadership.  |  Weakened traditional conflict resolution mechanisms; Armed youth from pastoral Arab tribes, and drugs dealings; Proximity to Hilal/Hamiti conflict areas. Failure of Hilal established resolution mechanisms. | Pastoralists (nomadic and settlers & Farmers. RSF and Hilal led boarder guard militia particularly youth.  |

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| 1. Relevance: Conflict Resolution Mechanisms and Access to Rule of Law
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| Two systems of conflict resolution exist in parallel but connected traditional and modern in North Darfur and Elsewhere in Sudan. Traditional conflict resolution systems existed long before establishment of modern judiciary structures. In Kebkabiya the current traditional conflict system dates back to the era and is an extension of Darfur sultanate in the 16th century and continued through the colonial and national governance while still playing a significant role although weakened by several factors. The traditional system is built on hierarchy which start with the tribal paramount chiefs who has different tribal names in Kebkabiya (Shartai in fur, Nazir for Arab, Amir for Tama), district chiefs (Omdas), and villages or villages cluster level authority (Sheikhs). Initially the traditional have had judicial functions according to these ranks in terms of punishment and fines which was linked mostly with land allocation of land rights and sustainable management of land rights and resolving conflicts within known tribal geographical boundary or with similar tribal structures.  The power of traditional conflict resolution system was reduced by Numeri’s government enforcement of unregistered land and local government act in 1971 which abolished the top level of traditional administration to strengthen the political control of established local councils of provinces and tribal courts power in enforcement of customary laws was weakened. The modern system on the other hand failed to function and maintain the rule of law through the conflict particularly in rural areas which continued to face perpetuation of violation with impunity particularly with the spread of uncontrolled armed militias and lack of accountability for human rights violations. An example of constraining rights of freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly even after ousting Bashir regime was the use of excessive power during Kebkabiya, Fatbarno sit-ins causing deaths and causalities and seriously affected securityThis has created a local power vacuum that created legitimacy crisis which continued triggering conflicts. The replacement of tribal systems of handling local disputes for example pastoralist – farmer’s conflicts over land use by government officials from outside the area without local support created tensions and a judicial vacuum that have had its impacts as a trigger of conflicts. Through previous experience of implementing DCPSF projects it was apparent that the role of native administration although weakened by conflict and displacement is important and that the impact of conflict could have more serious impact without the role of different tribal leaders considering the low capacity and outreach of the modern judiciary system. Community based conflict resolution systems initiated by DCPSF support represent by working from the village and village clusters (Sheikhdom) level a bottom up approach to strengthening traditional conflict systems and support official judiciary systems. CBCRMs, tribes, local government and other stakeholder’s conferences supported by Practical Action reflected the harmony of traditional systems in for example agreeing on that tribes should not protect criminals and should hand violence perpetrators to courts. Capacity and technical knowledge support is required in linkage with official judiciary system where cases for resolution requires.The sexual violence continues to threaten the lives of women in rural villages even during the transitional civilian governance period. Women frequently face assault and sexual and physical violence by armed pastoral groups. Women and girls face sexual violence as wood and water collection from distance is part of their traditional roles but also face the threat of rape as opposed to risk of death that men may encounter if attempted to access cultivation fields. Current conflict dynamics, unbalanced power relations between farming groups and pastoral armed youth and the breakdown of law further contributes to exacerbation of the problem. Other factors that contribute to preventing redressing and combating include the fact that traditional mechanisms through which local violence used to be addressed have been destroyed due to the conflict. Other factors that constrain addressing include stigma, need for evidence at courts, lack of trained and female members within police and judiciary system.Addressing these issues will require working with rural community, locality level authorities and tribal leaders, women organizations and with UNAMID law enforcement programs. CBRMs capacity to handle conflict resolution and dealing gender based violence will be strengthened while remaining sensitive to local culture and context and building on traditional systems. Community level women organization capacity linked to locality, state and national women organizations and wider civil society organizations will be strengthened to facilitate access to protection, legal and medical services including counselling and rule of law access and maintenance. Gender training will be supported for all women and men to improve combat environment.

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| TABLE 2: Survey of Conflict Resolution Mechanisms in Target Villages |  |
| Locality | Village | Description of Local Conflict Resolution Mechanisms and degree of functionality | Access to Courts and/or Rule of Law mechanisms  | Identified Gaps in local conflict resolution |
| Kebkabiya  | Jaldama-Adam Rejal | Traditional local SheikdomFunctioning in relation to conflicts in between non nomad groups | Poor Access to Courts and/or Rule of Law mechanisms  | Agreements on resolution system rules and rights that apply for all and accepted by nomads and farmersstrengthening of native conflict resolution system.Inclusion of women and youth.Linkage to court system for con |
| Kebkabiya  | Birka B  | Tribal system – Arab nomads Not respected by youth and rights not equally applied for nomads and residents |
| Kebkabiya  | Dar Hager Aswad |
| Kebkabiya  | Umseheliel  | Traditional native system and Hakoura management systemsNot functioning due to power relation and position of pastoral settlers against returnee claiming occupied land. | Poor Access to Courts and/or Rule of Law mechanisms  | No governing system for conflict resolution functioning – break of rule of law.Need for agreement on a system – proposed CBRM proved effective in similar location from experiencestrengthening of native conflict resolution system.Inclusion of women and youth.Linkage to court system for con |
| Kebkabiya  | Telga Shaban  |
| Kebkabiya  | Dar Hassaboun |
| Kebkabiya  | Arrenga  | Both settler pastoralists and settled farmers agreed on a system devised by Mahamid pastoral tribe leader called peaceful coexistence.System is not functioning after defeat and arrest of Mahamid leader and not respected by existing RSF militias present in the area  | Poor Access to Courts and/or Rule of Law mechanisms  | Need for CBRMs to fill the gap and strengthening of native conflict resolution system.Inclusion of women and youth.Linkage to court system for conflicts not resolved. |
| Kebkabiya  | Deir  |
| Kebkabiya  | Damrat Elgota  |
| Kebkabiya  | Jawra |

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| Gender & Inclusion  |
| The project design and expected outcomes will conform in all regards with the Gender Policy of Practical Action and the standards it imposes. This policy ensures that all gender related issues (needs, priorities and challenges), are effectively considered and addressed in the project approach, methodology, budget and staffing skill-sets. Women have a crucial role to play in this project. As described in the conflict and gender analysis above, women increasingly shoulder greater and greater responsibility in Darfur for agricultural work and for managing household income and affairs especially under displacement and insecurity situations, and yet their effective participation in local decision-making in the public domain (e.g. conflict resolution, reconciliation, planning, policy and resource allocation) is very limited. One of the most significant achievements of Practical Action’s previous DCPSF-funded projects was to dramatically increase women and women community-based structures’ participation in conflict resolution and community planning.Women participation and representation in CBRMs will be conditioned, encouraged and increased facilitated by considering maintaining comfortable environment in terms timing of meetings or overcoming restrictions of society traditions and norms. Enabling environment will also be facilitated by gender related awareness raising, training in mitigation of SGBV for women, men and youth. Kebkabiya level women development organization will lead advocacy at locality level for laws that protect women against SGBV which will also encourage further women participation and voice on CBRMs and locality level forums.This project will begin by first conducting baseline study that includes comprehensive gender analysis, with sex disaggregated information, on key issues surrounding conflict, local power structures, livelihoods and natural resource management. This gender analysis will guide the project in the verification of its quantitative and qualitative targets, where attention will be paid, through gender-sensitive planning, monitoring and data collection, to ensuring equity in terms both of participation/decision-making and benefits enjoyed by women and men. As detailed in the project logical frame-work, several activities have been designed to specifically target and benefit women in the project area. While this project scores 2 on the Gender Marker, it should be noted that several components of the higher rating of 3 are included in the project. Specifically, the activities of outputs 3 that fully targets women; this includes the formation and training of women community-based structure within both pastoral and farmers groups. In addition the training of pastoralists in veterinary extension services and hide processing that designed to impart them with skills and technical knowledge that will elevate their position within their own and neighboring communities. Moreover, the project will be enhancing women organizational skills and leadership and enhance their participation in peace-building through well-designed capacity building program that will equip women associations members with wide range of related skills and knowledge. The project will also design a women training for the development of peace songs with aim to graduate number of village-level Singers “Hakama” that can promote peace culture.  In addition, the project is expected to improve gender issues in the project area through peace building initiatives that will facilitate free access of displaced farmer families to their farm lands, decreasing the work load on women who shoulder the most agricultural burden as men cannot cultivate their lands for fear of violence while also providing protection against gender based violence. Other livelihoods and environment, infrastructure or service related intervention have special consideration to solving conflicts related as well as equitable gender benefits. Examples include the establishment of new water points that could reduce the distance travelled by women and girls who are responsible for water collection, which would also reduce their exposure to conflicts around these sources. The rehabilitation of local rural markets will improve women’s access to markets and opportunities to undertake market-based income generating activities.  To assist in the above, and to monitor gender-related work, a gender specialist with creditable experience working in post-conflicts settings, will be recruited as a gender project officer. She will be seconded part-time to the project from the local Women’s Development Association. This will also serve to ensure effective coordination between the project and the other most significant partner NGO working in the field of gender in Kebkabiya locality. |
| C2 | **Results:** |
| 1. Results: Intervention, project strategy and methodology
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| Conflict between pastoralists and farmers is the single most common form of local conflict in North Darfur. The need to address it is pressing. Practical Action is acutely aware of conflict issues around migratory routes in the area having spent more than four years addressing them to the north of Kebkabiya during the organization’s previous DCPSF projects. Working on issues faced by communities located near to migratory routes opens up the opportunity to engage with one of the most marginalized groups in the state, that of nomadic and semi-nomadic pastoralists. Building on previous efforts, this project will take further steps to engage and support these communities by working with a number of nomadic settlements (Arabic: Dimar) located in Kebkabiya locality. By forming, activating and building the capacity of local peace committees representing local leaders from different tribal & livelihood groups , women and youth; effective community level conflict prevention and resolutions platforms will be established and strengthened in Kebkabiya locality (Output 1). These capacities will be built through extensive training sessions in such fields as conflict analysis, early warning methodologies, and peacebuilding. Through these efforts the number of community based conflict resolution mechanisms will be increased, and at least three marginalized groups will be represented in community based conflict resolution and peacebuilding mechanisms. It is expected that over 70% of community members will access and express satisfaction with community led reconciliation mechanisms. These new initiatives to Kebkabiya locality will be connected to the on-going work of previously established CBRMs in the north, to ensure locality-wide accessibility to effective reconciliation mechanisms. This approach will be supplemented by a number of activities focused on building bridges and restoring trust between communities where relations have eroded as a result of the conflict, such as exchange visits, social events and mobile theatre shows. Increased cooperation and dialogue between communities will be built through the creation of shared livelihood assets and income generating opportunities as well as participatory management of communal resources. That is expected to pave the road toward community interdependence and coexistence(Output 2). Central to these efforts will be Practical Action’s tried and tested PAPD approach. This unique approach will provide a platform for all community primary stakeholders including nomadic pastoralists, women, youth and IDPs to come together discuss their livelihood constraints and identify mutually beneficial opportunities for their resolution that will enhance all their livelihoods. To encourage increased socio-economic interaction between communities three strategically positioned rural markets will be rehabilitated (markets and supply chain analysis will be conducted during the inception phase to inform the market and income generation related interventions) . In addition to increased access to natural resources equitable and sustainable growth can be best served by supporting the two main livelihoods in the area, namely farming and the raising of livestock. By supporting pastoralist livelihoods through the provision of animal vaccines and drugs and importantly training up a cadre of community paravets that have the skills to administer them, animal health and production is expected to increase. Similarly, by supporting farmer livelihoods through the provision of improved seeds, water harvesting infrastructure and the training of a cadre of village extension agents (VEAs) agricultural output is expected to rise. These efforts at strengthening livelihoods and increasing employment opportunities will contribute to rural stability. Moreover, through PAPD, communities are expected to come up with solutions to their livelihood problems which promote common access to natural resources and reduce competition and conflict over them. Previous experiences highlighted that for many communities access to potable water is a prime concern. Although scarcity of water can lead to competition, the provision of water points near to migratory routes accessible to all groups has the potential to foster improved relations. The project therefore aims to form community initiatives for establishing/rehabilitating and jointly managing water resources, rehabilitation and enhancement of one strategically located haffir along the main migratory route. Access to pasture and forest products will also be increased through the broadcasting of pasture seed and the improved management of natural forests. As a result 100% of project communities will have increased access to water, pasture or forestry or a combination of these. These efforts alone are unlikely to yield sustainable benefits without the soft skills to manage these resources equitably and sustainably. Therefore a range of training sessions and community educational campaigns will be launched that will increase the capabilities of 50% of the project stakeholders in natural resource management and environmental conservation. A final crucial outcome of these efforts will be the facilitation of negotiations to agree upon the boundaries of the main migratory route and associated pasture areas and the physical demarcation of the same. Moreover, PAPD will importantly allow great opportunity for women active engagement and participation in decision making. The project will promote and support the formation of new women associations (specifically within pastoral tribes), while activating and building the capacities of already existing community based women structures (Output 3). Women participation in all training sessions will be ensured through specific quota, they will also member the peace committees in the targeted areas (specific indicators will be designed to monitor the participation level and actual influence in decision making). Mutual livelihood supporting activities and income generation skills will also contribute to coexistence of women from different tribal and livelihood groups and enrich the peace-building environment. To support the work of the CBRMs established/activated, and to coordinate and lead many of the activities under output 2, the project partners will work to establish, train and link 10 CBOs in Kebkabiya locality, and strengthen the capacity of the 18 pre-existing CBOs in the locality (Output 4). The overall objective of the project is to: “**Promote inclusive peace, stability and social cohesion of communities affected by in Kebkabiya locality by supporting grass-roots conflict management mechanisms through building participatory peace building capacity of rural pastoral and farming women, men and youth, support to local peace infrastructures, ensuring equitable gender sensitive access and participation and sustainable management of natural resources and livelihoods”** In order to achieve this objective the project has four major outputs each with a range of associated activities: **Output 1: Community-based conflict resolution and reconciliation mechanisms (CBRMs) in Kebkabiya locality are in use and working effectively to resolve conflict in the area.** * Eight-persons peace committees (CBRMs) will be formed/activated in each of the 10 targeted villages. Women will conditionally represented in all the peace committees, while their actual participation in the decision marking will be tracked by the M&E system. These peace committees will represent all sections of society including farmers, pastoralists, IDPs, women and youth.
* These peace committee members will be trained in a range of skills that will help them to monitor, prevent and resolve conflicts in the area as well as lead development projects in a conflict sensitive manner. Four distinct training courses will be organized;
1. 3-days course in **conflict analysis** will establish the basics in different types and typologies of conflict, frames of analysis, identifying potential conflicts, and documenting this analysis – examples of recent or ongoing local conflicts will be drawn on throughout the course.
2. 4-days course in **conflict resolution**. The course will include the following components: different approaches to conflict resolution; traditional conflict resolution mechanisms; analysis of conflict resolution successes and failures in Darfur/Sudan; roles of different parties; and best practice in peace-making.
3. 3-days course in **Women and youth peacebuilding roles** will cover the gender and youth aspects of conflict and conflict resolution, different ways in which women and youth can participate in peacebuilding, and the impediments to them doing so.
4. 3 days course in **Conflict sensitive programming and PAPD**, designed to introduce the idea of inclusive development planning; how to undertake community action plans, how programs can contribute or ameliorate conflict; and what this means in practice when planning, designing and implementing development projects/activities.

COVID 19 precautionary measures will be followed for all training gatherings; social distancing and use of facial masks will be ensured in the training venues. Exemplary members of similar CBRMs in the locality, established with DCPSF support in 2013/14 and 2015/17, will participate as resource persons in these trainings, providing examples of challenges encountered in the region, solutions to address them and examples of best practice in local peacemaking. Their participation will also help build trust and effective relations between the different communities. PA and its partners will closely monitor the activities of each peace committee, ensuring sufficient support and advice is available when needed. At the same time, a review will be conducted of existing CBRMs, to understand and support those CBRMs that have, and are, struggling to resolve local conflicts. It is expected that this will identify capacity gaps in these CBRMs in relation to particular types of conflict that will be addressed either with further training or relation-building activities (e.g. peace conferences and social events) or with project interventions (e.g. water points if difficult to resolve conflicts occur over particular water sources). These peacebuilding efforts will be buttressed with a range of activities such as exchange visits, social events (organized by the peace committees) peace conferences and mobile theatre shows – also to be broadcast on local radio – that provide an opportunity for social interaction and cultural exchange. Exchange visits will entail visits to attend functioning CBRM meetings/events in the area in order to learn from their recent DCPSF supported experience in peace building. * In addition, a higher level peace committee will be formed that represents the targeted project area as a whole; its representatives will also be trained in associated conflict resolution and peacebuilding skills. This higher level peace committee will have the mandate, authority and influence to settle larger potential and actual conflicts in the project area. At the same time, members from this committee will meet periodically with members from the similar higher level peace committee in the locality (formed in 2013 and 2015 with DCPSF support). Together these high level peace committees will be able to address those conflicts that affect the locality as a whole, involving north and south that a single committee would be unable to resolve. At the same time the grass-roots up structure – rooted as they are at the level of village cluster by local peace committees – of these higher level peace committees, ensures they are representative of, and accountable to, their local communities.

Additionally, 30 selected women with considerable talent and interest in singing will be trained in the development of peace-songs to innovatively promote the peace culture in the area. PA and SOS’s would encourage community participation and ownership through promoting community-led initiatives to allocate safe spaces for women, youth and committees gatherings that will be considered as communities’ contributions. **Output 2. Peace dividends for community interdependence and coexistence are delivered through participatory natural resource management, supported livelihood and income generating activities.** PA and SOS Sahel will use a systematic participatory planning process to engage all community stakeholders (including nomadic pastoralists, women, youth and IDPs) to discuss livelihood problems and the best means of resolving them so that all can benefit. In communities close to the migratory route, appropriate groups from outside will be invited to join (i.e. nomadic pastoralists, IDPs). * A further way of promoting interaction is through the rehabilitation of weekly rural markets – all of which have not functioned since the outbreak of conflict in 2003 with the exception of limited number of markets that was rehabilitated by Practical Action in the previous DCPSF projects. Therefore, two markets will be selected for rehabilitation and one existing functioning market will be enhanced to make it more conducive for social and economic interaction. Rehabilitation will include the establishment of hand washing facilities and distribution of personal protection material for the service providers.
* Farmers and pastoralist livelihoods will be strengthened through both soft and hard interventions;

(A) The soft interventions will take the form of ;1. Training of the 40 Village Extension Agents (VEAs) (50% female; 50% male) to help communities’ access new or improved techniques to increase agricultural productivity. VEA training will take 4 days and will be taught by specialists from the ministry of agriculture; the training will comprise the latest techniques and knowledge in agricultural production.
2. Training of 30 Paravets (primarily from nomadic communities) - (50% female; 50% male) to help communities’ access new or improved techniques to increase livestock productivity. Paravet training led by the Ministry of Animal Resources is 3 weeks; training comprises theory and practical elements focused on basic veterinary skills and drugs.
3. Half-day trainings for diverse communities in organic compost production and use will also be organized.

COVID 19 precautionary measures will be followed for all training gatherings; social distancing and use of facial masks will be ensured in the training venues.  (B) Hard interventions to support farmers will include;1. The provision of improved seeds through a revolving fund. (small groups will be organized using community-based listing to avoid crowd during the distribution and the risk associated with COVID 19)
2. Construction of water harvesting infrastructure such as terraces and bunds to increase water-retention, soil fertility and crop yields (accompanied with on-job training).
* Cooperation between competing communities over management of natural resources and access to basic social services increased. A range of activities will contribute to this outcome that aims to increase access to water, pasture, and forestry and to ensure their use is managed fairly and sustainably. To supplement these efforts training will be provided on the management of these resources and environmental conservation techniques. It is anticipated that through the PAPD process many communities will prioritize a lack of access to water as their main problem in areas. The stakeholder groups are then expected to build consensus over the most appropriate solutions. The project will aim to:
1. Provide water for at least 10 communities through interventions such as hafirs, boreholes, hand pumps, livestock watering ponds and shallow-dug wells that will be shared by both sedentary and nomadic communities. Hygienic standard will be maintained. Hand washing facility will be attached to each water point and supplied with the required hygiene kits to promote handwashing in respond to COVID 19.
2. The project will aim to increase the quality of pasture in marginalized areas through the broadcasting of palatable pasture seeds over 1,500 hectares.
3. Access to forest products and resistance to desertification will be strengthened through training to communities in natural forest management (a 2-day course led by FNC covering tree seedling care; common tree pests and diseases; tree pruning and protection),
4. 2km of wadi bank stabilization (as pioneered in Practical Action’s collaborative project with UNEP in El Fashir locality, which uses fast-growing trees and deep-rooted grasses to protect wadi banks from erosion),
5. Support to FNC to rehabilitate the central nurseries that used to supply the locality with tree seedlings, and the establishment of two community seedling nurseries in central locations in the locality.
6. Through a series of negotiations with local leaders, civil society and government authorities, 60 km of the major migratory route that traverses the project area will be agreed upon and demarcated or rehabilitated in some of the damaged parts.
* Women-focused activities under this output will be strongly linked to output 3 as a set of activities will be demonstrating women empowerment through economic empowerment.
1. For pastoral women in particular, trainings will be delivered in hide production to equip women with the required technical knowledge to utilize community available resources and generate income for women individual expenditures (health, communication and personal development). 3 TOT training sessions will be organized in hide processing and manufacturing (5 days). A total of 75 - 90 pastoral women belonging to or nominated by the women pastoral associations will be trained.
2. Two technical ToT training sessions in agro-processing will also be organized for the different women groups in the target area (one in each cluster), followed by marketing and entrepreneurship advance training sessions focusing on young women. A total of 120 women will be receiving this package of training as well.

Women groups received technical trainings for hide and food processing will be supported with related-supplies by the end of the training to encourage the initiation of related enterprises. * Practical Action has a COVID 19 response policy including adherence to precautionary measures (social distancing, masking, hand washing etc.) to protect staff, communities and partners. This is in addition to the inclusion of COVID 19 safety awareness material packages in all trainings, workshops, meetings and other events that include people gatherings while ensuring social distancing, masking, use of sanitizers and ventilation of the training venues as detailed in the proposal and budget narratives. In fact, this has also been incorporated within the project activities under this output (output 2); market rehabilitation infrastructure and supplies, handwashing facilities and soap supplies, provision of personal hygiene material (face-masks and sanitizers).

**Output 3: Women´s organizations, including those representing pastoralist women, empowered to meaningfully participate in local and state-level peacebuilding platforms.**PA and SOS Sahel Sudan will be working closely and in coordination with Kebkabiya women development association and other women community-based initiatives working in the area. Civil society organizations with clear mandate and strategies toward women empowerment will be invited to the PAPD workshops and included in the related capacity building program. * The project will allocate specific time and resources to form new and activate already existing women associations at villages’ level (total of 10 women associations – at least 3 associations for pastoral women) and link them to the central association in Kebkabiya locality for forming a network that share the same objectives toward women empowerment and access to resources and power. Supported women associations will be formally registered and received a well-designed set of capacity building program include the following topics:
1. ToT in Managerial skills (including office management, basic accounting and records keeping) – 5 days
2. ToT in Activating women role and participation in peacebuilding – 3 days
3. ToT in Communication and negotiation skills for peace-building. – 3 days
4. ToT in Gender based violence and ways for elimination – 2 days

100 representatives from women associations will be attending the designed training package and transfer knowledge to the association members. They will also be encouraged to conduct village level awareness sessions for the associations’ members. * The project will then coordinate with community-based women associations and governmental authorities for the establishment of literacy classes, while supporting awareness raising sessions around harmful practices and women reproductive health with focus on FGM and early marriage (at least 10 awareness raising days will be organized in the targeted locations).
* Heading to the end of the project, a women-led conference will be organized at locality level with attached exhibition to reflect women efforts within this outputs. This will include display of women-made products, highlight success stories in livelihood and personal development. The conference will also include sessions and discussions around women participation in peace building and conflict resolution.

Moreover, start up support for women has been allocated under output 2 as part of the hide production and agro-processing training packages to support women group initiatives for creating related small enterprises and IGAs. **Output 4: Improved networking, coordination and learning between local and state-level peacebuilding institutions.** To build a strong, participatory and inclusive foundation for project activities, Practical Action will form/reform 18 CBOs in project communities. The CBOs will be responsible for prioritizing (through PAPD in Output 2), planning, and implementing activities under this DCPSF project – and in the future under other projects. Members of the executive committee of the new CBOs will be trained in management, finance and leadership/administration (each a 3-day course covering the basics required to effectively run a CBO). They will then be linked to CBO existing network based in Kebkabiya. Training and technical support will be provided to the CBO network – which currently includes in its membership the 18 CBOs formed in the previous DCPSF projects – to strengthen its capacity to undertake advocacy, development planning and fundraising on behalf of its member CBOs. The project will work toward the activation of 18 CBOs (through series of reforming meetings). That refers to 3 cluster-based CBO in the newly targeted clusters, in addition to other 15 cluster-based CBOs established by previous DCPSF funds in the locality.  There is also the potential for the higher level peace committees – formed in Output 1 above – to represent Kebkabiya locality in negotiations with locality and state-level government, and in larger peace processes with neighboring localities, within North Darfur State and even Darfur-region wide processes. If the opportunity for these committees to represent Kebkabiya locality arises during the project lifetime, then the project partners will support them to do so. This will also link to locality level peace forum and events at which all stakeholders (farmers, pastoralists, women, youth, civil society, tribal leaders, and government and UN entities) could join to develop consensus and support peace process.**Do No Harm and Conflict Sensitivity** Building on Practical Action’s and SOS Sahel’s previous experiences, principles of Do No Harm and conflict sensitivity will be integrated within the project. It is essential the project does not exacerbate existing, or create new, tensions between individuals and communities. It is thus crucial that the project team have an acute understanding of the cultural norms and internal dynamics of the area in which they are operating – this is one reason why all key project staff are from, or have extensive experience working in, Kebkabiya locality. The baseline assessment that will be undertaken at the start of the project will provide specific contextual information about the project communities that will help form a basis for conflict sensitive planning. And contextualized conflict information will continue to be provided throughout the project by the community level peace committees and project staff and partners. It is important that all project stakeholders are aware of the need for conflict sensitivity. Therefore, all stakeholders will be trained in conflict sensitive approaches to development. Practical Action has learned from experience that the key to conflict sensitive programming is participation and inclusivity. That is to say, if all stakeholders are engaged in development planning from the start and consensus is built between them it is unlikely that development interventions will create or exacerbate tensions.

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| **TABLE 3: Planned interventions** |
| **VILLAGES** | **PEACEBUILDING GAPS** | **PLANNED INTERVENTIONS** | **Female** | **Male** |
| **Adult** | **Youth** | **Adult** | **Youth** |
| Jaldama-Adam Rejal | No access to local CBRM; early arrival of pastoralists from north causing crop damage; undeveloped local markets or cross-community collaborative initiatives; Lack of agricultural/extension services; environmental degradation; Limited resources to convene large peace/reconciliation meetings and monitor outcomes | CBRM and CBO formation/activation and training, connect and train higher peace committees to resolve larger conflicts; consensus building; training in resource management; livelihood support; environmental regeneration; rehabilitation of hafir for livestock to delay pastoralist migration; | 130 | 158 | 140 | 172 |
| Birka B  | 211 | 257 | 242 | 190 |
| Dar Hager Aswad | 70 | 86 | 81 | 63 |
| Umsheliel  | Displacement; Conflict over access to limited water points; poor pastures and low crop fertility; No access to local CBRM; undeveloped local markets or cross-community collaborative initiatives; no agricultural/extension services; environmental degradation; Limited resources to convene large peace/reconciliation meetings and monitor outcomes. | support peace/reconciliation committees to meet and monitor agreements reached, rehabilitation and/or establishment of shared water points;CBRM and CBO formation/activation and training, connect and train higher peace committees to resolve larger conflicts; consensus building; training in resource management; livelihood support; environmental regeneration.  | 130 | 158 | 140 | 172 |
| Telga Shaban  | 140 | 172 | 161 | 127 |
| Dar Hassaboun | 84 | 103 | 97 | 76 |
| Areenga  | Conflict over access to limited water points; poor pastures and low crop fertility; No access to local CBRM; undeveloped local markets or cross-community collaborative initiatives; no agricultural/extension services; environmental degradation; Limited resources to convene large peace/reconciliation meetings and monitor outcomes. | rehabilitation of strategically located central rural market to promote community integration;CBRM and CBO formation/activation and training, connect and train higher peace committees to resolve larger conflicts; consensus building; training in resource management; livelihood support; environmental regeneration. | 90 | 111 | 98 | 120 |
| Deir  | 259 | 317 | 281 | 343 |
| Damrat Elgota  | 1404 | 1716 | 1613 | 1267 |
| Jawra | 562 | 686 | 645 | 507 |
| **Total** |  |  | 3080 | 3764 | 3498 | 3037 |

**Women** Practical Action will ensure the effective and balanced participation of women. First, women will participate (at least 1/3 women) in the development of participatory action plans for their communities. These plans, and the priorities for development they identify, will inform the selection and distribution of activities in the project area. Second, women will be represented in peace committees and CBOs. Peace committees will comprise 8 members, at least 2 of which must be women; each CBO will have an executive committee of 15 members of which a minimum of 5 will be women. As these community organizations will play a leading role in the design, implementation and follow-up of the majority of project activities (e.g. the timing, location, topic of discussion, invitees lists etc for a peace conference), women’s participation in these committees should be effective and achieve a larger impact. Women members in these committees will be regularly interviewed – individually or in focus group discussions – by the gender officer to assess from their point of view the impact and changes that their inclusion brings. (Discussions and interviews with male members will also be held to see how their attitudes to women participation change over the project.) A select number of these women will be followed periodically throughout the project to assess how this changes over time. Third, specific output activities will be targeted at women; women organizations and empowerment in particular. This includes the formation of women associations at villages level, organization of a peace–building, management and technical skills training workshops for women (with focus on youth ). (A number of influential male leaders will also be invited to participate in the training so that they understand the important role that women can play in peacebuilding.) In addition, women from across the project area will be trained in basic techniques of agro-food processing with the aim of providing alternative income generating opportunities while also improving household nutrition. Pastoral women from women associations will receive specific sessions on dairy and hide production for value adding and income generation. Finally, at the same time as promoting women’s participation in the public sphere, the project will be careful to consider the workload of men and women. Women do most of the work in agriculture in Darfur, and adding tasks to this already considerable workload may not be the preferable option in some instances. The project will work with men and women alike to see how the extra work that the project interventions may entail can best be distributed among the different genders.**Youth** As explained in the conflict analysis above, male youth regularly participate in the local conflicts that occur in Kebkabiya locality but at the same time have very limited representation in local peacemaking initiatives. This is especially true of male pastoralist youth, the majority of which are armed. The situation is better in the 18 village clusters where as part of Practical Action’s previous DCPSF project all CBRMs and CBOs are required to include several representatives of youth in their executive committees. The same approach will be applied to target the identified communities in the 3 selected clusters. The project considers youth at the heart of this project. Here are some examples for the areas that stressed on youth inclusion, participation and empowerment; * Female youth will directly benefit from the women-supporting activities socially and economically.
* Both women and youth literacy classes will be supported, opening the door for more engagement in capacity building and self-development activities.
* Youth training as agricultural and veterinary Extensionists will significantly improve their social status in their communities.
* Support to local markets will create opportunities for income generation and trading opportunities for youth.

This in addition to number of soft activities focusing on youth inclusion on participatory planning, market development, peace building processes, conferences, awareness raising and others. To ensure that youth engagement in peace making is as effective as possible, the Conflict and Situation Analysis will include a separate component on the role of youth in conflict and peacemaking, identifying potential gaps and opportunities. The Community Power Analysis will adopt a similar focus, identifying which youth are best placed to play a productive role in conflict resolution and how. On this evidence base, several activities will be implemented specifically targeting youth. First, a special training event will be organized for youth (from pastoralist, farmer and IDP communities) and women on peace building to develop their conflict resolution skills. (A minimum number of youth participants will also be stipulated to attend the training courses in conflict identification, analysis, resolution and conflict sensitivity.) Second, several livelihood and technical trainings will primarily, or exclusively, target youth. These include training of agricultural and veterinary extension agents – with a view to increasing the social standing of youth in their respective communities. Third, one of the larger peace conferences to be organized will tackle as a central topic the role of youth in conflict and peace-building, and will involve youth facilitators and organizers. Fourth, forty youth (50% female; 50% male) will be trained as community health workers, in partnership with the Ministry of Health. This training will include a component on drug awareness and consequences of drug use and addiction. This is designed to make a modest contribution to tackling drug use which is one of the largest problems facing youth in the project area, especially pastoralist youth. By involving youth from across different ethnic and livelihood groups in mixed trainings, awareness events and livelihood activities it is envisaged that new relationships, based on mutual understanding and trust, will be formed that will improve inter-community relations. All monitoring and evaluation work will incorporate age-disaggregated data to ensure the results of project activities on youth as peace actors and beneficiaries can be monitored.  |
| 1. Results: Innovation
 |
| Practical Action and SOS Sahel will invest in their unique experience in facilitating PAPD workshops and improving related practices to achieve lasting and sustainable results. Adopting the PAPD approach allows us to ensure full participation of all community segments – including men, women, youth, and IDPs – in order to identify their shared livelihood constraints and collaboratively identify the best means of resolving them. In particular, youth and women will be invited and encouraged to participate in the PAPD workshops, while specific monitoring tools will be used to qualitatively assess the level of women and youth participation in decision making and actively respond to any related constraints.Practical Action has demonstrated continued success in using PAPD workshops to facilitate peacebuilding and conflict resolution through our previous projects. However, we are always looking for methods of innovating our approaches to achieve greater results. As such, we intend to trial the use of our Participatory Market Systems Development (PMSD) approach as part of the PAPD workshops in order to support people living in the communities to better access the livelihood opportunities available to them. PMSD is an approach to designing and delivering inclusive market programmes that reduce poverty on a large scale and protect the environment. It is designed to bring together all of the key people within a particular market together (market actors). The PMSD process works to build trust and a joint vision of change between these market actors, and helps them to collectively identify obstacles and opportunities affecting their market system. Experience has shown that participatory approaches, like PMSD, that engage all market stakeholders are better able to unlock blockages and opportunities in the market and ensure that markets are more inclusive. By adopting PAPD & PMSD approaches, we can work more effectively with all community segments to ensure equitable access to market opportunities – and, in particular, address the unique needs and livelihood opportunities for women and youth, and can better prevent conflict linked to limited resources and a lack of livelihood opportunities from arising and achieve more sustainable peace.Along with this, the project will provide training in peace song development by adopting the Women Singing for Peace approach, where women will produce creative songs to inspire peacebuilding and disseminate positive culture for peaceful coexistence. This approach has proven highly successful in promoting peace efforts across many areas of Darfur – and we are therefore keen to bring this approach within this project.The project will also facilitate exchange visits and meetings between the existing and newly established peace committees for exchange of experiences in tackling critical conflicts as well as maintaining active enrolment and communities’ trust.  Radio, mobiles and microphones will also be used to promote peace and conflict resolution using well-designed messages prepared by communication specialists experienced in behavioral change. Networking between women associations will be ensured with a motivating training package in order to encourage women engagement and participations.  This associations will create an active chain with peace committees and will be representing women in the higher peace committees and participatory meetings. They will also lead awareness raising among rural women and networking with other actors to facilitate the delivery of support to women in the area. |
| 1. Results: Monitoring and Evaluation
 |
| Practical Action has a strong monitoring system in place including monthly, quarterly & annual progress monitoring, financial & narrative reporting that is produced routinely through implementation of all projects, end of project report and evaluation. PA & its partner NNGO will apply appropriate participatory data collection mechanisms verified in other successful consortiums led by PA. That will include an agreed approach for beneficiaries counting in a gender-segregated manner while maintaining active records for the targeted communities in collaboration with community-based structures and leaders in the area. Reporting indicators have been designed to track the achievements and changes in the specified outputs as well as monitoring crosscutting issues (gender, environment, COVID 19 and others) that will be regularly reported and described in the projects narrative reports.Socio-economic assessment has been conducted by Practical Action in the projects’ locations prior to the project design and will be further informed by the detailed baseline survey will be carried out early in the project life in order to validate the quantitative & qualitative data around livelihood, employment and life conditions of the targeted communities. Specific outputs indicators and impact assessment approaches will be used to track and assess changes on the socio-economic parameters of those communities during and after the project interventions that are expected to result from the project activities directly (with livelihood and income generation support) and indirectly (by the improved security and markets conditions). The tracked changes will be reflected and discussed on the regular project reports and fully captured on the project final evaluation. The project M&E system will further use success stories, case studies and knowledge products to demonstrate changes. Mid-term perception survey will be conducted by the end of the first year (early in year 2) of implementation to assess the communities’ perception, expectations and challenges with the progress of the project delivery. Evaluation will follow completion of the project implementation to assess achievements of outputs, outcomes, impact and draw lessons for future implementation for similar projects incorporating both qualitative and quantitative data. Practical Action will contract a Freelance Consultant with proved experience in Evaluation assessments to conduct a final evaluation study for the entire project that will include scientific sampling, data collection and analysis to ensure accurate and rationale reflections on project impact and resulted changes. At the initial stages of the project implementation, consortium members will be joined by community representatives, related government department & other relevant stakeholders to discuss and adopt a comprehensive M&E plan design in compliance with the project logical framework, indicators, methodologies & action plan. Information will be collected through specifically designed data collection forms that should facilitate adequate information flow on progress and their compliance with implementation plans & targeted indicators or any additional information on new developments on identified assumptions & risks. Active coordination via emails and phones will be also ensured between project partners as well as other stakeholders, and it will also maintained at organizational level to ensure project staff access to management, advisory and technical support from Kebkabiya, El-Fashir, Khartoum and the UK as well. The project Manager will be responsible for ensuring functional monitoring systems are in place in coordination with the head office operations and M&E, overseeing internal monitoring and reporting processes, sharing monitoring reports in formats required by DCPSF and technical government departments. A full time M&E officer will be recruited to ensure monitoring plans are effectively implementing and flow of information is ensured. Operation and M&E manager, Advisors and finance manager will communicate regularly by phone, skype/teams or visits to support effective monitoring and implementation, and provide technical consultation. Other support staff from Practical Action Country office and head quarter will register regular visit to the project locations and office in Kebkabiya for mentoring and support. Technical support on the areas of finance and procurement will further focus on ensuing both PA and SOS staff have the required capacity to manage any related financial risks through accurate and integral procurement and proper financial documentation. Means for verification for the different indicators will include; activities reports (e.g. training reports and workshops reports) and related records/distribution lists (e.g. for allocation of inputs); in addition to project periodic reports, governmental official reports/publications, UN agencies related sectoral reports and other information published by reliable agencies in the area. Moreover, PA will ensure proper documentation for the implementation and impact capturing using high quality photos and videos. PA and its partners will ensure active collaboration and coordination with local communities; focus group discussions and interviews will maintained throughout the implementation to reflect communities’ perception, note deviations, risks and challenges. Community consultation will also feed into the monitoring indicators at different monitoring and evaluation stages (baseline, regular monitoring, and final evaluation surveys/assessment). Project indicators have been designed to monitor qualitative gender indicators in addition to the quantitative ones (those related to numbers and percentages of women beneficiaries in the different activities). The qualitative indicators will be monitoring women interactions and actual contribution in the decision making process through sensitive approaches such as tracking meetings’ minutes to assess the number of decisions proposed or/and endorsed by women number of initiatives led by women and the level of women control over household resources and others., the Practical Action will ensure community, partners and contractors access to the complaints system channels following a specific framework informed by the safe-guarding and protection policies; including access to the Complaints focal persons in each office, complaints boxes, hotlines and emails shown in well-visible posters. PA is committed to confidentially and urgently deal with all community complaints and provide the required support to victims according to the organizational safeguarding policy. Partners and contractors are obliged to sign a safeguarding document that show the whole complaints system and channels as well. |
| 1. Results: Sustainability

This project is designed to address the root causes and control the triggers of conflicts in the area through durable solution with expected long term impact that goes far beyond the project lifetime. One of the most effective sustainability elements is the peace-committees that represents all communities’ groups and trained to activate, manage and enhance community-based conflict resolution mechanisms. These committees will be coordinating with and linked to higher peace committees, where all will be providing sustainable access to conflict resolution and reconciliation decisions and actions. Designed coordination mechanisms at locality and state level will further support the activeness of this committees. The natural resources’ rehabilitation, support and management will contribute to reduction of competition over resources and thus reducing one of the root causes of conflict in the area and thus sustainable peaceful coexistence. This will be closely coordinated and supported by the locality level technical authorities that is expected to scale the designed best practice in new locations in the future. It is worth mentioning that PA and SOS have excellent relationship with all stakeholders in the area including native administration and governmental bodies. Technical trainings to youth and women from both pastoral and farmers groups (e.g. agricultural Extentionists, paravets) will maintain rural communities’ access to livelihood related services at villages’ level. The use of solar for water pumping will also ensure another level of sustainability where the operation cost will be minimized. Also the introduced tariff system for watering symbolic fees will also sustain the operation of the different water points. Organizing women in formal associations will facilitate the delivery of different trainings and awareness doses to the target communities, they will be the gate to those communities and will be encouraging women leadership for transformative and sustainable change in women context in the area. High literacy among women and youth (from pastoral groups in particular) is one of the expected obstacles that may reduce the interventions efficiency and eliminate sustainability due to poor perception of training programs and this poor adoption of best practices for sustainable livelihood and peace-building. Coordination with local authorities and other actors (mainly UN agencies) will be ensured to facilitate the formation of literacy classes in the area. Although memberships and training opportunities will prioritize literate individuals, monitoring program will ensure ToT graduates’ commitment toward village-based knowledge sharing that simplify training material to suit interested individuals from illiterate women and youth. |
|   |
| C3 | **Organizational Positioning:** |
|  | 1. What experience does your organization have in implementing peacebuilding projects or initiatives in Darfur?
 |
|  | Practical Action has been working in North Darfur since 1988 and successfully implemented similar projects including; Greening Darfur project in 2009/2011 with Christian Aid which supported civil society organizations capacity to lead extension of environment friendly practices amongst rural communities. Practical Action led on the DCPSF projects in North Darfur with the first in 2010/2012 at three localities of North Darfur state to lead consensus building between farmers and pastoralists by capacitating civil society in natural resource management, migratory routes demarcation to ease tensions between communities. DCPSF project in 2013/14 was implemented in Kebkabiya locality in partnership with the SOS, local farmers, pastoralists and women organizations to strengthen inter-community relations in natural resource management. The project enabled facilitation historic agreements between conflicting parties and allowed return of farmers to their cultivation lands. Practical Action extended its efforts in Kebkabiya locality through DCPSF 2016/2018 to expand building of community peace building mechanisms to the southern parts of the locality. In partnership with UNEP/EU we have completed an Integrated Water Resource Management and Livelihoods project in 2014-16 in El Fashir locality to reinforce relationships through natural resource management and livelihoods initiatives. Another phase of the Integrated water resources management project has just started in North Darfur funded by EU and in partnership with UNEP and in coordination with local governmental authorities and local organizations and CBOs. That in addition to climate change and fragility program led by PA in the state to enhance participatory natural resource management that contributes to co-existence and reduction of the resources-based conflicts. Practical Action has recently been granted an award of £1.6million over 3 years by the UK’s Department for International Development (DFID) to contribute to peace and prosperity in North Darfur through natural resource and livelihood support in the areas (using IWRM approach).Total annual fund managed by PA in North Darfur exceeds 3M Sterling Pounds.Practical Action has developed close relations and trust with local communities, community-based networks and government at both locality and state levels. In Kebkabiya in particular, PA works within Aqua for Sudan consortium to implement Integrated Water Resource Management interventions in the locality (consortium led by ZOA and include 5 other partners). The implemented approach viability depends on the engagement of wide range of stakeholders including technical governmental ministries, community based structures, locality authorities and other actors in the area. Moreover, Practical Action is a member in the UN sectors for food security and WASH sectors at both national and state level, in addition to state level environment protection forums. The project will be led by a full time Project Manager (PM) with strong background on working in post-conflict contexts, conflict resolutions and peacebuilding mechanisms. She/he will be responsible to oversee all project technical and financial aspects as well as coaching the project team and leading the coordination with stakeholders. The PM will be supported with Skilled Officer who will be handling M&E and community mobilization respectively. More than 80% time will be allocated by the Area Accountant to ensure that all UNPD financial requirements are timely met in compliance with PA internal standards. For this project in particular, PA will ensure to allocate staff with previous experiences in managing DCPSF interventions in the area. For example; the Community Mobilization & Peace building Officer for the previous DCPSF phases in Kebkabiya will part of the new project team to ensure advance understanding for the fund requirements, project logical framework as well as the locality dynamics. The team will also be directly supported by the Peace building experts exist in El-Fashir and Khartoum offices those have rich experiences in the field of peacebuilding. Opportunity for knowledge exchange between different offices (internally and externally) is also availed in PA as the project team will be members of global team with similar programmatic specialization where they get opportunities to exchange knowledge about the best practices and ways to control risks and other challenges.  |
|  | 1. Technical capacity of your organization related to peacebuilding.
 |
|  | Practical Action has worked for over 27 years in North Darfur, Eastern Sudan, and Blue Nile, has established state level field offices supported by a country office in Khartoum and a Head Office in the UK. The organisation has a staff base of 80+ highly skilled staff people across Sudan. We work in the fields of livelihoods, natural resource management (including integrated water resource management), energy, and peace building with gender, climate change, and markets development cross-cutting all our work. Our approach is to work closely with civil society to build their capacity and leadership skills to meet the needs of local communities. In North Darfur we have built the capacity of three networks of CBOs (Rural El Fashir Development Network, Women’s Development Association Network and North Darfur Voluntary Development and Markets Network) to the point that they are now operating independently. To ensure sustainability and impact at scale we also generate and disseminate knowledge products and work at the policy level to influence pro-poor policy development and implementation. Our access to media and knowledge and experience sharing activities facilitates influencing policies towards favourable and peaceful livelihoods particularly in conflict affected areas.Our office in Darfur was able to work and support communities during the peak of Darfur war in 2011, mainly through PA active networks and relationships with local communities and community based structures (association and local organizations). Our teams have great experience and advance understanding to the conflict dynamics and communities needs in the areas. The organization has led and particpated in particpaorty planning workshops and natural resource management mapping activites, attended related trainings and thus acquired the required skills and experiences to manage peacebuilidng projects effectively. Our gender focals are also there to support the teams in gender analysis, designing gender sensetive interventions and closely monitoring changes for both women and men. Practical Action has a full-time Gender Manager that plays a technical advisory role and support the capacity of staff and partners in gender related areas (this Gender Advisor time for supporting the project will be part of PA’s un-resourced contribution to the project). Also SOS has very competent staff in the area of gender mainstreaming and women empowerment. Both teams will share experiences and collaboratively work to ensure excellent delivery of the gender component and capturing the related impact. Moreover, PA ensures – in its recruitment process- employing staff with very good knowledge in gender in different positons (gender test is a compulsory section of the organizational recruitment written test). PA will also utilize the experiences exist whin SOS team as well to esure that the project team is diverse and includs all the required capacities. PA has produced/developed differnet techncial products and approaches that contribute to peace-builidng and social cohesion including the Participatory Action Planning Development tool (PADP) that facilitates and guides collaborative planning that includes all community actors to build concensus around managing mutual resources and oportunities (proved great success especially in management of conflict-based resources). PA has also produced drama shows and songs for the promotion of peace that created great impact especially in Darfur. At institutional level, PA produced a guide for the formation of village development committees that is the basis for the formation of peace committees and other community based structures in the area. Peace committee as a community structure have also worked as an effective tool in conflict resolution and social cohesion. PA’s knowledge products around animal routes and demarcation has also contributed to conflict reduction and supported more peaceful coexistence in many areas in Sudan. Moreover, PA disseminated knowledge about peacebuilding all over the world through articles, research and other international publications to create deeper understanding for conflicts drivers and triggers in Darfur and ways for peaceful coexistence. PA will be collaborating with number of Peace-building Experts and institutions for the development and delivery of peace-building related activities (specifically for big trainings, high level meetings, workshops and conference. At the same time, PA and SOS have well-experienced staff members on board those are sufficiently able to maintain the required technical oversight during the project implementation. SOS Sahel Sudan supports women and men in Sudan to realize their rights, potential, dignity and secure and sustain livelihoods. It works toward peaceful and prosperous livelihoods for pastoral and farming communities through shared management of natural resources, enabling inclusive participation in development through strengthened capacity of Civil Society Structures, and reduction of poverty and suffering of conflict affected populations. SOS interventions include; civil society capacity-building on natural resources management and conflict reduction, improvement of water sources around pasture areas (Sand Dams, Hafirs, Boreholes), demarcation of livestock corridors, protection of pasture and rehabilitation of grazing areas, provision of livelihoods and income generation activities, provision of WASH services ..etc. PA has selected the national partner (SOS Sahel) for this project based on number of elements including; long presence and existence in the area, good operational and technical capacity, meeting PA acceptable due diligence requirements and previous experience in delivering similar projects. PA and SOS Sahel have worked together in different project including DCPSF funded ones as well as current DFID IWRM fund in Kebkabiya.SOS Sahel Sudan has over 100 staff members, consultants and volunteers. 15 experienced core staff and support staff are based in the HQ (Khartoum Office) and the others are project staff based in the field offices (Port Sudan, Haya, Kasala, Kosti, Rashad, Al Obied, Aldebibat, Kadugli, Al fula and Al Fasher).The organization owns 17 vehicles distrubuted in the differnet field offices. SOS offices are equipped with all necessary office equipment and furniture providing good working environment and space for the staff. SOS Sahel Sudan will be delivering number of main activities proposed under this project including livestock water component to reduce tense between the livelihood groups (Haffir rehabilitation and establishment of animal water ponds). It will also coordinate with the local technical authorities for the range improvement activities and rehabilitation/ re-demarcation of the migratory route that has witnessed some serious damaged over the years. SOS will also be supporting knowledge component through the development of radio messages for peace promotion and lead some advocacy-related activities through organizing locality level peace conference. In order to cover the project technical and managerial needs, Practical Action will hire Project Officer with good knowledge in delivering agriculture and water projects as well as strong community mobilization skills. In addition to advance understanding of the conflict dynamics and peace building mechanisms. This project Officer will be supported by Project Manager and Team Leader with expertise in Peace-building. This team will oversee and closely work with the national partner (SOS-Sahel) for monitoring and evaluation purposes. Peace-building and community mobilization experiences within SOS team will also be utilized to serve the project different activities while effectively working as **one team**.  |
| C4 | **Value for Money**  |
| 1. Describe how Value for Money has been considered in developing the project.
 |
| PA considers value for money from two main perspectives. Firstly, from a strategic and program delivery perspective, taking integrated approach to natural resource management and livelihood restoration are essential in providing value for money in terms of the scale and sustainability of the impacts achieved. Also, the approach of working at different stakeholders’ levels and leading advocacy efforts helps to maximize the impact to go beyond the direct beneficiaries reaching the entire population at both locality and state levels. Moreover, market systems, household incomes and community cohesion will mean the benefits far outweigh the costs. Secondly, we will ensure value for money and return on investment from the perspective of delivering on economy, efficiency, effectiveness - whilst also achieving equity in our approach.EconomyPA has a robust procurement policy and procedures to ensure that all inputs are purchased in the right quantity and at the right price, without compromising on quality. Our logistics team conduct regular VfM assessments to monitor internal performance and we will assess the VfM offered by this project by conducting a cost effectiveness analysis that compares cost & outcomes benchmarking for similar activities delivered by Practical Action and other INGOs. Data related to DCPSF fund will be extracted and reflected on the project reporting.EfficiencyThe inputs required for this project have been closely aligned to a detailed project work-plan and risk matrix. This will help to ensure that decision making is well informed and timely so that the project can be delivered (and inputs converted into outputs) in the most efficient manner, whilst also supporting proactive and adaptive management. In turn, this will ensure that outputs are converted into outcomes and impacts at effective and cost-effectiveness rates. Realistic and appropriate objectives with clear causal links have been established in the logical framework. The budget has been clearly aligned to the activities thus making good project management easier, whilst we can rely on our established network of suppliers in the Kabkabiya locality to ensure the inputs are procured efficiently.EffectivenessWe know from our past experience that our approach to delivering the project outputs achieves desired outcomes of peacebuilding. We will assess the effectiveness of our interventions on this project using the data collected through our M&E activities and compare this with our VfM assessments to ensure that we are achieving maximum impact with the resources available. Moreover, the added value that this project provides in terms of improving access to markets, improving household incomes, environmental regeneration, and community cohesion in the long-term, whilst also indirectly benefitting people outside the immediate project area, will ensure that the benefits far outweigh the costs. |

TABLE 4: DCPSF RISK LOG

NAME OF ORGANIZATION: Practical Action

| **#** | **Description** | **Type of Risks and Brief** | **Likelihood of Risk** | **Impact on Project** | **Countermeasures / Contingencies** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | Enter a brief description of the risk | EnvironmentalFinancialOperational OrganizationalPoliticalOther  | Describe the Likelihood of this risk occurring. | Describe the potential effect on the project if this risk were to occur | What actions have been taken/will be taken to counter this risk? |
| 2 | Natural disasters; floods and drought | Environmental |  Possible | This may create emergency situation, affect accessibility and threaten the health and life of targeted communities | Coordination with other stakeholders in the area to provide the required support as well as enhancing the community resilience.  |
| 3 | COVID 19 | Health/operational | Possible  | A second wave is expected and can create a new lockdown period that can affect the project time frame and expose staff, partners and communities to health risks.  | The project designed a package of COVID sensitive activities that will contribute to the national efforts for disease control. That includes Hand washing facilities and supplies and provision of PPE.  |
| 4 | Further inflation and increase of prices | Economic /financial | Likely | This will impact the delivery of different services and affordability of project inputs and all other relevant costs.  | Flexible budgeting that considers inflation rates, encouraging community participation to ensure value for money, smart procurement plans and others.  |
| 5 | Political instability and changes in government structures | Political/institutional | Possible | This will constrain the coordination, networking and governmental engagement on the project interventions. Also, governmental plans and priorities may change.  | Ensure community driven solutions that have wide acceptance and support from all actors (tribal leaders, native administration, youth, women, pastoralists and farmers), maintain neutrality with political representatives, focus on empowering CBOs in the area.  |
| 6 | Safety, security and accessibility | Operational | Possible | This will also create an emergency situation, threaten project’s personnel and assets, and delay implementation.  | Follow organizational safety and security instructions, maintain assets insurance.  |
| 7 | Community acceptance & Interaction | Social | Unlikely | Depending on the followed community sensitization approach as well as other internal dynamics, social resistance may occur leading to delay or stop in the project delivery.  | Adopt up-down approach, ensure sensitization meetings took place before any intervention, and mobilize community through skilled staff member.  |
| 8 | Restriction on women engagement | Social | Possible  | This is uncommon on the area, yet is expected for pastoral communities in particular. This can limit women participation and engagement in the peace-building and other livelihood activities.  | Strengthen the awareness raising component (radio, drama and others), mobilize communities through tribal and religious leaders, working with men to support women engagement.  |
| 9 | High turning over rates among staff | organizational | Rare | This can impact the implementation rhythms and may further affect the monitoring and reporting quality.  | Ensure attractive work place and respond to staff development needs.  |

TABLE 5: List of Previous Projects

NAME OF ORGANIZATION: Practical Action

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| **Organizational Track Record in Implementing Projects of Similar Nature in Darfur (Peacebuilding/Social Cohesion/Reconciliation)** |
| **#** | **Name of Project** | **Source of Funding** | **Amount of Funding** | **Start and End Dates** | **Number of Months Duration** | **Scope of Project (please highlight the peacebuilding aspects of the project)** |
| 1 | Community based conflict reduction Darfur, phase 2 | DCPSF | 650,000 | 2015 -17 | 24 months | Aimed to reduce conflict and build confidence and trust between a diverse range of communities that have been directly affected by the protracted conflict in North Kebkabiya; mainly by CBRMs, strengthening traditional conflict resolution mechanisms, inclusiveness (women, pastoralist, farmers, youth, IDPs ..etc), demarcation, dialogue, linkages to policy level, NRM, Participatory planning, integrated resource management and peace for coexistence.  |
| 2 | Community based conflict reduction and peace building in Kebkabiya, Phase 1 | DCPSF | 800,000 | 2013-14 | 24 months | Aimed to reduce conflict and build confidence and trust between a diverse range of communities that have been directly affected by the protracted conflict in South Kebkabiya; mainly by CBRMs, strengthening traditional conflict resolution mechanisms, inclusiveness (women, pastoralist, farmers, youth, IDPs ..etc), demarcation, dialogue, linkages to policy level, NRM, Participatory planning, integrated resource management and peace for coexistence. |
| 3 | Building Effective Community Capacities and Livelihoods to Contribute to Peace Building and Stability. - Rural El Fashir, El Kuma and Dar El Salam localities – North Darfur | DCPSF | 990,880 | 2011 – 12 | 24 months | Aimed to reduce conflict and build confidence and trust between a diverse range of communities that have been directly affected by the protracted conflict in rural Elfashir, Elkuma and Dar El Salam localities- North Darfur; mainly by CBRMs, strengthening traditional conflict resolution mechanisms, inclusiveness (women, pastoralist, farmers, youth, IDPs ..etc), demarcation, dialogue, linkages to policy level, NRM, Participatory planning, integrated resource management and peace for coexistence. |