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| Organization Information |
|  |  This application is for | [ ] WINDOW 1 | [x] **WINDOW 2** |
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| A1 | Organization Name | Al Rayan for Social Development (RSD) |
| A2 | Nature of Organization (INGO, UN Agency, National NGO, IOM) | LNGO |
| A3 | Organization Main Address (Sudan) | Elfasher - Sudan– House No 203 block B\_7 west Kutum - Sudan - House No 167\2 Hai Salama Abo douma  |
| A4 | Legal Status of Organization | Non-for-profit organisation, non-governmental organization |
| A5 | Registration Status of Organization in Sudan | Registered on 12.06.2007 according to the Voluntary and Humanitarian Work Act, 2006 |
| A6 | Year Established in Sudan | 2007 |
| A7 | Organization Website (if applicable) | N/A  |
| A8 | Have you previously delivered DCPSF project(s)? | [x] NO [ ] YES: RSD have been partner for Welthungerhilfe for three DCPSF projects Phases implemented as listed :1- Feb 2014-Nov 2015, SALAM 1: Sustainable Agro-Pastoral Livelihoods and Conflict Mitigation in Kutum and El Fasher locality, North Darfur, USD 500,0002- Apr 2016 - Jul 2017, SALAM Phase 2: Sustainable Agro-Pastoral Livelihoods and Conflict Mitigation in Kutum and El Fasher locality, North Darfur, USD 586,707 3- Feb 2018 to December 2019, SALAM Phase 3; Strengthening CBRMs Through Rural Community Support and Development of Peacebuilding Networks in El Fasher Rural, Kutum and Al Waha Locality, USD 600,000 |
| A9 | Is this a consortium application? If yes, please list all agencies. | [x] NO [ ] YES: If yes, please list all consortium agencies. List all agencies in the consortium for this project |
| Contact Information  |
| A11 | Job Title/Position | Head of Programme - Isra Osman salah Abdalla  |
| A12 | Phone | +249918523460  |
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| A14 | Country Director Name | Safe Al Malik Mohamed |
| A15 | Job Title/Position | RSD Manager  |
| A16 | Phone of Country Director | +249915025418 |
| A17 | E-mail or Country Director | Rsd302Rsd@gmail.com |
| Organization Mission and Activities |
| A18 | Description of the Organization’s mission and activities |
| ANSWER HERE: |
| 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 | Enhancing Peace Building Process in Effected Area of Kutum Rural through CBRMs and Networks**.** |
| B2 | Project Location - State | North Darfur [x]  |  West Darfur [ ]  | Central Darfur [ ]  |
|  |  | South Darfur [ ]  | East Darfur [ ]  |  |
| B3 | Project Location – Locality and community | Locality | Kutum | Admin unit(s); Village(s) | Dimbiting, Guba Village, Helt Kneen and Hashaba Donky  |
| 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 | Houses No: 167\2, District Salam Abo Duma, Central Kutum Town, North Darfur State, Sudan – include El Fasher email address |
|  |  | When established? | 2007,  | Number of Staff: | Enter # staff 17 staff & 67 Volunteers , 8 CPT. |
| B6 | Estimated Project Budget in USD | USD 350,000 |
| B7 | National Partner(s) – Window 1 only  | Name | N/A |
|  |  | Registration  | N/A |
| 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. |
|  | ANSWER HERE: Although the security situation in North Darfur has improved over the last two years, poverty, insecurity, and failing livelihoods opportunities continue to exacerbate the fragility of communities across the southern regions and Darfur. Moreover, in the wake of the changes taking place in the country and the uncertainties of the transitional period, new conflicts are emerging in an environment where resources and opportunities are already under stress. It is therefore quite essential for Al Rayan for Social Development (RSD)to continue reconciliation and peace-building initiatives in the targeted rural communities. This RSD project will build on the achievements and good practices from the first three DCPSF-funded peacebuilding projects implemented by WHH and RSD only the implemented partner at that time with an increased focus on gender mainstreaming and youth economic empowerment by ensuring their increased participation in decision-making structures and peacebuilding mechanisms and the inclusive participation of youth, women, and marginalized communities in key political tasks of the transitional period. The project will also focus strengthening and improving collaboration between local/informal peacebuilding mechanisms and formal authorities at both the local and state-level; increase capital investments into local economies and stimulate the diversification of livelihood and income generation sources, especially targeting youth at risk of becoming engaged in violence. There will be a significant focus on immediate investment in youth employment, education and empowerment to provide alternatives and strengthen the resilience to recruitment to armed groups and illegal activities.The project will also link all WHH and RSD developed CBRMs, past and future, along with CBRMs created by other DCPSF partners in North Darfur, with relevant government ministries, legal institutions, HAC, and security services so as to ensure that traditional conflict resolution methods will be linked with legal Sudanese structures for enhanced peace efforts.The RSD interventions will strengthen community level peacebuilding initiatives and foster greater social cohesion by bringing together communities for peaceful dialogue and through specific activities targeted towards harmonious co-existence. The approach of this project is based on RSD’s field experience and knowledge of the existing triggers of conflicts in the North Darfur. The proposed project targets the locality of Kutum rural targeting 4 villages specifically addressing all 4 outputs in DCPSF’s results framework.  |

Section C: Project details

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| Project Analysis |
| C1 | **Relevance:** |
| 1. Relevance: Context

What is the analysis of the situation or context in the communities where your proposal will function?  |
| *ANSWER HERE*:**General situation in North Darfur**The drivers of the conflict in North Darfur are complex, multi-level, politicized and encompass local, national, regional, and international dimensions simultaneously. An understanding of historical causal factors is required since each cycle of conflict has led to the current dynamics in the region. Neglect and the underdevelopment Widespread neglect of the Darfur region is widely cited as a main conflict driver. It is traced back to the British colonial policy of “benign neglect”29 that sought to prevent an educated class from rising against their rule through isolation and underdevelopment. Since independence, successive governments have paid little attention to the region’s development, fueling resentment towards the central government, and triggering the 2003 rebellion. In 2018, the economic crisis led to an inflation rate of up to 73% cash and fuel shortages and scarcity of basic goods. Today, poverty levels in Darfur are among the highest in Sudan and human development indicators are among the worst in Sub-Saharan Africa. The region’s neglect has led to shortcomings in public goods and services, and social institutions, as well as poor and inadequate infrastructure, presenting enormous challenges like continued geographic isolation, lack of access to markets, inaccessibility to education, health and water facilities. Consequently, economic activity has barely kept pace with population growth, leading to high unemployment. A strong security apparatus and actions of the security forces are often a trigger of violence. Perceived corruption and patronage continue to be conflict drivers and create a lack of trust in the state and its institutions. Politization of ethnic and tribal conflicts At the local level, inter-communal (tribal) conflicts are mainly over natural resources, including seasonal fighting between pastoralists and farmers. 34 The effect of climate change and environmental degradation, mismanagement of soils, overgrazing, aggravated competition for natural resources, often exaggerated by the scorched earth policies of militias. 35 Furthermore, literature suggests the war among the different communities within Darfur has been manipulated by the government, rather than isolated conflicts between actors in Darfur. This is significant in helping to understand the nature of the conflict and contributing to the search for peace. 36 Inter-communal conflict has also been fueled by deliberate (in)action by successive governments since the 1970s. The abolition of the Native Administration system in 1970, that resolved conflicts through traditional mechanisms of tribal arbitration, resulted in violence as a means of resolving conflicts and placed certain groups in power.. President Omar Al-Bashir’s pan-Arab Islamist agenda (1989 – 2019) further complicated inter-tribe relations through a policy of divide and conquer. In a direct move to marginalize non-Arab groups and diminish their political influence, the central government divided the region into three states and appointed administrative officials to oversee its affairs. This triggered another wave of inter-communal conflicts between the Masalait and local government authorities on the one hand and the Arabs. Dividers The main dividers highlighted in the conflict analysis are: Political: Divided factions of the old regime and alliances with these.Gender: Sudan is one of the few countries that have not signed the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women GBV against girls, women, boys and men and subsequent acts of revenge divide families and communities and leads to inter-tribal acts of revenge. Women’s roles as actors and instigators of violence are hardly documented except concerning the Hakamat. In the recent revolution women played important roles. Ethnic: The inter-tribal dimension is one of the biggest dividers: Arab versus non-Arab, returnees versus new settlers, tribal cross border alliances, IDPs and host communities and farmers and pastoralists Intergenerational: A reported increase of youth participation in criminal activities, combined with their reluctance to accept the authority of traditional decision-making structures.Natural resources: The Doha Document for Peace in Darfur implicitly accepts that there has been inadequate governance arrangements to manage competition over resources at the local level when it states that “competition over pasture and water between herders and farmers is a serious problem” and calls for new policies and a “framework for equitable access for various users of land and water resources”. Many commentators on Darfur endorse this analysis, citing failures of governance as a critical factor in local conflict. Except for the conflict over the Jebel Amir gold-mine in North Darfur, most are due to long-running competition over land and power, some dating to the colonial period. The conflicts have been triggered by issues of land ownership, political strategies, and natural resources such as water, gold, and gum Arabic. Connectors It has been widely observed that in peacetime Darfur's prevalent social solidarity has been based on collaboration over livelihoods and co-habitation whereas in times of conflict ethnicity plays a greater role in defining solidarity. For example, in peacetime, Fur agro- pastoralists progressively took on the social norms of the Arab Bagarra Beni Halba tribe as their herd size grew and Fur families modified their gender roles (both men and women milking, not just women as among the Fur), housing (tents rather than huts) and ultimately language. The mutual engagement on economic activity makes ethnic identity subordinate to the achievement of a shared livelihood objective. By contrast, in times of conflict, the recruitment of militia and the payment of blood money and restitution is organised by the tribe, so community boundaries harden according to ethnic boundaries. Women’s roles in peacebuilding According to the literature, women in North Darfur face slightly more favourable social conditions compared to other parts of the country due to the historical settings of the gender dynamics, religious beliefs, cultural practices etc. For years, women held prestigious roles in the settled tribes of North Darfur. They engaged in agricultural production, as a result of the historical practice of the respect for the matrilineal line, and the female descendants of the Sultans who are known as Mayarim, considered princesses, owning large fiefdoms throughout Darfur. However, according to some sources this had limited impact on their social or political standing today. Women are portrayed as carriers of Sudanese culture and morality, and this impacted how men and women are affected by the conflict. Among others, it has led to the widespread sexual violence and recruitment of boys. Women are identified as vulnerable during conflict but also as potentially contributing to peace. Further, women of Darfur are divided along tribal and political lines and often lack support from the leadership. For example, the CBRM, are reported to suffer from gender bias to include women at the decision-making level and when they do include women as members, often this constitutes ‘tokenism’. On the other hand, the appointment of a woman as governor in South of Darfur is a positive example. Also, women participate in other common mechanism of resolution of conflicts such as for instance in the Judiya, but it is asserted that women can be members of the Judiya – only involving female cases. Finally, a few organisations have successfully established or strengthened women’s associations, women’s centres and community-based groups, with only female members engaged business (milk processing, production of Fuel-Efficient Stoves (FES), etc.). Women are active participants in these groups and organize social events for entire communities (men participate in these events), inter-group dialogues on market days etc. This according to the literature, promotes forgiveness and reconciliation among conflicting groups as well as building confidence and trust. **Village Specific Information** RSD has worked in Kutum locality with partnership Welthungerhilfe (WHH) in the previous phases of DCPSF phase one, two and three in order to promote peaceful coexistence between farmers and pastoralists. Significant progress has been made concerning the reduction of clashes, but peacebuilding is an iterative process and requires time. Given RSD’s work and successes with the 14 villages in the three phases other neighbouring communities (Dimbiting, Guba Village, Helt Kneen and Hashaba Donky ) have requested similar interventions to promote peaceful co-existence and they have been carefully selected based on a conflict analysis conducted by UNDP DCPSF and also a RSD conducted conflict analysis and rapid needs assessment. RSD has also consulted and coordinated with money INGOs and LNGOs during the selection to avoid overlapping of services and targeting the same beneficiaries with similar activities. The inhabitants of the 4 villages are from a mix of tribal groups: principally comprising of Dimbiting Village council with a total of 5 villages comprising of Dimbiting, Karkasara, Tangarara, Eashbara and Temana ) comprasing of Tonjor, Fur Kinine, Zagawa , Falata Barti and Barty tribes.Guba village council with total 4 small villages Guba Elhela, Jumboly, Dalinga and Wahiya. comprising of Tonjor, Fur Kinine, Zagawa, Falata Barti and Barty tribes.Helt Knine village council with total 3 small villages (Knine Wasat, Kknine East and Knine South) comprising of Kinine with different clans’ tribes.Hashaba Donky village comprising of 4 small villages (Hashaba Donky, Hashaba garya, Helt Shamota, Alrihad and Dokor) comprising of Zagawa, Rishdan, Barti, Mima and Tonjor tribes.All the 4 selected villages have similar demographic compositions comprising of both pastoralists and farmers and all are located along migratory routes. The total population in the 4 villages is 30,132. The target villages have generally seen either reducing populations or only moderate growth in the last 10 years. All the 4 villages have been identified by UNDP DCPSF and RSD as conflict hot spots in 2020. Villages along the migratory corridors and villages with both pastoralists and farming communities are the most affected by potential conflict. In general, nomads have increasingly trespassed onto farmland searching for pasture for their cattle, destroying crops and triggering conflict with farmers. Farming communities have resisted such incursions, preventing the herdsmen’s cattle from entering their farmlands with ensuing violence resulting in injuries or death on both sides. Conflict over livelihoods assets between pastoralists and farmers continue to increase along migratory routes. In addition, armed banditry from armed groups and general insecurity leads to occasional displacement and further deterioration of livelihood assets.**Dimbiting** is located about 30 km Southwest of Kutum town. It is comprised of eight small villages (Dimbiting, Karkasara, Tangarara, Eashbara and Temana. Dimbiting has a total population of 12,000 people. The main inhabitants of Dimbiting are farmers and pastoralists with the main tribes being Tonjor, Fur Kinine, Zagawa, Falata Barti and Barty tribes. The key issue of concern in Dimbiting is the lack of peace building interventions, lack of social infrastructure, lack of water sources, lack of trust and confidence between communities and members, lack of agricultural means and tools and lack of energy sources. Water availability is scarce in the area and the condition of the exisitng infrastructure is very poor. Due to lack of water availability, people travel long distances to look for water for both domestic and livestock consumption. The main root cause of conflict in Dimbiting is lack of water. Other types of conflict include disputes and fighting over pasture and migratory routes. In the conflict analysis conducted by RSD, the triggers of conflict in Dimbiting include; destruction of farms, killing of persons, fighting between farmers and pastoralists over “Altaleg time”: time for releasing the farms for animal grazing in the mid of February every year .The main actors of conflict identified are the farmers, pastoralists from Arab tribes and the nomads. **Guba Village** is located about 20 km East of Kutum town and comprises of three 4 small villages who are pastoralists Guba Elhela, Jumboly, Dalinga and Wahiya.. Guba Village has a total population of 5,052 people. The main inhabitants of Guba are farmers and pastoralists with the main tribes being Tonjor, Fur Kinine, Zagawa, Falata Barti and Barty tribes. The key issue of concern in Guba is the lack of peace building interventions, lack of social infrastructure, lack of trust and confidence between communities and members, lack of agricultural inputs and tools and lack of energy sources. The main inhabitants of Guba village are the Framers. They usually find themselves in conflict with the people living in Damrat Guba and Helat Kneen villages because of crop destruction by livestock and women collecting firewood and fodder. This has been a traditional trigger of conflict in this area especially between the two communities living side by side. Other triggers of conflict in Guba include the availability of guns among the local population and high poverty levels (commonly associated with theft of livestock for commercial gains), lack of CBRMs, women need more attention and empowering in peacebuilding and IGAs. Livestock in the area also requires veterinary services.**Helt Kneen** is located about 17 km north east of Kutum town, comprising of 3 small villages (Knine Wasat, Kknine East and Knine South). Helt Kneen has a total population of 1,920 people. The main inhabitants of Helt Kneen are farmers and pastoralists with the main tribes being Kneen tribe. The area lacks peace building interventions, social infrastructure, water sources are available in the village and during the dry season will received allot of pastoralist from different area resulting to the conflict over the water point, lack of trust and confidence between communities and members, lack of agricultural inputs and tools and lack of energy sources and a lot of un employee of youth. In the conflict analysis conducted by RSD, the triggers of conflict in Helt Kneen include; destruction of farms, killing of persons, fighting between farmers and pastoralist s over “Alta leg time” .The main actors of conflict identified are the farmers, pastoralists from Arab tribes and the nomads and domestic valance ( areal stage married of girls ). **Hashaba Donky** is located about 70km East of Kutum town, comprising of 4 small villages ((Hashaba Donky, Hashaba garya, Helt Shamota, Alrihad and Dokor) with a total population of 8,760 people. The main inhabitants of Hashaba Donky are farmers and pastoralists with the main tribes being Kaitinga,Tonjer, Zagawa, Fur and Rishdan, Sahanin and Barti tribes. The key issue of concern in Hashaba Donky is the lack of peace building interventions, lack of social infrastructure, lack of water sources, lack of trust and confidence between communities and members, lack of agricultural inputs and tools and lack of energy sources. There is one damaged Health Centre which would serve the 8,760 and the most of these are returnees from Abassi and Kassb IDPs camps. if functional. people. The condition of the infrastructure is not working and the water supply to the people in the smaller villages has been disrupted. Due to lack of Health services infrastructure people travel long distances to look for Health for both domestic and livestock consumption. Lack of pasture in Hashaba is one of the root causes of conflicts in the area. Other types of conflict include disputes and fighting over pastures and migratory route. In the conflict analysis conducted by RSD, the triggers of conflict in Hashaba include destruction of farms, killing of persons, fighting between returnees and gold seeker” and Water points. The main actors of conflict identified are the farmers, pastoralists from Arab tribes and the nomads.

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| **TABLE 1: Conflict Analysis** |
| Locality | Villages | Identified Conflicts |  Summary of Analysis  |
| Root Causes | Triggers | Actors |
| Kutum Locality Dimbiting Village council | Dimbiting, Karkasara, Tangarara, Eashbara and Temana. | 1.Disputes and fighting over pastures2. Corps distractions 3.Looting of Livestock and robbery | Competition over natural resources  | 1.Destruction of farms.2.Killing of Persons.3.Fighting between farmers and pastoralist s over “Altaleg time”  | 1.Farmers2.Pastoralists from Arab tribes 3.Nomads |
| Kutum Locality Guba Villagecouncil |  Guba Elhela, Jumboly, Dalinga and Wahiya | 1.Disputes and fighting over pastures 2.Crims  | Competition over natural resources and crimes | 1.Destruction of farms.2.Killing of Persons3.Fighting between farmers and pastoralist s over “Altaleg time”  4.Cutting of trees | 1.Farmers2.Pastoralists from Arab tribes 3.Nomads4.Thieves |
| Kutum Locality Helt Kneen Village council | Knine Wasat, Kknine East and Knine South | 1.Fighting over pastures and water sources2. Block migratory route  | 1.Competition over natural resources and water | 1.Destruction of farms.2.Killing of Persons3.Fighting between farmers and pastoralist s over natural resources and water 3.Lack of social services.4.No police officers | 1.Farmers2.Pastoralists from Arab tribes 3.Nomads |
| Kutum locality Hashaba Donky Village council | Hashaba Donky, Hashaba garya, Helt Shamota, Alrihad and Dokor | 1.Disputes and fighting over pastures and migratory route 2.Looting of livestock and robbery3. Landowner 4. Domestic Valance  | Competition over natural resources and crimes | 1.Destruction of farms.2.Killing and injury of persons3.Fighting between farmers and pastoralist s over “Altaleg time” 4.Cutting of trees | 1.Farmers2.Pastoralists from Arab tribes 3.Nomads4.Thieves5. Melissia’s  |

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| 1. Relevance: Conflict Resolution Mechanisms and Access to Rule of Law
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| ANSWER HERE:According to a survey of conflict resolution mechanisms in targeted villages, rural communities in North Darfur have not had access to legal Sudanese institutions due to the breakdown of law and order during the many years of conflict and violence. The traditional conflict resolution mechanisms and traditional courts within the villages are operated and presided by traditional leaders such as the Malik, Umdas and Sheikhs who come directly under the Kings. Aja weed, a committee constituting of lmams and wise men acts as investigator, advocate, and arbitrator. For traditional conflict resolution mechanisms community members such as the Demilig and the Dowanay are authorized by the tribe to collect Diyat (money paid to compensate victims of tribal clashes) and Ageed who mobilize communities against disasters and dangers. Ajaweed and Ageed structures present the most ‘democratic’ and parity structures across tribes in the areas.Traditional justice solves disputes not by punishment but by a common acceptable outcome through mediation. People have more access to and trust in these customary systems of law rather than in the official governmental juridical systems. However, with the security situation improving, and with government efforts to establish security and services in more rural areas, this provides an opportunity to support both the rural communities and government efforts. Such an approach will also ensure that the CBRMs and with them the rural communities have full knowledge and access to government services and legal institutions. The project will link the rural communities to relevant government ministries, where further services can be accessed, and support sought. The CBRMs established by RSD in previous DCPSF projects were set up in line with these established structures whereby decisions are arrived at in a transparent and inclusive way. In order to build upon the three previous DCPSF projects and to further strengthen rural communities and established CBRMs, RSD will develop a Peacebuilding Network in El Fasher which will include all CBRMs created by RSD and other DCPSF partners in North Darfur, universities, civil society organizations and LNGOs dedicated to peace and conflict resolution, INGOs, UN agencies, government departments and ministries, HAC and security services. The Peacebuilding Network will allow for all parties to discuss ways forward to ensure peace and resolve conflict through both traditional methods and legal Sudanese structures.The CBRMs are well accepted by the communities and successfully resolve issues related to land ownership, grazing rights and domestic disputes. The CBRMs still require mentorship and guidance to not only resolve disputes but to create networks with higher judicial bodies and to work across communities in order to resolve regional conflicts with other communities in North Darfur. Please also see table 2 for a survey of conflict resolution mechanisms in the targeted villages.

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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**  | **Identified Gaps in** **local** **conflict resolution** |
| Kutum Locality Dimbiting Village council | Dimbiting, Karkasara, Tangarara, Eashbara and Temana. | Native administration only  | 1.Communities do not have access to courts.Most of the people prefer native administration to resolve their conflicts  | 1.Lack of capacity of native administration and community leaders.2.Lack of trust and confidence between the community members3.No local conflict resolution mechanisms**4.** Women not contributing to conflicts resolution.5. Lack of IGAS for Men |
| Kutum Locality Guba Villagecouncil |  GubaElhela, Jumboly, Dalinga and Wahiya | Native administration Only  | 1.Communities do not have access to courts Most people prefer native administration to resolve them conflicts  | 1.Lack of capacity of native administration and community leaders.2.Lack of trust and confidence between the community members.3.No local conflict resolution mechanisms.4. Women not contributing to conflicts resolution.6. Lack of IGAS for Men |
| Kutum Locality Helt Kneen Village council | Knine Wasat, Kknine East and Knine South | Community leaders, native administration  | Communities do not have access to Police and court.  | 1.Lack of capacity of native administration and community leaders.2.No local conflict resolution mechanisms.3.Women not contributing in conflicts resolution.4. Lack of IGAS for Men |
| Kutum locality Hashaba Donky Village council | Hashaba Donky, Hashaba garya, Helt Shamota, Alrihad and Dokor | Community leaders, native Administration and Ajaweed  | Communities do not have access to Police and court  | 1.Lack of capacity of native administration and community leaders.2.Lack of trust and confidence between the community members3.No local conflict resolution mechanisms4. No Police office5. Women not contributing to conflicts resolution.6. Lack of IGAS for Men |

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| Gender & Inclusion How does your project address issues of participation of and engagement with women and youth and demonstrate gender equality in its activities, with clear methodology of how women and youth will be engaged in all aspects of the project and especially in peacebuilding and conflict resolution mechanisms as much as possible. Projects must disaggregate the beneficiaries to indicate male and female including vulnerable groups, youth, minorities, and people with disability, |
| *ANSWER HERE:* According to the current HRP ‘deep-rooted gender inequality, anchored in cultural norms, persists through-out parts of Sudan’, high levels of Gender based Violence including Female Genital Mutilation persist throughout North Darfur despite the recent legislation making it illegal. At the same time the protection mechanisms including specialist facilities for survivors of Gender Based Violence is virtually non-existing. Throughout the intervention area ‘traditional’ gender roles persist, men are perceived as being responsible for providing the daily bread and income for the family, while women are relegated to ‘family duties. Women who are not able to comply with this role model is facing discrimination at the labor market, which also leads to female headed households being more food insecure than male headed families according to the Humanitarian Needs Overview. The same states, that ‘addressing the drivers of GBV, such as social norms, conflict, disregard for human rights and inequality will likely influence the continuation of GBV issues. The general approach is to empower women by economic activities and integration in decision making bodies while at the same time working on a low threshold-approach with men to foster acceptance. As such processes may cause friction within and between households, the CBRM will be utilized for conflict resolution while at the same time expanding the margin of decision making for women. The strategy of RSD in addressing gender is of inclusion of women and youth as well as men in all activities. The gender component in the project will promote the equal and equitable benefits for women and men not just by promoting gender rights for women but ensure the involvement of all parts of the society. During every training, workshop, meeting the gender assistant will address the practical needs and strategic interests of women and men to all involved participants. At least 10% of all training time should be addressed to gender specific topics.A continued effort to address gender is essential to contribute to a sustainable change of the gender situation within the villages. RSD will continue to address the specific needs and interests of female CBRM members and provide appropriate training and experience exchange. RSD will ensure the participation of female representatives in all CBRMs and will strive for 4 out of the 12 CBRM members’ being women (35%, if possible). RSD shall also ensure that the youth groups are represented in the new CBRMs that will be established. At least twenty percent (35%) will be youth to voice up the demands of the young generation in the CBRMs. Furthermore, representatives of both farmers and livestock owners will form part of the CBRMs. Workshops will be organized with the CBRMs to discuss the specific needs and rights of women, youth and minority groups. This will be one of the core activities during the implementation of this proposed project.In targeting of participants in the related livelihood activities, care shall be taken to ensure that at least 35% of the targeted members are female to promote the participation of women in this already gender imbalanced communities. The roles of women shall be highly encouraged during the implementation of all activities. The partners will be strengthened in their gender sensitive approach and thus, enabling them to mainstream gender in the activities.In addition, RSD will implement women-centred activities in the 4 new villages. In all these villages, a women Organisations will be established with 20 participants each. The women group participants will be trained a) on HH-level income generating activities, such as food processing and home gardening, and sensitized concerning the specific nutritional needs of children and infants; and they will be trained on b) domestic violence and the role of women in the communities (and on the negotiating table). The women groups will be liked with the CBRMs to emphasize the possibility to raise domestic violence issues with the CBRMS. RSD shall ensure that both the Arabs and non-Arabs are targeted for this intervention. The strengthening of networks especially among local partners promotes inclusion by creating public awareness and advocacy on rights-based issues and justice systems. The peacebuilding network will create a platform where members bring out concerns that affect the execution of justice in their communities and openly discuss solutions to the problems.  |
| C2 | **Results:** |
| 1. Results: Intervention, project strategy and methodology

How will your project address the peacebuilding gaps and triggers of conflict identified in Section C1 and lead to change?Below are few tips, however, for more details please refer to the annex xx DCPSF CfP ToR |
| *ANSWER HERE:* The project follows relevant government strategies, those of the Ministry of Production and Economic Resources, State WaterCorporation, Ministry of Health, EL Fasher University, and the Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC). At regional level, the project contributes to all three pillars of the Darfur Development Strategy (1 Governance, Justice and Reconciliation, 2 Reconstruction and 3 Economic Promotion).the project links up with two of the three strategic objectives of the current Humanitarian Response Plan by building structures to sustain resilient systems of food security and WASH as well as working on cultural change to realize Protection and allow for peaceful resolution of intra and inter-communal conflicts. The project also contributes to ensuring availability of and stabilizing access to food for the most food-insecure populations and ensuring continuity of the food supply chain as requested by the Revised Humanitarian Response Plan - Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19).**Output 1: Community-based conflict resolution and reconciliation mechanisms (CBRMs) are in use and working effectively to resolve conflict.**Seven (4) new CBRMs will be established in the4 village councils that have requested RSD support. Establishing and making sure CBRMs supported and active during the project period will enhance problem solving between groups and accessibility to CBRMs to for conflict resolution. The CBRM composition will ensure active participation of vulnerable groups i.e women and youth but also ensure inclusiveness by having men as members of the CBRMs. The members of the committees, including women and youth (35% if possible), will be selected and subsequently trained on peacebuilding, negotiation, conflict management and administrative laws. Trainings will be facilitated by the peacebuilding centre of El Fasher University, which has the experience to support CBRMs. Connections will also be made with the local authorities to ensure coordination and linkages with the CBRMs and the local established leadership structure of Sheiks and Umdas in the villages. Inorder to enhance availability of information on early warning for conflicts, the project will equip the CBRMs with skills on how to detect small conflicts, so they are able to notify administrative units for conflict escalation. The trainings will form part of the standard training. **Activities:****1.1: Community Mobilization and Sensitization.**In order to realize the goal of project, RSD plan to conduct 4 sessions Community Mobilization and Sensitization in all target communities to introducing the project to the local leaders and beneficiaries. **1.2: CBRMs formation.**As RSD have experience in the formation of Community Based Reconciliation Mechanisms (CBRMs) in Darfur, this activity will be jointly implemented. Therefore, members of 4 villages which have been identified as more conflict prone due to disputes of grazing and farmland will be mobilized and CBRMs formed. The purpose of the CBRM is to bring community leaderstogether and help them to settle conflicts in a peaceful manner using customary mediation methods to solve issues around land ownership, grazing rights and domestic conflict including SGBV. Selection of the CBRM members will be conducted by the community members from the 4 new target villages. Local communities will participate in the selection process through elections.  This process will be guided by a set of criteria that has been designed by RSD: Participation must be voluntary and based on willingness of the proposed individual. The CBRM members must be people from within the targeted villages. Mobilisation sessions in the 4 targeted villages will be conducted to explain to the communities about the new project, objectives, and implementation strategies. This will be carried out by RSD in the field. Dates for community mobilization will be communicated way in advance to the targeted communities before the actual activity occurs. CBRMs have a high rate of success, but those cases which cannot be resolved will be referred to the formal court system. Membership will include 12 members per CBRM comprising of community leaders, women, youth, farmer and pastoralist. **1.3:** **Skills training for CBRM in Peacebuilding for 48 CBRMs members.** The selected CBRM members will receive trainings on mediation and reconciliation resource-based conflicts. This will be carried out in conjunction with the Peacebuilding Centre in El Fasher University. The New CBRM members will be equipped with materials for the work in their respective villages. RSD will organise for monthly field monitoring visits to follow up on functionality of CBRMs, number of cases submitted by both men and women that have been successfully resolved, number of community members accessing CBRMs and most frequent cases within the targeted community and record new and complete cases. Information/sensitization sessions will be held once a month per village per CBRM established. Communities will be introduced to CBRMs and also provide a platform for CBRMs to update communities on issues arising out of conflict resolution. The CBRMs will make use of this opportunity to provide feedback to the community on the successes and challenges experienced during their work. Also, the CBRMs will get feedback from the communities regarding satisfaction of the conflict resolution processes. **1.4: peace building forums**4days of gathering of 2 communities to exchanges their cultural and practicing local traditional sports (ricing of Horses and Camels) **1.5: Support Youth Sport Clubs with TV screen**4 youth social interaction clubs in 4 targeted communities received full set of TV screen show with setup of management committees. **1.6: Support youth sport teams with football equipment’s and tools**4 youth football sport teams clubs formatted and received full set of football equipment’s and tools. The football tournaments and youth clubs for recreation and restoring the truth among the youth and all the communities. **1.7: COVID-19 prevention measures** In every activities RSD will do the COVID-19 preventions awareness measures in all the 4 target villages. **Output 2: Peace dividends for community interdependence and coexistence are delivered.**This output will mainly address the causes and triggers of conflict that have been identified during the conflict analysis with a specific focus on mechanisms meant for managing and prevention of conflict over natural resources.  It is planned that before project inception a labour market assessment and a value chain analysis will be conducted before promoting the IGA activities to enhance sustainability in the type of IGAs that will be supported. The project will specifically have a focus on youth employment initiatives at local level, value chain development and access to formal/informal education through skills development. In the 4 new villages, RSD will support the rehabilitation and solarisation of one (1) Health Clinic Centre in Hashaba Donky village The project will also have a specific focus on establishing mechanisms for common use of the infrastructure/resources through establishment of inclusive management committees that represents farmers and pastoralists and construction of one (1) Tree Nursery for tree seedlings production mainly targeting women and youth for the purposed of income generation and forest restoration. RSD will rehabilitate one (1) vegetable market for women in one of target villages of the project for income generation, RSD will rehabilitate one (1) Butchery market for youth in one of target villages of the project for income generation and improve the quality of meat,RSD will rehabilitate one (1) Hand Pumps in 1 of the target villages of the project for improve the quantity and quality of the water in these villages. Train 40 youth in vocational training and IGAS form the 4 target villages, **Activities.****2.1: Rehabilitation of one (1) Health Clinic center and solar installation.**  RSD will identify Health Clinic center for rehabilitation depending on need and technical viability. Identified Health clinic will be equipped with for example an elevated water tank, solar system for pumping water, Procurement of the rehabilitation/construction service will be performed in compliance with RSD rules of awarding contracts. Where applicable, the target group will contribute with local materials such as sand and gravel.**2.2: Rehabilitate One (1) Vegetable Market.** RSD will rehabilitate one (1) vegetable market for women in one of target villages of the project for income generation, with shelters and equipment form 20 women in Guba market.**2.3: Rehabilitate One (1) Butchery Market.**This activity targets the 20 Butchers in Guba market for youth in one of target villages of the project for income generation and improve the quality of meat.**2.4: Rehabilitate One (1) Hand Pump** RSD will rehabilitate 1 hand pumps in 1 target villages with pumping and water tanks, fencing and fully function and training of the water management committee one these rehabilitated hand pump will be operated by CBRMs as IGAs support in mobilizations of the CBRMs in area as piloting. **2.5: Train Youth (Male and Female) on Vocational trades with support of Kik start kits.**Train 40 youth (Male and Female) in vocational training and IGAS form the 4 target villages 10 youth form each, with support of start kick kites to start their trade business. **2.6:** **Training of 10 members of the water management committees (WMCs) in the operation and maintenance of water infrastructure**The project will train 1 WMC, each WMC will comprise of 10 members, including women, youth and people with disabilities and other vulnerable groups). RSD in collaboration with the State Water Corporation will use existing Operation and Maintenance (O&M) manuals developed by the SWC for the training of water management committees. RSD will review the manual to ensure it defines management, operation and maintenance needs and responsibilities, explore long-term financing (possibility of introducing water fees), identify future training needs (refresher trainings, but also management and organizational development), ensure regular meetings and define monitoring needs as well as ensure water quality testing. In collaboration with the State Water Corporation, SD will use the O&M manual to train the Water Management Committees (WMC) on the operation and maintenance of the water yards, organizational aspects, while clearly defining their roles and responsibilities. The water committees will be supported to develop Water Management Plans, which are a collection of SOPs for the functioning and proper maintenance of the water infrastructure. The Water Management Committees will have well defined roles, meet regularly, have a caretaker/ maintenance person, and have an active fee collection system (where needed). On average a committee will comprise of 10 members from the villages, out of which at least 3 are women. Committee members will be elected by water users and will have a leadership structure that is renewable within a period of 1 year. **2.7 COVID-19 prevention measures**In every activities RSD will do the COVID-19 preventions awareness measures in all the 4 target villages. **Output 3: Women´s organizations, including those representing pastoralist women, empowered to meaningfully participate in local and state-level peacebuilding platforms.**In line with a comprehensive approach to leaving no women behind (young ladies and nomads), the project will work with women’s organisations through capacity building at both institutional and programmatic levels. RSD will establish/strengthen women groups in the 4 target villages and train all participants on fundraising, leadership, financial management, small grants mechanism. The trainings will be linked to IGAs income generating activities identified in the market analysis. The project will also focus on strengthening the role of young women and girls in the peacebuilding process through providing extra training in for example public speaking, presentation skills, networking skills, how to tackle self-esteem/identity issues. The project will also focus on mentorship and coaching of the young women and girls through creating links with strong leads in the society. Early marriages and SGBV have been identified as crucial problems in the target area, the project will endeavour to raise awareness concerning GBV, child rights, protection and the role of women in the community, their degree of influence at HH or community level “negotiating table”. The women organizations will be linked to the CBRMS, to emphasize the possibility to raise domestic violence with the CBRMs. Specific **Activities;****3.1 establishment of 4 women organisations in the target villages.** Each women organisation will comprise of 10 members each with and elected executive management committee comprising of 8 members each. 3.2 train 40 women in on fundraising, leadership, financial management, small grants mechanism. The trainings will be linked to IGAs. **3.3 Conduct market analyses in four target villages.****3.4 small grand fund** for 4 small projects in IGAs after-market analyses with value of 5,000 USD for each project. * 1. **3.5 COVI9-19 preventive measures.**

In every activities RSD will do the COVID-19 preventions awareness measures in all the 4 target villages. **Output 4: Improved networking, coordination and learning between local and state-level peacebuilding institutions**.  RSD will develop a Peacebuilding Network in El Fasher, which will incorporate all CBRMs established in North Darfur, and link them with other relevant partners such as Universities, Civil Society Organizations, LNGOs, INGOs, UN Agencies, Government Ministries and departments, HAC and security services. This will allow for greater interaction, dialogue and peacebuilding efforts not only at the village level, but on a larger State level, and with a wide range of diverse partners and institutions. Women members of the CBRMs will receive special training to be able to voice their specific concerns in the network. **4.1 Exchange visits between CBRMs and other stakeholders for mutual learning and networking.** Two (2) exchange visits will be conducted (one per year) between the CRBM to share lessons learnt and best practices. Networking visits to concerned bodies of interest, e.g. for legal advice, human rights or Gender issues and lobbying visits to concerned government bodies. Two (2) networking visits will be organised once per year in the 4 villages, bringing the total to 2 networking visits for the entire project.period**4.2 The CBRM network shall coordinate with the government authorities in El Fasher in the rule of law and courts.** The network shall promote meetings on regular basis (at least quarterly). This shall be arranged and coordinated by RSD office in El Fasher at the beginning but later the organization shall be transferred to the members of the network to foster ownership and sustainability. The Network will be supported to register as a peacebuilding body with the government to ensure its sustainability. The Network will also be supported to carry out its independent tasks including assessments, trainings workshops etc. The Network shall elect its leaders who will provide overall management and supervision of its activities. The leadership shall be subjected to periodic changes (after every 4 months) to ensure rotation and equal participation. Exchange visits will be organised to create linkages between the newly created CBRM network and other actors for example Peace Building Fund actors within North Darfur. * 1. **COVI9-19 preventive measures.**

In every activities RSD will do the COVID-19 preventions awareness measures in all the 4 target villages. **Do no harm**Adhering to Do-No-Harm principles will ensure activities are non-discriminatory and bring together pastoral and farmer communities to build co-existence and reconciliation. RSD will work closely with technical experts from line ministries in El Fasher to ensure that all activities meet the required Government standards. At project end an evaluation will determine the effectiveness and lessons learnt from the intervention to improve future interventions and will involve targeted communities, Government line ministries and DCPSF.Please refer to the table in Table 3 for “planned interventions

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | **TABLE 3: Planned interventions** |
| **VILLAGES** | **PEACEBUILDING GAPS** | **PLANNED INTERVENTIONS** |  | **Female** | **Male** |
| **Total Target**  | **Adult** | **Youth** | **Adult** | **Youth** |
| 1. **Dimbiting** **Village council**

Comprising of the following smaller villages Dimbiting, Karkasara, Tangarara, Eashbara and Temana. | 1.Lack of capacity of native administration and community leaders.2.Lack of trust and confidence between the community members3.No local conflict resolution mechanisms**4.** Women not contributing to conflicts resolution.5. Lack of IGAS for Men | 1.Establish of peace development committee.2.Rehabiltate one Hand Pump.3.Vocation skills training for youth, Sports Tools 4.Establishment of women Organization 5. Training and empowering wone  | 12,000 | 2880 | 4320 | 1680 | 3120 |
| 2. **Guba Village****council**Comprising of the following smaller villages.Guba Elhela, Jumboly, Dalinga and Wahiya  | 1.Absences of effective governance. 2.Lack of trust and confidence between communities’ members.3.No peace building Interventions.4.Lack of social Infrastructures.5.Lack of water Sources.6.Lack of agri. Means and tools.7.Lack of energy Sources. | 1.Establish of peace development committee.2.Construction one Vegetable and Boucher Market.3.Vocation skills training for youth, Sports Tools 4.Establishment of women Organization 5. Training and empowering wone  | 5,052 | 1213 | 1818 | 809 | 1212 |
| 3. **Helt Kneen Village** **council** Council comprising of small villages of Knine Wasat, Kknine East and Knine South | 1.Absences of effective governance. 2.Lack of trust and confidence between communities’ members.3.No peace building Interventions.4.Lack of social Infrastructures.5.Lack of water Sources. 6.Lack of agri. Means and tools.7.Lack of energy sources | 1.Establish of peace development committee.2.Rehabilitation of one Handpump3.Vocation skills training for youth, Sports Tools 4.Establishment of women Organization 5. Training and empowering wone  | 1,920 | 423 | 633 | 346 | 518 |
| 4. Kutum locality **Hashaba Donky** Village council Comprising of the following smaller villages.Hashaba Donky, Hashaba garya, Helt Shamota, Alrihad and Dokor | 1.No peace building Interventions. 2.Lack of social Infrastructure. 3. Lack of trust and confidence between communities’ members.4.Lack of agri. Means and tools.4. Lack of energy Sources. | 1.Establish of peace development committee.2.Rehabilitation of one Health Clinic Centre 3.Vocation skills training for youth, Sports Tools 4.Establishment of women Organization 5. Training and empowering wone6. Construction of one Tree Nursery  | 8,760 | 2103 | 3153 | 1402 | 2102 |
| **Total** |  |  | 27,732 | 6619 | 9924 | 4237 | 6952 |

 |
| 1. Results: Innovation
 |
| *ANSWER HERE:* In what ways is your project innovative? RSD has previously implemented three DCPSF phases supporting rural communities and strengthening the traditional CBRMs to resolve conflict through traditional means. However, the missing element has been identified as using theatre and music to pass peace messages to the communities, innovative ways of growing vegetables for home use, value chain development, solarisation of water yards instead of using fuel run motorised pumps, The new project will work with community level theatre groups to develop role plays and skits containing peace messages. The performing arts groups will be given a platform for example during the peace forums to pass reconciliatory messages to the participants. The rehabilitated /constructed Hand Pump will be equipped with solar systems to save on operation and maintenance costs which would be higher with an installed motorised diesel run pump. Youth will be trained on repair and operation of the solar systems as part of the skills development component. Value chain development will enhance skills related to vegetable/fruit production and value addition through drying and packaging of the fruits and vegetables. Kutum is considered a high potential area for fruit and vegetable production. The youth and gender component of the project will be more prominent than before with a wide range of activities targeting skills development and creating job opportunities for the youth. |
| 1. Results: Monitoring and Evaluation
 |
| *ANSWER HERE:*How will you measure change in your project? What are your plans to monitor and evaluate your project? RSD will carry out the project with its own staff, which will operate from the field offices in El Fasher and Kutum. The overall project management will be based in the office in El Fasher. The field staff directly report to the Programme Coordinator who is supported by finance, logistics and M&E staff and supervised by the Head of Organizing based in the same office. Project management meetings are convened regularly and exceptionally as required. Accounting and logistics on a smaller scale are handled directly by the field offices, while overall financial management is handled in Al Fasher. Staff from the EL Fasher office visit the project locations regularly to monitor the project progress and, if necessary, to provide support as needed. The EL Fasher office will represent the project in coordination forums at EL Fasher level, such as the UN clusters, as well as at donor and partner meetings, where it will report on the project. The project follows the Monitoring & Evaluation Framework and standards of RSD. Project staff in Kutum and EL Fasher, under the leadership of the M&E Officer, will ensure that the impact of the project is measured against DCSPF results framework, in accordance with the project indicators. Together with the studies on value chains, detailed market assessment, a baseline study will be conducted in order to assess the initial situation of the households supported. Once a year, RSD will also conduct perception surveys to assess the perception of communities on the efforts of the project in strengthening peace and reconciliation. With the support of the EL Fasher office, a project kick-off workshop and annual review workshops will be held. Regular monitoring field visits will be conducted by RSD project staff and the M&E to track progress against indicators, additionally Focus Group Discussions and Key In-formant Interviews will be frequently held in order to monitor the general context (in terms of do-no-harm and unintended side effects) of project implementation. Government agencies are involved in monitoring. In order to track the progress of the results, data is collected manually using enumerators and broken down by age, gender, disability and legal status and stored in a database for the preparation of internal quarterly progress reports. The project will conduct a baseline survey at the beginning to gather specific data and information on the status of indicators. Both qualitative and quantitative methods will be used towards participatory data collection. Some of the tools for data collection will include household surveys, focus group discussions, key informant interviews and observations as well as reference to literature review and secondary data. Data will be analyzed according to gender and age-disaggregation. And end line survey will allow to track project’s achievements against targets once activities have ceased. External evaluations are carried out at the end of the project to assess overall performance. The final survey as well as the evaluations are carried out by independent external consultants. Currently a Complaints Response Mechanism covering the whole North Darfur Program of RSD is being established. The mechanism will be extended to cover the mentioned project, it will allow beneficiaries and other to voice their complaints via telephone, complaints boxes. Complaints will be recorded, and the complainants will be informed on the proceeds of their concerns. Patterns of the feedback received will be analyzed to identify need for structural action. Monitoring will be conducted by RSD M&E Officer and staff who understand the local context, who will prepare regular project and monitoring reports.  |
| 1. Results: Sustainability
 |
| *A*NSWER HERE:1.The proposed RSD intervention will create CBOs from the CBRMs and ensuing from this, a Peacebuilding Network at El Fasher level and will support it to carry out its own activities and manage its own leadership structure with strong links to existing government structures and ministries, to ensure its continuation beyond the lifetime of the funding. There will be substantial investments in establishing the network so that it operates even after the project ends. RSD will empower the CBRMs to carry out mediation and conflict resolutions independently.2.Linkages between CBRMs and GoS structures will ensure sustainability and continuity.Through a participatory approach at all stages of the project, ownership by all stakeholders and collaboration between various groups will be ensured.  |
| C3 | **Organizational Positioning:** |
|  | 1. What experience does your organization have in implementing peacebuilding projects or initiatives in Darfur?
 |
|  | *ANSWER HERE:* **Previous experience** **Al Rayan for Social Development (RSD).** It was established in 2007 and registered as national non-governmental organization (NGO) at the Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) in North Dar fur State. RSD works for communities affected by conflict, drought and natural disasters including Internally Displaced Peoples (IDPs), and host communities. Working in co-operation with authorities and governmental technical departments, RSD focuses on food security and livelihoods, environmental protection, water, health and sanitation, nutrition and health, providing sustainable high-quality programs, using resilience and capacity building approaches to promote the peaceful coexistence of communities. RSD’s coordination office is in El Fasher North Darfur, with a satellite office in Kutum. RSD has 18 full time staff, based in North Darfur. RSD will be instrumental in Community Sensitization, Selection of CBRMs, Cross-tribal peacebuilding workshop, CBRM meetings in villages, Establishment of FFS & PFS, Mapping of existing, Strengthening women & girls in peace building process Women organization, Exchange Visits among the CBRM and Link Local CBRM Networks to State & Regional Level activities. RSD is one of the most active NGOs operational in North Darfur, providing relief interventions, livelihood assistance, social services, resettlement and stability programs to reduce the suffering of conflict and drought affected communities. RSD features a track record of working with strengthened women organizations. RSD has extensive experience in the intervention area and is already rooted in the communities which is a perquisite for successful engagement. With UNDP/DDR for formulation of the women organization in EL Fasher and Kutum rural and registered at state level and supported these women organization with livelihoods and IGAs small projects. RSD implemented village saving fund for women groups in Kutum and Al Waha locality funded by PI. RSD has a technical staff for Gender and women empowermentAfter implementing three successful DCPSF projects, RSD has incorporated best cases as well as lessons learnt into this proposed intervention. **Partnership and stakeholders**The project will be implemented in close cooperation with UN organizations (WFP, OCHA, UNDP DCPSF secretariat) and international NGOs (Plan International) as well as civil society organizations. RSD will strengthen the resilience of local community structures and partner organizations through organizational development, training and the participatory implementation of project activities. In addition, local groups will be networked with institutions at regional or state level (e.g. CBRMs will be combined into peace networks and linked with official authorities). The project involves the active participation of all relevant authorities and government agencies in the state of North Darfur, including local authorities. Government agencies are involved in the planning, implementation and monitoring of the project to promote the sustainable integration of activities into the government plan: **Ministry of Production and Economic Resources (MoPER):** Active technical assistance during the project cycle (e.g. preparation of training curricula, implementation of training courses), selection of Tree Nursery site and implementation of follow-up and monitoring. **State Water Corporation (SWC):** Technical advice on the construction of the water infrastructure, monitoring of activities, training of water management committees and water testing. **Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC)** at federal and state level: Approval of the project, monitoring of project activities. **Al Fasher University** was established in 1991 and covers academic education in all major fields. The Center Peace & Development and Human Rights Studies was established in 2002 by a decision of the Sudanese Ministry of Higher Education to support and develop studies and solutions for prevention and conflict resolution in the Darfur region. The goals of the Center are (1) Research and study in the areas of peace and conflict resolution (2) Capacity building in the field of peace, conflict resolution and develop-ment and (3) Capacity building in the field of human rights studies and development.The center consists of:* Peace Studies Unit
* Sustainable Development Studies Unit
* Human rights and the rule of law unit
* Research, Information and Publishing Unit
* The library consisting of a paper library and the electronic library
* Programs of the Center Peace & Development and Human Rights Studies

Main areas of research are •Search for the causes of conflict in the Darfur region 2016 in cooperation with the Darfur Regional Authority•Displacement in the Darfur region 2015 in cooperation with the Sudanese Council for Childhood and Motherhood•The proliferation of small arms and light weapons in the Darfur region•Causes of social peace and coexistence in the local community at Um Kadada locality •Good governance in peace building and social peaceThe center also publishes a newspaper specializing in peace and social peace, issued periodically every three months.**Staffing Structure.**For the above-mentioned tasks, RSD will directly employ a project team as per organizational salary schemes. Since local staff capacities for leading positions continue to be low relevant. to the position are working for the project and are based in North Darfur:National staff:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Title** | **Months** | **Responsibilities** |
| Head of Organizing | 24 | Supports the Programme Coordinator with project coordination, staff recruitment, liaison with key government officers especially with Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC), is the safety and security focal point, assists in partner. |
| Programme Coordinator100% | 24 | Supports with project coordination, staff recruitment, liaison with key government officers especially with Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) is the safety and security focal point. contracting, representation at coordination meetings at State level, backstopping during the entire project implementation period. implementation period ((planning, implementation, quality standards; line management of respective staff, narrative and financial reporting, budget management. |
| Agric assistant 100% | 6 | Follow up on agriculture related activities in the target villages and continuous. liaison with local communities and authorities.  |
| 2Peace Worker 100% | 24 | Establishment of CBRM and follow up on activities and direct. involvement in case of conflicts in the communities.  |
| Administrator 100% | 24 | Assist in project HR, Procurement, contracting and Logistics insuring the project documentary and office admin  |
| Civil Engineering Assistant 100% | 6 | Follow up on construction and rehabilitation activities and direct involvement. and liaison with SWC and local communities. Will also be involved in organising. for assessment of potential infrastructure.  |
| Gender Officer 100% | 24 | Follow up on output 3 activities and liaison with respective stakeholders and government authorities.  |
| Finance Officer 50% | 24 | Ensure proper accounting of project finances |
| M&E Officer 50% | 24 | Ensure baseline survey is conducted, collect monitoring data on a regular basis. to update monitoring plans, support with project end line surveys and conduct regular field monitoring visits |
| Logistics Assistant 50% | 24 | Ensure quality of activities under result 2 preparation of tender documents and actual project implementation, Proper application of SPR and UNDP standards during tendering processes, provision of stationary and other items for running. the office, |

 |
|  | 1. Technical capacity of your organization related to peacebuilding.
 |
|  | *ANSWER HERE:*  RSD programming focuses on humanitarian assistance, conflict sensitive and community centered rehabilitation, recovery and development aid in rural areas in Darfur. The programmatic approach in North Darfur is needs based, environmentally and conflict sensitive in strict alignment with humanitarian principles which has strengthened its role in providing aid in North Darfur since 2003. RSD is accepted by the communities and all parties to the conflict in North Darfur and is highly successful in negotiating humanitarian access to areas of conflict where other organizations do not venture. RSD has previously implemented three phases of peacebuilding initiatives funded by DCPSF in Kutum and El Fasher rural with partnership with Welthungerhilfe and has demonstrated its expertise in peacebuilding and effecting negotiations between farmers and pastoralists. The Organizational capacity in North Darfur includes approximately 18 skilled local staff and 76 voluntaries in the area of operation who understand the local context and challenges including the conflict dynamics of the region and have applied the same approaches in programming for many years in the region. Regular staff training in do-no harm approaches and conflict sensitivity ensures up to date knowledge and application of Peaceful Change Initiatives (PCI). The peacebuilding capacity building components especially the CBRMs will be conducted in collaboration with facilitators from the El Fasher University peace building department. RSD will also seek expertise for the value chain analysis and market assessment. The Ministry of Production and Economic Resources will provide technical support in training farmers and pastoralists on the PFS and FFS approach as well as training community animal health workers (CAHWs). Livestock vaccinations will be conducted by Ministry of Production and Economic resources. Com |
| C4 | **Value for Money**  |
| 1. Describe how Value for Money has been considered in developing the project.
 |
| *ANSWER HERE:* The project has potentially a high social return on investment through its impact on conflict and resource management in the area as well through increased effectiveness due to its integration into already existing humanitarian and recovery programming of RSD in North Darfur. Experiences and lessons learnt from previous water harvesting and natural resource management activities enable efficient implementation of the proposed measures. The community centred approach including community contribution ensures a high use of the outputs as well as ownership and sustainability. Project implementation and related managerial costs are limited due to acceptance of RSD in the region. Strengthening the capacity of the network presents a complementary programmatic asset to the peacebuilding forum.Peacebuilding activities will promote higher levels of security for families, livelihoods, and assets a more positive outlook on the community’s future. Working through a local partner enables to select the correct target group. |

TABLE 4: DCPSF RISK LOG

NAME OF ORGANIZATION: Al Rayan for Social Development (RSD)

| **#** | **Description** | **Type of Risks and Brief** | **Likelihood of Risk** | **Impact on Project** | **Countermeasures / Contingencies** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | Appearance of Natural Hazards (Droughts or Floods) | Environmental | The variability of the weather will most likely remain as it is at present. Prolonged drought with scanty rainfall seasons which are hard to anticipate.  | In case of a natural hazard, the resilience of the targeted communities will be severely compromised by the unforeseen shocks. | Implement disaster response activities with other financial means available to RSD. Report to DCPSF secretariat on the impact and measure taken. |
| 2 | Theft of cash or misappropriation of funds | Financial | This is very unlikely to happen. RSD has standard internal compliance mechanisms that checks on any attempts to misappropriate or steal funds. There are measures in place for financial security. | In case of theft or misappropriation of funds, there will be no funds to finance the stipulated project activities. | Standard procurement and financial compliance mechanisms to ensure financial security within RSD. |
| 3 | Deterioration of security situation. A bigger conflict between the government and rebel groups breaks out | Operational | The security situation in the implementation areas will remain calm but unpredictable. There are very low chances of full-blown conflict to occur in the implementation areas | In the worst-case scenario, there will be no accessibility to the project areas hence suspension of the project. | -Close monitoring of the situation by Head of Organization, Programme Coordinator and Peace Workers.- RSD takes part in the monthly security meetings in North Darfur and benefits from ad hoc communication with UNDSS. -In the event of security risks to project staff, any project activities will be suspended. In the event of acute danger, seconded staff will be evacuated, and local staff will be brought to safety |
| 4 | Delays in implementation and restricted access to target areas due to Covid-19 restrictions / potential flare up of pandemic in Sudan | Operational | The COVID-19 virus spread is to affect the target locality  | Disruption, delays in project implementation | - RSD has a contingency plan in place and project and partner staff have prior detailed medical briefing on essential - RSD will continue supplying staff and community volunteers with relevant personal protection equipment (PPEs) and ar-range continuous training on infection prevention and control. - RSD advocates with relevant authorities for access to carry out essential activities and hygiene trainings will continue to include COVID-19 prevention practices for the foreseeable fu-ture. |
| 5 | 1. Conflicts or political unrest/political struggle in Khartoum
 | Operational | The likelihood is low | Disruption, delays in project implementation | -Close monitoring of the situation by Head of Organization, Programme Coordinator and Peace Workers.-Networking with national organizations, Authorities, and other INGO function as an early warning system for political crises-In the event of security risks to project staff, any project activities will be suspended. In the event of acute danger, seconded staff will be evacuated, and local staff will be brought to safety |
| 6. | 1. Inflation, exchange rate fluctuations, shortage of cash
 | Operational | High | Increased costs of commodities, inputs and services.  | -Factored in during project planning - RSD proactively informs about possible delays and budget deviations- RSD via the INGO Forum in EL Fasher advocates cash availability to authorities and banks -If possible Welthungerhilfe operates via payment by cheque or bank transfer |

TABLE 5: List of Previous Projects

NAME OF ORGANIZATION: Al Rayan for Social Development (RSD)

***RSD implemented these projects with partnership with Welthungerhilfe North Dafur as Local National partner.***

|  |
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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 | SALAM 1: Sustainable Agro-Pastoral Livelihoods and Conflict Mitigation in Kutum and El Fasher locality, North Darfur | UNDP/DCPSF | USD 500,000 | Feb 2014 | Nov 2015 | Peace Building and Consolation, Communities coexistence and Livelihoods Support  |
| 2 |  SALAM Phase 2: Sustainable Agro-Pastoral Livelihoods and Conflict Mitigation in Kutum and El Fasher locality, North Darfur | UNDP/DCPSF | USD 586,707 | Apr 2016 | Jul 2017 | Peace Building and CBRS Networks and Consolation, Communities coexistence and Livelihoods Support |
| 3 |  SALAM Phase 3; Strengthening CBRMs Through Rural Community Support and Development of Peacebuilding Networks in El Fasher Rural, Kutum and Al Waha Locality,  | UNDP/DCPSF | USD 600,000 | Feb 2018 | December 2019 | Peace Building and CBRS Networks and Consolation, Communities coexistence and Livelihoods Support and natural management  |