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| Organization Information | | | | |
|  | This application is for | | ☐WINDOW 1 | ☐√WINDOW 2 |
|  | | | | |
| A1 | Organization Name | | Sudan Organization for Recovery and Development (SORD) | |
| A2 | Nature of Organization (INGO, UN Agency, National NGO, IOM) | | National Organization(voluntary, no governmental, non profitable) | |
| A3 | Organization Main Address (Sudan) | | Sudan/North Darfur State/ | |
| A4 | Legal Status of Organization | | Enter legal status of the organization | |
| A5 | Registration Status of Organization in Sudan | | It registered in Humanitarian Aid commission, No of registration 567 | |
| A6 | Year Established in Sudan | | 2011 | |
| A7 | Organization Website(if applicable) | | Enter your Organization website | |
| A8 | Have you previously delivered DCPSF project(s)? | | ☐NO ☐√YES: If yes, please list date, title, location (state), budget (1) Date: 2014 Title: Enhancement of livelihoods of war-affected communities through developing peace and stability.   location: Darelsalam/Kalimando/REF  Budget: 187,458$  (2) Date:2017 Title: Community Based Reintegration and Stabilization of 200 ex- combatants Location: all localities Of North Darfur Budget: 2,106,400.00 SDG (3) Date: 2018/2019 Title: Community Reintegration, and stabilization in Shgangil tobia by DDR- UNDP  Location: North Darfur/Shangil tobai Budget: 2,601,476 SDG  (4) Date: 2018/2019 Title: Promote Reconciliation and Co existence for sustainable peace. Location: Kabkabya, Kutum, Melillet, Kornoy Budget : 2,895,500 SDG | |
| A9 | Is this a consortium application? If yes, please list all agencies. | | ☐√NO ☐YES: If yes, please list all consortium agencies. List all agencies in the consortium for this project | |
| Contact Information | | | | |
| A11 | Job Title/Position | | Executive manager of SORD Organization | |
| A12 | Phone | | 0915453780 | |
| A13 | E-mail | | sharafnf@gmail.com | |
| A14 | Country Director Name | | Sharaf eldin Ibrahim Nafie | |
| A15 | Job Title/Position | | Enter exact job title of the director/head of the organization | |
| A16 | Phone of Country Director | | Enter phone number for the country director or head of the organization | |
| A17 | E-mail or Country Director | | Enter email of country director for the organization | |
| Organization Mission and Activities | | | | |
| A18 | Description of the Organization’s mission and activities | | | |
| SORD works to empower people particularly in Darfur states to achieve sustainable peace and development. Its strategic interventions aim to develop the capacity of communities to help them consolidate peace, prevent conflict, and support dignified livelihoods, reduce poverty and disease, empowers women, ensures environmental sustainability, therefore SORD has succeeded to make good partnership with several line ministries, CBOs, NGOs and UN agencies such as WFP, UNDP, UNAMID, Hagar foundation..etc. more than 7 localities in North Darfur State were covered by SORD activities have covered more than 11 localities in North Darfur.  SORD has been working with WFP more than five years in the field of recovery activities, rehabilitation of community assets activities related to recovery to restore peace, economic and social stability, enhance cohesion among diverse communities, in this regard more than 50 locations in North Darfur state were covered by recovery activities such as construction of Haffirs, dams, wells, establishment of nurseries, community forests, community centers, schools, ..etc. also With UNAMID several recovery activities have been conducted. Also with Haggar foundation, SORD has conducted activities related to empowerment of youth and women such as income generating activities, literacy classes, building capacities and linking them with value chains and service provider . Furthermore With UNDP/DCPSF fund, wide range of activities have been achieved to restore peace and stability among various communities, these activities include construction of water points, rehabilitation of markets, vocational trainings, establishment of nurseries and community forests..etc. While soft activities covered workshops on peace building and conflict resolutions, management of natural resources, improved mechanisms and process for inter- community dialogue, justice and participation to restore trust and confidence. with UNDP/DDR, Activities related to reintegration being conducted; community mobilization and sensitization, orientation meetings with line ministries, counseling, trainings, issues related to livelihoods, microfinance, value chains, distribution of packages, formation of self help groups and linkage them with microfinance institutions.  With UNDP/DDR in Shangil tobaia; Activities implemented as following:  - Community orientation, and sensitization( assessment, partnership with CBOs, selection of ….)  - Delivering of peace dividend through quick impact projects which targeted mainly unemployment youth and vulnerable women, this activity small grant that specified to peace building, social cohesion, reconciliation, community infrastructure, and natural resource management.  - Provision of income generating activities, and creation rotational savings groups to enhance economic empowerment of vulnerable women.  - Creation of secure, and enabling environment for peace building, reconciliation through capacity development of local institutions, civilians, and communities in conflict related resources.  With UNDP/DDS fund, promote of reconciliation and coexistence for sustainable peace was implemte the activities could summarized as follow:  Activities related to Livelihood and women empowerment (in Kornoi,Mellit, Kutum, Kaqbkabya)  - Conduct conflict –sensitive livelihoods assessments,  - Formation/reactivation of 8 CBOs, 6 producer groups  -Established and strengthen community based collective structures of CBOs, CDCs, CBRMs. associations, producer groups, and to serve as tools for engaging local communities  - Awareness raising Campaign on conflict over resources, conflict prevention, management and transformation, Natural Resource Management and Water Harvesting, herders, farmers, pastoralists, grassroots level.  - Offering training for 200 female-youth on income generating activities such as handicrafts, food processing, leather goods, sewing, literacy.etc and provision of inputs/assets and or start-up kits to the trainees.  - Distribution of milking goats, goats restocking and donkey cart to poor families(female-headed HHs)  - Distribution of improved seeds and agricultural to poor families.( sorghum, mellit, wate rmillion, okra..etc) to poor HHs  - Conduct capacity building workshops on peace and conflict resolution for native administration, local leaders, women leaders to support amicable resolution of disputes /cases in communities.  - Formation of 5 conflict resolutions mechanisms(CBRMs) and effectively targeting  - Linking event(forum) to restore trust and promote reconciliation between diverse communities(farmers, community leaders, native administration, local authority, include small theater skits and music, drama  With UN women:   * Empowering and developing women through training workshops on enhancing the protect of human rights of women by formal and in formal justice * Enhancing security and protection of women against GBVs specially raping and sexual harassment | | | |
| A19 | Applicant Declaration | ☐ I have read the Full Proposal Guidance and used it for the development of this concept note. | | |

Section B: Project Information

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| Project details | | | | | | | | | |
| B1 | Project Title | Enhancement the peaceful existence , social cohesion, and stability of communities affected by conflict through capacity building and delivering peace dividend inputs | | | | | | | |
| B2 | Project Location - State | North Darfur ☐√ | | West Darfur ☐ | | | | | Central  Darfur ☐ |
|  |  | South Darfur ☐ | | East Darfur ☐ | | | | |  |
| B3 | Project Location – Locality and community | Locality | El Fasher Rual | | | Admin unit(s); Village(s) | | | Sarafyater(sarafya, tikailat, birka, abu sinait,kosa, amar jaded, tartora.kiwaim here |
|  |  | Locality | Enter Locality | | | Admin unit(s); Village(s) | | | EntBirkaer here |
|  |  | Locality | Enter Locality | | | Admin unit(s); Village(s) | | | EnteTikailatr here |
|  |  | Locality | Enter Locality | | | Admin unit(s); Village(s) | | | Enter here |
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|  |  | Locality | Enter Locality | | | Admin unit(s); Village(s) | | | Enter here |
|  |  | Locality | Enter Locality | | | Admin unit(s); Village(s) | | | Enter here |
| B4 | Project Duration *(Number of Months – all projects should be between 18 – 24 months)* | 24 | | | | | | | |
| B5 | Does your organization currently have a field office in the state where the project will be implemented? | ☐√YES ☐NO | | | | | | | |
|  |  | Address of Field Office | Enter street address of field office(s) | | | | | | |
|  |  | When established? 2011 | 201 | | | | Number of Staff:  10 | | 10 |
| B6 | Estimated Project Budget in USD | 350000 $ | | | | | | | |
| B7 | National Partner(s) – Window 1 only | Name | Enter name of each sub-recipient | | | | | | |
|  |  | Registration | Enter registration information | | | | | | |
| B8 | Results: Which of the DCPSF Results Framework Outputs will your Project Proposal address? | Output 1 | Output 2 | | Output 3 | | | Output 4 | OTHER (please list) |
|  |  | ☐√ | ☐√ | | ☐√ | | | ☐√ | 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:  The project will be implemented in 8 villages belonging to Birka and Sarfya area, multi- diverse communities livening together, but the conflict had left very bad impact on the population, the projects addressed the peace gaps through current socio-economic assessment and mapping process, the project adopted community based –bottom approach, the project was designed to achieve the main objective of DCPSF to contributes to inclusive and sustainable wide peace negations, and peaceful coexistence between multi diverse communities living in these targeted locations.  The project will involve all peace actors in the process of peace building, this will include local government, native administration, youth and women sectors, community leaders, pastoralists religious leaders..etc,  The project aim to foster social cohesion by drawing diverse communities together through processes of dialogue, mediation, and reconciliation so as to make the diverse community to access conflict resolution, and reconciliation mechanisms, that is to say creation of confidence and trust for local peace , and equitable , and sustainable peaceful co-existence and stability, enhancement of their livelihood through deliver peace dividend, material inputs to be delivered should response to root causes and trigger of conflict.  The project will aim to make durable solutions for livelihoods initiatives, such innovations will be applied to the farmers such as adoption of technical packages, introduction of school farmers, water harvesting techniques, utilization of natural manures, utilization of special mobile plastic storages for storing and keeping crops protecting the crops from pests, fire, and damage by water, these innovations will lead in improvement of production, in record time, enhance the fertility of the soils, and secure the production from lost or damage.  The project intended to make great change among targeted communities particularly women and youth through practical actions and activities that will lead to empowerment and development of these two sectors. Moreover the project has planned activities related to environment such as using SSB in building, establishment of community nurseries, production of seedlings for reforestation the project will depend basically on conflict pre-assessment and baseline survey that will be conducted at the first stage of the project onset , within this approach the project would allow full participation of targeted communities in all project cycles (bottom up approach); like wise relevant stake holders of different levels and roles would share with effective involvement in project activities  This project will work through with newly and old established & Legalized Village Development Committees (VDCs).  One of the approaches will be to improve linkages and restorative actions among pastoral and sedentary communities through Consensus- building initiatives.  purposes, construction of inlet and outlet for Haffirs to separate animals from human being  The project planned to achieve 4 outputs which outlined by DCPSF so as to achieve DCPSF objectives and purposes successfully.  The project will seek to rebuild relations through inclusive development planning that ensures equitable access and management of natural resources, and strengthens interdependent livelihoods.  For this project to achieve its aim, profound knowledge of the social, environmental, economic and political context in the project area is prerequisite, therefore the project will begin with a number of assessments, meetings, communication that will shed further light on the internal dynamics of the project area. | | | | | | | | |

Section C: Project details

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

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

Provide specific information in each community including the following:

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

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| Project Analysis | |
| C1 | **Relevance:** |
| 1. Relevance: Context   What is the analysis of the situation or context in the communities where your proposal will function? |
| *ANSWER HERE*:  The project will be implemented in Rural El Fasher locality, targeted Birka and sarafya, rural councils, eight villages were selected for this project; Tikailat, Sarafya, Birka, Abu sinait, Amar Gadidi, Kiwaim, Kuas, and Tartora agabo village. etc, these communities have been selected because they harshly affected by Darfur conflict in all aspects of live, and still the situation was unpredictable which threats durable peace and stability of communities. The project will adopt community based-bottom up approach, and it was already these communities involved in the project activities through involvement in socio-economic assessment, and mapping process, during writing of this proposal, Communities select their activities which compatible to their needs and situation.  The targeted communities characterized by multi-diverse tribal and ethnic groups, main tribes exist in these villages are; Tunger, Zaghawa, Arab, fur, falata, Kineen, bargo, beni jarar,This area has been greatly affected by war, as livelihood capitals were collapsed, access to land for cultivation become highly difficult if not impossible, local markets disrupted, animals have been looted, villages were burned, surface water severely affected, etc  The targeted areas have witnessed several types of conflict such as conflict on natural resources, land ownership, tribal , and political conflict, etc the main root causes of conflict could be addressed in increasing tense relations between and within diverse communities over land, water, natural resources, lack of sufficient services, political causes( struggle for power), greediness for wealth. These things have led to many types of conflicts such as tribal, political, land ownership, competition on scarcity natural recourses.  Combination of factors as the result of conflict has reflected negatively on targeted population in the past and in the current situation which have led to dysfunctional of local institutional serves, and community assets; environment degradation, massive displacement, massive migration and inter-communal tension persist, lack of CBRMs, destitution has become major problem to these targeted communities.  Women sector beside youths and child are the most affected by this war, youths have faced difficulties as many chances have been lost and they are put face to face with reducing alternatives and limited choices without employment and hopelessness, on the other hand this misery situation make women lives in great poverty, illiteracy and gloomy life characterized by oppression, discrimination, exploitation, harassment, her needs remain on the margins of re-enactment, and many harmful traditional practice had been experiencing against her, in addition to this women being unable to articulate her issues or participate in activity related to their areas.  Targeted locations have no existing reconciliation mechanisms except one rural traditional court in Sarafya, and it has been working with very low capacities..  Community committees formed during ousted regime were dissolved by this new government regime.Now diverse communities living without CBRMs.  The project will select initiatives, activities that lead to restore trust and confidence, between diverse communities, and will respond to root causes and triggers of conflict, such as formation of effective community based resolution, reconciliation mechanisms to resolve and preventing conflicts, actors that will engage in peace building, mediation, reconciliation will be existing CBOs, youth, women, native administration, pastoralists, community leaders, religious leaders, returnees, IDPs and local authority.  Delivering peace dividends inputs will take place according to socio-economic conditions of vulnerable communities(particularly for women and youths sectors) such inputs will in the form of income generating activities, vocational trainings, rehabilitation of community assets, and infrastructure related directly to services needed by all diverse communities, so as to allow effective interaction between multi-diverse communities.   |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **TABLE 1: Conflict Analysis** | | | | | | | Locality | Villages | Identified Conflicts | Summary of Analysis | | | | Root Causes | Triggers | Actors | | Rural El Fasher | Sarafya | - resources conflict  -Ethnic conflict between non arab tribes and Arab tribes  -political conflict  - violence conflict  - land ownership conflict  - family members conflict  - community members conflict  - theft conflict | * Competition on natural resources ,(pasture, land) * Lack of rule of law. * Greedy to wealth * Influence between armed groups * Destruction of livelihood capitals * Climate change   ( drought and desertification)   * Poor social services | * Massive displacement * Looting of the market * Frictions/heated controversy/argument between farmers and pastoralists * Dysfunctional of community infrastructure * Looting of possessions and belongings * Damage of basic infrastructure * Loss of live * Environmental degradation * Raping * Destruction of indigenous culture of peace building * Mistrust and lack of confidence between pastoralists, nomads and farmers * Mistrust between diverse tribes | -Farmers  -Pastoralis  -Nomads  -Armed  Groups  -native  Admistration  - ethnic  Groups  - govern  Ment  troops  -community  Leaders  -local  Authority  -family  Members | | Rural El Fasher | Birka | -- resources conflict  -Ethnic conflict between non arab tribes and Arab tribes  -political conflict  - violence conflict  - land ownership conflict  - family members conflict  - community members conflict  - theft conflict | * Competition on natural resources ,(pasture, land) * Lack of rule of law. * Greedy to wealth * Influence between armed groups * Destruction of livelihood capitals * Climate change * Poverty * Poor social services | * Massive displacement * Dysfunctional of community infrastructure * Looting of possessions and belongs * Loss of live * Burning of the village * Environmental degradation * Raping * Damage of basic infrastructure * Mistrust and lack of confidence between pastoralists, nomads and farmers * Mistrust between diverse tribes * Antagonism/hostility between diverse communities | -Farmers  -Pastoralists  -Armed  Groups  -community  leaders  -Nomads  -native  Admistration  - ethnic  Groups  - govern  Ment  troops  - Families | | Rural El Fasher | Tikailat | -- resources conflict  -Ethnic conflict between non arab tribes and Arab tribes  -political conflict  - violence conflict  - land ownership conflict  - family members conflict  - community members conflict  - theft conflict | * Frictions/heated controversy/argument between farmers and pastoralists * Competition on natural resources ,(pasture, land, water) * Lack of rule of law. * Greedy to wealth * Influence between armed groups * Destruction of livelihood capitals * Climate change * poverty | * Massive displacement * Dysfunctional of community infrastructure * Looting of possessions and belongs * Loss of live * Firing of the village * Environmental degradation * Raping and sexual harrassment * Mistrust and lack of confidence between pastoralists, nomads and farmers * lost of animals due to insufficient veterinary services. | -Farmers  -Pastoralists  -Armed  Groups  -Nomads  -native  Admistration  - ethnic  Groups  - govern  Ment  troops  - Families  - community  Members | | Rural El Fasher | Abu sinait | --- resources conflict  -Ethnic conflict between non arab tribes and Arab tribes  -political conflict  - violence conflict  - land ownership conflict  - family members conflict  - community members conflict  - theft conflict | * Competition on natural resources ,(pasture, land) * Lack of rule of law. * Greedy to wealth * Influence between armed groups * Destruction of livelihood capitals * Climate change * Poverty | * Massive displacement * Dysfunctional of community infrastructure * Looting of possessions and belongs * Loss of live * Environmental degradation | -Farmers  -Pastoralists  -Armed  Groups  -native  Admistration  - ethnic  Groups  - govern  Ment  troops  - | | Rural El Fasher | Amar Jadid | - resources conflict  -Ethnic conflict between non arab tribes and Arab tribes  -political conflict  - violence conflict  - land ownership conflict  - family members conflict  - community members conflict  - theft conflict | * Competition on natural resources ,(water,pasture, land) * Lack of rule of law. * Greedy to wealth * Influence between armed groups * Destruction of livelihood capitals * Climate change(drought and desertification)   poverty  poor social services | * Massive displacement * Dysfunctional of community infrastructure * Looting of possessions and belongs * Loss of live * Environmental degradation * Raping and sexual harassment * Mistrust and lack of confidence between pastoralists, nomads and farmers * Destruction of traditional system of reconciliation and mediation | -Farmers  -Pastoralists  -Armed  Groups  -native  Admistration  - ethnic  Groups  - govern  ment  Troops  Community  Members  - family  Members | | Rural El Fasher | Tartora  Agabo | - esources conflict  -Ethnic conflict between non arab tribes and Arab tribes  -political conflict  - violence conflict  - land ownership conflict  - family members conflict  - community members conflict  - | * Competition on natural resources ,(pasture, land) * Lack of rule of law. * Greedy to wealth * Influence between armed groups * Destruction of livelihood capitals * Climate change(drought and desertification) * Poverty | * Massive displacement * Dysfunctional of community infrastructure * Looting of possessions and belongs * Loss of live * Environmental degradation * Raping | --Farmers  -Pastoralists  -Armed  Groups  -native  Admistration  - ethnic  Groups  - govern  ment  Troops  Community  Members  - family  Members - | | Rural El Fasher | Kosa | - resources conflict  -Ethnic conflict between non arab tribes and Arab tribes  -political conflict  - violence conflict  - land ownership conflict  - family members conflict  - community members conflict  - | * Competition on natural resources ,(pasture, land) * Lack of rule of law. * Greedy to wealth * Influence between armed groups * Destruction of livelihood capitals * Climate change(drought and desertification) * Poverty | * Massive displacement * Dysfunctional of community infrastructure * Looting of possessions and belongs * Loss of live * Environmental degradation * Raping | --Farmers  -Pastoralists  -Armed  Groups  -native  Admistration  - ethnic  Groups  - govern  ment  Troops  Community  Members  - family  Members - | | Rural El Fasher | Kiwaim | -- resources conflict  -Ethnic conflict between non arab tribes and Arab tribes  -political conflict  - violence conflict  - land ownership conflict  - family members conflict  - community members conflict | * Competition on natural resources ,(pasture, land) * Lack of rule of law. * Greedy to wealth * Influence between armed groups * Destruction of livelihood capitals * Climate change(drought and desertification) * poverty | * Massive displacement * Dysfunctional of community infrastructure * Looting of possessions and belongs * Loss of live * Environmental degradation * Raping | --Farmers  -Pastoralists  -Armed  Groups  -native  Admistration  - ethnic  Groups  - govern  ment  Troops  Community  Members  - family  Members - | |
| 1. Relevance: Conflict Resolution Mechanisms and Access to Rule of Law |
| *ANSWER HERE:*   * Describe the current conflict resolution and reconciliation mechanisms in place in the target communities.   + Who are the leaders and members of the local conflict resolution mechanisms? How diversified are these groups/committees?   + How well are the conflict resolution and reconciliation mechanisms working? How frequently are they called upon to resolve community issues?   + What kind of conflicts are handled within the community and what type of issues are referred elsewhere?   + Where do they refer cases if they cannot be handled by the local community?   + Have any of these groups/systems previously received support from DCPSF? If yes, please clarify and justify why additional support is required * Describe what access the communities have to the court system and/or other rule of law systems. * What are the local conflict resolution gaps in these communities? * Please note that DPCSF prioritizes areas where there is 1) a need for conflict resolution, prevention, and reconciliation, and 2) focus more explicitly on meaningful participation of women and youth, among others by working on gender awareness of the male members * For years, the protracted conflict in targeted locations particularly and in Darfur as general has severely weakened rule of law institutions . To make the much-needed transition to stability, it will be critical to address the prevailing insecurity in the area. * Targeted locations have had no local conflict resolution mechanisms( including peace committees) except only one traditional rural court in Sarafya, and it was not worked during the war, small disputes and small grievances solved through trustful stakeholders such as traditional rural courts, members of native administration, leaders of the families, for big cases like killing, land dispute, theft , raping people go to El Fasher, but most cases solved through compromising process which encourage perpetrators to continuous to commit crimes within communities. * Some people not access and justice intuitions even in El Fasher because of lack of confidence and trust to take their rights. * Likewise as the result of Darfur crisis, the diverse communities have witnessed several types of conflicts mainly dispute on landownership, conflict over water, natural resources, political conflict, tribal, and ethnic conflicts, but access to rule of law or justice became highly difficult if not impossible. * Rural judges courts must receive training to support and respond to the legal needs of communities, foster reconciliation and confidence building between diverse communities and local authorities and engage the authorities in pro-active protection. It is likely that change for better life for targeted communities will eventually be resolved and people will make a fresh start in or near their original communities through foundations of the rule of law. * Development interventions such as revision of selected laws and procedures, establishment of effective CBRMs, empowerment of vulnerable families and communities, especially women, youth , and children will be crucial for establishment of rural of law and justice. * Training of traditional authorities, tribal leaders, lawyers, civil society representatives, and other relevant bodies on rule of law and human rights. This training aims to change attitudes and perceptions about rule of law and human rights, and to instill again in Darfurian society a sense of doing what is right, based on shared cultural values, universal ethics and international standards. * pooling resources of DCPSF and existing community resources is very important to establish effective CBRMs, improving livelihood activities, establish confidence and trust between diverse communities, justice institutions is very important for promoting rule of law in targeted location * Doubtless the DCPSF intervention, will relief the diverse communities from the hardship reflected in their difficult living conditions caused by the Darfur crisis, thus lead to peace coexistence and stability.  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **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 | | El Fash  Er rural | Sarafaya | - Traditional rural court  - Native administration  - Headed family members  - heads of tribes  - Community leaders  - Ajweed system  Very low functioning | * During the war no access to traditional court or rule of law * Some people go to El Fasher courts | * No peace committees * Traditional court with very low capacity * Community develop centre which working for both peace and development damaged by war * No organized Ajaweed body * Lack of skills, knowledge, awareness between diverse communities | |  | Birka | - Headed family members  - Native administration  - Community leaders  - heads of tribes  Not function during the war l | * During the war no access to traditional court or rule of law * Some people go to El Fasher courts | * No peace committees * No traditional court. * No organized Ajaweed body * Community develop centre which working for both peace and development damaged by war * Lack of skills, knowledge, awareness between diverse communities | |  | Tikailat | - Headed family members  - Native administration  - Community leaders  - heads of tribes  Not function during the war l | * During the war no access to traditional court or rule of law * Some people go to El Fasher courts | * No peace committees * No traditional court. * No organized Ajaweed body * Community develop centre which working for both peace and development damaged by war * Lack of skills, knowledge, awareness between diverse communities | |  | Abu siniat | - Headed family members  - Native administration  - Community leaders  - heads of tribes  Not function during the war l | * During the war no access to traditional court or rule of law * Some people go to El Fasher courts | * No peace committees * No traditional court. * No organized Ajaweed body * Absence the role of tribal leaders in conflict resolution * Lack of skills, knowledge, awareness between diverse communities | |  |  | - Headed family members  - Native administration  - Community leaders  - heads of tribes  Not function during the war l | * During the war no access to traditional court or rule of law * Some people go to El Fasher courts | * No peace committees * No traditional court. * No organized Ajaweed body * Absence the role of tribal leaders in conflict resolution * Lack of skills, knowledge, awareness between diverse communities | |  | Amar Jadid | - Headed family members  - Native administration  - Community leaders  - heads of tribes  Not function during the war l | * During the war no access to traditional court or rule of law * Some people go to El Fasher courts | * No peace committees * No traditional court. * No organized Ajaweed body * Community develop centre which working for both peace and development damaged by war * Lack of skills, knowledge, awareness between diverse communities | |  | Kosa | - Headed family members  - Native administration  - Community leaders  - heads of tribes  Not function during the war l | * During the war no access to traditional court or rule of law * Some people go to El Fasher courts | * No peace committees * No traditional court. * No organized Ajaweed body * Community develop centre which working for both peace and development damaged by war * Lack of skills, knowledge, awareness between diverse communities | |  | Kiwaim | - Headed family members  - Native administration  - Community leaders  - heads of tribes  Not function during the war l | * During the war no access to traditional court or rule of law * Some people go to El Fasher courts | * No peace committees * No traditional court. * No organized Ajaweed body * Community develop centre which working for both peace and development damaged by war * Lack of skills, knowledge, awareness between diverse communities | |  | Tartora  Agabo | - Headed family members  - Native administration  - Community leaders  - heads of tribes  Not function during the war l | * During the war no access to traditional court or rule of law * Some people go to El Fasher courts | * No peace committees * No traditional court. * No organized Ajaweed body * Community develop centre which working for both peace and development damaged by war * Lack of skills, knowledge, awareness between diverse communities | |  |  | - Headed family members  - Native administration  - Community leaders  - heads of tribes  Not function during the war l | * During the war no access to traditional court or rule of law * Some people go to El Fasher courts | * No peace committees * No traditional court. * No organized Ajaweed body * Community develop centre which working for both peace and development damaged by war * Lack of skills, knowledge, awareness between diverse communities | |
| Gender & Inclusion  How does your project address issues of participation of and engagement with women and youth and demonstrate gender equality in its activities, with clear methodology of how women and youth will be engaged in all aspects of the project and especially in peace building and conflict resolution mechanisms as much as possible. Projects must disaggregate the beneficiaries to indicate male and female including vulnerable groups; youth, minorities and people with disability, |
| ANSWER HERE:   * Describe the dynamics in the target community that may contribute to social, gender, or economic exclusion. * Describe how your project promotes the inclusion of both men and women. What measures will you take to counter the potential exclusion of participation based on gender? * Describe how your project promotes the inclusion of different ethnic groups, age groups, and socio/economic groups. * What measures will you take to counter potential exclusion and to encourage inclusion throughout the project?   Women represent as main sector in the community and they have been oppressed for long time and her voice and visions are quite absent, even though her roles in development of communities very remarkable, unfortunately her suffering was increased to much during the war.  Regarding this grim realities propelled gender consideration forward, and it should be indispensable in every activities, therefore the project has planned to build her skills and capacity through skill- based training, consultation, and give her opportunities to participate effectively in all project activities, particularly their membership in formation of peace committees, and they will be equipped with essential skills and tools to empower them and to assist them to learn new approaches and mechanisms of conflict resolution and peace building, since it is recognized that women have a limited role in conflicts resolution. there is no reason that they cannot play an effective roles conflict prevention and organizing peace building events. One way of ensuring that they will be represented in the project is through the formation of the peace committees. The committees will be composed of 8 members, at least 3 to 4 of which must be women.  The project has tailored to carry out the DCPSF intervention through community based bottom up approach, this meaning that all members of community will be participated and involved in project activities  this will include women(youth and old), elders, male youth with their different ages, minorities, sedentary, pastoralists  Some examples of gender and inclusion in DCPSF project intervention:   * Formation of peace committees members will consist of women, youth, elders, sedentary, and pastoralists * Assessment of socio-economic conditions of the targeted area already involved grass roots of diverse communities, women, youth, elderly, native administration, community leaders with their different ages. * Selection of beneficiaries peace dividend material inputs will include all community members with concentration on women, youth, vulnerable persons, disable people, minorities..etc * Utilization and management of community assets with be through formation of effective management committees which will include all types of community members regardless of their social status, ages, sex, ethnicity..etc * Monitoring and evaluation of project activities will be through formation of monitoring committee from diverse communities which it is membership will based on gender and inclusion.   **3.6 Gender Considerations**   * Explain how the project incorporates gender issues in its planning and implementation   In order to ensure that men and women equally benefit from the projects outlined here, some special provisions may be required to ensure that women will fully participate in and benefit from the project.   * Specifically related to the outputs of this project document, gender equality will be seen through ensuring: * Community consultations with women leading to the inclusion in the Peace and Development Councils * Ensuring women perspective and vetting of the community improvement projects * Ensure women representation at all the planning meetings * Trainings will be gender sensitive and will take into account the specific needs of women (time of day of trainings, communication with family members on women’s participation, space for lactating mothers, etc). * Planning structures and systems, when they are developed, will give strong attention to women’s participation as beneficiaries, participants and leaders. * Specificprojects will be implemented to ensure special security-related needs of women are addressed. * Specific projects will be implemented to address the specific needs of men |
| C2 | Results: |
| 1. Results: Intervention, project strategy and methodology   How will your project address the peacebuilding gaps and triggers of conflict identified in Section C1 and lead to change?  Below are few tips, however, for more details please refer to the annex xx DCPSF CfPToR |
| *ANSWER HERE:*   * Describe the project approach to address peacebuilding gaps and conflict triggers described in sections C1 and C2. * Describe the expected impact of your project. If you have developed a Theory of Change for your project, please include it here. * Please describe in detail how the proposed project will contribute to the DCPSF overall Results Framework (please refer to the relevant DCPSF output and indicator) in justifying how the project will address the peacebuilding gaps. * The summary details for each output indicator should also be reflected in Annex 1\_INDICATOR PLAN * Provide information on assessments which you have completed in developing this proposal. What assessment tools were used and how have the results been incorporated into project design. * If your project includes livelihoods activities related to vocational training or income-generating activities, you must include market assessment information that provides evidence there is a need/opportunity for the type of businesses to be supported. * If your project includes group-based livelihoods activities or savings and lending activities, you must include information on your organization’s approach towards group-based businesses, including the selection of group members, the management of group assets, and the suitability of this approach in your target communities. * Provide information on the targets, including total numbers disaggregated by sex. Please make sure to identify the targets from the peacebuilding objective (important to involve the “hard-to-reach,” not the “vulnerable”) * Describe how the project will ensure the principles of Do No Harm and conflict sensitivity. * Describe how women’s involvement (not only as beneficiaries but as peace actors) under each output is ensured, how to ensure any specific results on women. * Describe how youth involvement (not only as beneficiaries but as peace actors) under each output is ensured, how to ensure any specific results on youth. * Describe link between proposed intervention and previous DCPSF funded intervention in the area. * Describe the link between the proposed project and other initiatives in the area. * For the design of interventions/activities please refer to the guidance note. * Please complete the summary in Table 3   The DCPSF Project will be implemented over a period of 24 months starting March 2021and ending in Feb 2022 The total requested budget for this activity is USD$ 350,000. The project will organize consultative meetings with local government authorities, community elders, religious leaders and community members to sensitize them about programme objectives, core elements and duration. At the same time, manage the expectations of the community members, beneficiaries and all stakeholder on key issues related to selection of direct beneficiaries, wages, duration of the projects and expected benefits to individual participants and community members at large.  The project will conduct validation workshop of the initial findings of assessments conducted by the SORD, and community, the purpose of the validation to ensure that the information gathered during the preliminary need assessments is consistent and harmonized with genuine community needs and aspirations.  This preliminary assessment conducted by using effective tools such as Focus group discussions, meetings with grassroots , key informants with local authorizes and community leaders, and consultative with trustful stakeholders, and mapping of the area.  The DCPSF project addressed the peace building gaps and conflict triggers through consultative and participation , meetings with community grassroots( including pastoralists, nomads, women and youth), community leaders, native administration, CBOs, civilian institutions..The project has been designed by depending mainly on analysis assessment data, and participating of diverse communities in writing of this project proposal The expected impact of project intervention will be very positive with very noticeable effects in the dynamic life of the diverse communities, as communities accepted the objectives and purposes of DCPSF intervention with great optimisms, they expressed their willingness and keen interest to involve in project activities and to restore trust and confidence through their access to conflict and resolution mechanisms, as well as through proper management of peace dividend, thus will lead them to theory of change.  There are a number of longer impacts will be expected as the result of DCPSF intervention:   * Improvement of social cohesion and relationships between multi diverse communities on the long-run * Sustainable institutional relationships and institutions at the community level, will be maintained. * Expansion of livelihood and recovery potential through small grants, and business activites. * Strengthening of community resilience in the face of future conflict that is either relationship-based or resource-based * Expected contagion effect to neighboring villages and communities in a way that promote a wider geographic area of co-existence, cooperation and peace – a model which can replicated and contextualized in other Darfur areas, and nationally where similar conflicts take place.   There are 5 women development societies, and 2 development societies belong to men)) represent as based community Organizations in targeted locations,the project will take the existing CBOs to serve as project partner for project implementation and as exit strategy if they have had a clear vision and conforms to human rights , their values are incompatible with those of UNDP such as human rights, discrimination against women etc., they democratically elected bodies or formed through a consultative and participatory process.  and formed on principle of ‘do no harm’ approach and conflict sensitivity.  Implementation of the project will be conducted with carefulness to avoid any tensions might be raised between individuals and communities. Therefore the project team would have full understanding and background of the cultural norms and internal dynamics of the area and composition of ethnic groups.  Also the project will use some required information from NGOs, line ministries, CBOs. Who have already experience in the targeted area.  Validation of conflict assessment and establishing baseline which will be conducted at the beginning of project stage would help a lot in implementation of the project activities and will act as base for addressing sensitive issues related to the conflicts and would allow involvement of all stake holders in project stages.  Therefore primary stakeholders(communities situated next to migratory routes and pastoralists) will engage in development planning from the beginning stage of the project, consensus will be built between them and definitely lead to reduction of conflicts and would help a lot for peace building and improving livelihoods activities in the area. Although pastoralists do not permanent stay with the inhabitants who live along migratory routes, they have traditionally engaged with these communities on a reciprocal basis.  Thus implementation of any activity should incorporate their needs of targeted groups if not it might runs the risk of creating tensions/conflictions/frictions between them  The project is tailored to establish sustainable peace dialogue mechanisms in all targeted locations, through activation and strengthening the ingenious culture system,  One of the approaches will be to improved linkages and restorative actions among pastoral and sedentary communities by maintaining consensus- building initiative and activities compatible to current conditions.  Other tools of peace-building that will be applied shall be cooperation and fostering dialogue among the different groups will lead enhancing the culture of peace between these community groups.  Women and youth will not only be beneficiaries but also will play as peace builders through their effective participation CBRMs, their representation in management committees related to community assets, basic infrastructures, their participation in networking, coordination with other relevant stakeholders at locality and state levels in issues related to peace and development of their areas, The planning and implementation of the quick impact projects given their manageable size could realistically involve a broad range of people and hence promote local ownership and enhance chances to promote sustainable peace and reconciliation at the community level. Equally, economic empowerment of vulnerable women, providing them with literacy, numeracy and leadership skills will enhance their participation in local decision making processes that will contribute in their personal security, peace and reconciliation.  Beneficiaries:  Selection of beneficiaries will be based on gender equality and inclusion, including male, females with different ages( 0-17 years to above 17), all categories in targeted locations will be included such as minorities, pastoralists, nomads, residents, handicaps, widows, headed HHs, orphans, etc  Representation of women will be equal(50%) in all project activates( Formation of peace committees; training workshops, networking, coordination and learning; distribution of peace dividend inputs except activities concerned empowerment of women such as income generating activities, formation of save and lending funds this will be for women) there is specific training workshops for women, here the representative of women( youth and old) will be higher than men.  According to base line information by SORD staff, the table depicts, estimated Beneficiaries in targeted locations by gender balance and inclusion according to all project activities:   |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **Villages** | **Population** | **Direct beneficiaries**  **male** | **Direct beneficiaries**  **female** | **in Direct beneficiaries**  **Male** | **in Direct beneficiaries**  **female** | | Sarafya | 5400 | 500 | 750 | 1900 | 2250 | | Birka | 2000 | 270 | 450 | 390 | 890 | | Tikailat | 1250 | 250 | 350 | 280 | 370 | | Abu sinait | 2425 | 350 | 500 | 645 | 930 | | Amar Jadid | 1365 | 300 | 450 | 235 | 380 | | Kosa | 3750 | 450 | 650 | 825 | 1825 | | Tartora | 15000 | 950 | 1300 | 5350 | 7400 | | Kiwaim | 6000 | 550 | 750 | 1850 | 2525 | | **Total** | **37190** | **3645** | **5300** | **11575** | **16670** | |  |  |  |  |  |  |   SORD also will integrate in the project with successfully approaches that include but not limited to the followings:   * Continue the participatory approach – build and ensuring consensus in participatory planning, monitoring and evaluation of the project involving the beneficiary communities and key stakeholders; * Support and organize local peace structures (committees, CBOs, social institutions); and link them with higher level of peace building at state level. * Build/strengthen the capacity and involve intensively and continuously the existing community umbrella organizations and the key stakeholders, including the local leaders, in wider reconciliation process towards better social cohesion and effective advocacy for the target group issues and concerns; * Wherever applicable, apply Participatory Technology Development (PTD) approach, to support and promote positive indigenous cultural peace building and reconciliation process; * develop and disseminate conflict resolution and peace building messages via radio, drama, etc….. through context relevant knowledge objects; and, * Help formulate and support inter-community initiatives (small-scale community-based peace projects) responding to very recent prioritized needs by targeted communities   The project is developed around four outputs:  Identification of Peace gaps was carried out through analysis the current situation of targeted locations, addressing root causes of conflict, and the impact of conflict on population. The project has adopted community based bottom up approach, therefore project activities were identified through this approach based mainly on actual needs of targeted communities according to dynamics of people as the result of war, the activities to be implemented will drawing the diverse communities into trust, confidence, equity, and sustainable solution for livelihoods, rule of law and stability.  Such intended activities will summarized in the following points:  Output 1: Community based Resolution Mechanisms are in use and working effectively.  the activities of this output will cover all targeted location.  - Project inception ceremony, for community orientation, mobilization, sensitization of project objectives, activities  - Conduct validation workshop for the finding of preliminary assessment.  - Formation of 8 peace committees at village level  - Revitalization of 6 existing CBOs belong to women development societies) and 2 CBOs for community development societies.  - Workshop on promoting positive indigenous culture peace and reconciliation, targeting 60 participants including peace committees, native administration, and other trustful and knowledgeable stakeholders.  - Conducting 2 training workshops on conflict resolution, mediation, and peace building, targeting 120 participants.  - Conducting 3training workshops on conflict analysis frame work , and conflict sensitive programming, targeting 160 participants.  - Upgrading context-relevant mediation and conflict resolution skills manual.  - Conduction 2 training workshops on sustainable natural resource management, targeting 120 participants.  - conduct 12 monthly dialogue sessions on peace and mediation, targeting 40 participants from peace committees , native administration, CBOs, social institutions, and relevant stakeholders.  - output 2: Peace dividends for community interdependency and coexistence are delivered  in this output the project intended to implement activities the will allow the interaction between divers communities through effective utilization and management of community assets and infrastructure:  - Rehabilitation of 3 Haffirs(water harvesting point) in Tartora, Kosa, and Kiwaim villages.  - Rehabilitation of veterinary clinic in Sarafaya.  -Training for 160 idle youth on vocational training skills such as electricity, mechanic, metal, building etc, the selection of training topics will be depended on the needs of the markets and demand of the communities., thus market survey will be conducted  - Provision of vaccination and animal drugs for 50,000h heads of livestock.  - Distribution of improved seeds(sesame, ground nut, sesames etc and agricultural inputs to 5000 poor farmers.  - Rehabilitation of 5 women community centers in Kosa, Tikailat, Kiwaim, Birka, and tartora villages.  + 2 community development centers in and Amar Jadid and Sarafaya villages.  - construction of 3 community nurseries in Tikailat, Kosa and tartora villages.  - Establishment of 3 community forest woodlots in Tikailat, Kosa and tartora villages.  - Rehabilitation of 3 community markets in Birka, Sarafya, and Tartora  - Provision of income generating and other business activities for women through 8 self help groups(societies) in 8 targeted locations targeting 120 women , 15 women in each group.  - Establishing 8 village saving and lending fund( funding based of activity selected by village it self)  - training of 50 women as TOT on energy saves stoves.  - Conducting 2 training workshops as TOT targeted 80 farmers on technical agricultural packages, water harvesting techniques, through using school farmers.  - training of 50 women as TOT on energy saves stoves.  Output 3:  - Conduct women's organizations including pastoralists women empowered to meaningfully to participate in local and state level peace building platforms.  - Conduct training workshops on leader , networking, advocacy, and lobby, targeting (120 women, 20 from each location)  - Facilitate training on saving, lending, business management book keeping, adminster, and reporting on fund, targeting 120 women.  - Conducting 2 training workshops on SGBV, AIDSlHIV, and psychological support for victim, targeting 120 women.  - Conduct training workshops on leader , networking, advocacy, and lobby, targeting (120 women, 20 from each location)  - Conduct 3 training workshops on leader , networking, advocacy, and lobby, targeting (160 women, 20 from each location)  - Conducting 2 training workshops on analysis customary laws related to gender issues, targeting 80participants.  - Training of awareness raising on issues related to politics, women representation, targeted 80 women.  - Training workshops on link issues related to conflict, early marriage, female genital, mutation, and human trafficking, targeted 80 women.  - Conduction of workshops training on enhancing human rights of women, and the roles of CBRMs and rural court judges, targeting women, peace committees and rural courts, targeting 120 participants.  Output 4: **Improved networking, coordination, learning between local and state level peace building institutions**:  - **O**rganize and support peace forum comprise leaders, civil institution CBOs, farmers, pastorlists, and official of local authorities at locality level, using theater, drama etc.  - **O**rganize football competition on peace cup, at village and locality levels.  - **T**o conduct linking event between the community level conflict resolution and higher level of conflict resolution mechanisms  - **c**onduct cross exchange visit of peace committees at state level, targeting 40 participants  - **c**onduct workshop on strengthening of civil society organization 's lobby and advocacy platform targeting 40 participants   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **TABLE 3: Planned interventions** | | | | | | | | **VILLAGES** | **PEACEBUILDING GAPS** | **PLANNED INTERVENTIONS** | **Female** | | **Male** | | | **Adult** | **Youth** | **Adult** | **Youth** | | Sarafaya | - dispute over land  - competition over natural resource  - Out-school and idle youth engaged in idleness and delinquency activities  - lack of market with good standard  For producers, farmers, community members to provide safe and healthily services, and successful  trading activity for all communities members.  - It will allow sound interaction between diverse communities  - High rate of mortality among livestock and lack of veterinary services  - Women remaining without livelihood  activities  - security risk for women, children, and youth  - Absence of women in conflict resolutions, peace building, and other development activities related to their area  - community characterized by negative attitude and conception to wards gender equality and women participation in public domain | -formation of peace committee  (consists of 12 members)  -revitalization of traditional court through strengthen its capacity by training workshop on peace and resolution issues  - enhancing the capacity of rural traditional rural court  - carrying monthly peace dialogue sessions  - conduct training workshop on sustainable natural resource management  - establishing community nursery  - Establishing woodlot forestry  - Collection and broadcasting of palatable pasture seeds over 300 hundred acre  Training and building skills of idle youths on vocational training targeted 20 youths  Rehabilitation of sarafya market  -Rehabilitation of veterinary clinic  - vaccination of 500 heads of livestock and provision of drugs  - Provision of income generating  Activities and business skills.  -Awareness campaign, and training workshops on negative impact of harmful gender practices and in all forms of SGBV  Training workshops on leadership, lobby, advocacy, peace building and prevention of conflicts  -awareness raising and workshops training on issues related to politics and advocacy | 350  400  0  250  150  40  35  15  20 | 300  450  0  300  200  60  45  20  30 | 250  500  10  350  200  0  0 | 400  350  10  400  75  0  0 | | **Birka** | dispute over water , land, and other natural resources  Out-school and idle youth engaged in idleness and delinquency  activity  - Women remaining without livelihood  Activities suffering poverty and destitution  - security risk for women, children, and youth  - Absence of women in conflict resolutions, peace building, and other development activities related to their area  - community characterized by negative attitude and conception to wards gender equality and women participation in public | formation of peace committee  (consists of 12 members)  -revitalization of traditional court through strengthen its capacity by training workshops on peace, conflict resolution, mediation and other issues related to peace and stability  - carrying monthly peace dialogue sessions  - conduct training workshop on sustainable natural resource management  - Collection and broadcasting of palatable pasture seeds over 400 hundred acre  - Rehabilitation of birka Haffir  Provision vocational training for 20 youths  - Provision of income generating  Activities and business skills.  -Awareness campaign, and training workshop on negative impact of harmful gender practices and in all forms of SGBV  -Training workshops on leadership, lobby, advocacy, peace building and prevention of conflicts  -awareness raising and workshops training on issues related politics and advocacy | 650  60  30  15  20 | 450  90  30  25  30 | 380  10  20 | 400  10  30 | |  | dispute over water , land, and other natural resources  Out-school and idle youth engaged in idleness and delinquency  activity  - Women remaining without livelihood  Activities suffering poverty and destitution  - security risk for women, children, and youth  - Absence of women in conflict resolutions, peace building, and other development activities related to their area  - community characterized by negative attitude and conception to wards gender equality and women participation in public  - lack of market with good standard  For producers, farmers, community members to provide safe and healthily services, and successful  trading activity for all communities members.  - It will allow sound interaction between diverse communities | formation of peace committee  (consists of 12 members)  -revitalization of traditional court through strengthen its capacity by training workshops on peace, conflict resolution, mediation and other issues related to peace and stability  - carrying monthly peace dialogue sessions  - conduct training workshop on sustainable natural resource management  - Collection and broadcasting of palatable pasture seeds over 400 hundred acre  - Rehabilitation of birka Haffir  Provision vocational training for 20 youths  - Provision of income generating  Activities and business skills.  -Awareness campaign, and training workshop on negative impact of harmful gender practices and in all forms of SGBV  -Training workshops on leadership, lobby, advocacy, peace building and prevention of conflicts  -awareness raising and workshops training on issues related politics and advocacy  Rehabilitation of Birka market | 650  60  30  15  20  200 | 450  90  30  25  30  250 | 380  10  20  300 | 600  10  450 | | **Tikailat** | dispute over water , land, and other natural resources  Out-school and idle youth engaged in idleness and delinquency  activity  - Women remaining without livelihood  Activities suffering poverty and destitution  - security risk for women, children, and youth  - Absence of women in conflict resolutions, peace building, and other development activities related to their area  - community characterized by negative attitude and conception to wards gender equality and women participation in public | formation of peace committee  (consists of 12 members)  -revitalization of traditional court through strengthen its capacity by training workshops on peace, conflict resolution, mediation and other issues related to peace and stability  - carrying monthly peace dialogue sessions  - conduct training workshop on sustainable natural resource management  - Collection and broadcasting of palatable pasture seeds over 400 hundred acre  -establishment of community woodlot forestry  - construction of community nursery  Provision vocational training for 20 youths  - Provision of income generating  Activities and business skills.  -Awareness campaign, and training workshop on negative impact of harmful gender practices and in all forms of SGBV  -Training workshops on leadership, lobby, advocacy, peace building and prevention of conflicts  -awareness raising and workshops training on issues related politics and advocacy | 600  50  15  15  20  15 | 400  60  25  20  30  35 | 300  10  20 | 1050  10  25 | | **Amar jadid** | dispute over water , land, and other natural resources  Out-school and idle youth engaged in idleness and delinquency  activity  - Women remaining without livelihood  Activities suffering poverty and destitution  - security risk for women, children, and youth  - Absence of women in conflict resolutions, peace building, and other development activities related to their area  - community characterized by negative attitude and conception to wards gender equality and women participation | formation of peace committee  (consists of 12 members)  -revitalization of traditional court through strengthen its capacity by training workshops on peace, conflict resolution, mediation and other issues related to peace and stability  - carrying monthly peace dialogue sessions  - conduct training workshop on sustainable natural resource management  - Collection and broadcasting of palatable pasture seeds over 200 hundred acre  Provision vocational training for 20 youths  - Provision of income generating  Activities and business skills.  -Awareness campaign, and training workshop on negative impact of harmful gender practices and in all forms of SGBV  -Training workshops on leadership, lobby, advocacy, peace building and prevention of conflicts  awareness raising and workshops training on issues related politics and advocacy | 50  10  15  10  5  5 | 40  10  25  10  5  5 | 70 | 60 | | **Kosa** | dispute over water , land, and other natural resources  Out-school and idle  youth engaged in idleness and delinquency  activity  - Women remaining without livelihood  Activities, suffering poverty and destitution  - security risk for women, children, and youth  - Absence of women in conflict resolutions, peace building  and other development activities related to their area  - community characterized by negative attitude and conception to wards gender equality and women participation | formation of peace committee  (consists of 12 members)  -revitalization of traditional court through strengthen its capacity by training workshops on peace, conflict resolution, mediation and other issues related to peace and stability  - carrying monthly peace dialogue sessions  - conduct training workshops on sustainable natural resource management  - Collection and broadcasting of palatable pasture seeds over 500 hundred acre  - Establishment of community woodlots  - establishing community nursery  - Establishing community nursery  - Rehabilitation of 1 haffie  - Collection and broadcasting of palatable pasture seeds over 500 hundred acre  Provision vocational training for 20 youths  - Provision of income generating  Activities and business skills.  -Awareness campaign, and training workshop on negative impact of harmful gender practices and in all forms of SGBV  -Training workshops on leadership, lobby, advocacy, peace building and prevention of conflicts  -Awareness campaign, and training workshops on negative impact of harmful gender practices and in all forms of SGBV  -Training workshops on leadership, lobby, advocacy, peace building and prevention of conflict  awareness raising and workshops training on issues related politics and advocacy | 400  10  10  20  10 | 540  10  15  20  15 | 600  20  15  15  25  20 | 750  20  10  15  40  20 | | **Kiwim** | dispute over water , land, and other natural resources  Out-school and idle youth engaged in idleness and delinquency  activity  - Women remaining without livelihood  Activities suffering poverty and destitution  - security risk for women, children, and youth  - Absence of women in conflict resolutions, peace building, | formation of peace committee  (consists of 12 members)  -revitalization of traditional court through strengthen its capacity by training workshops on peace, conflict resolution, mediation and other issues related to peace and stability  - carrying monthly peace dialogue sessions  - conduct training workshop on sustainable natural resource management  - Collection and broadcasting of palatable pasture seeds over 400 hundred acre  - Rehabilitation of Tikailat Haffir  -establishment of community woodlot forestry  - construction of community nursery | 450 | 360 | 780 | 950 | | **Tartora**  **Agabo** | dispute over water , land, and other natural resources  Out-school and idle youth engaged in idleness and delinquency  activity  - Women remaining without livelihood  Activities suffering poverty and destitution  - security risk for women, children, and youth  - Absence of women in conflict resolutions, peace building, | formation of peace committee  (consists of 12 members)  -revitalization of traditional court through strengthen its capacity by training workshops on peace, conflict resolution, mediation and other issues related to peace and stability  - carrying monthly peace dialogue sessions  - conduct training workshop on sustainable natural resource management  - Collection and broadcasting of palatable pasture seeds over 400 hundred acre  - Rehabilitation of Tikailat Haffir  -establishment of community woodlot forestry  - construction of community nursery  Provision vocational training for 20 youths  - Provision of income generating  Activities and business skills.  -Awareness campaign, and training workshop on negative impact of harmful gender practices and in all forms of SGBV  -Training workshops on leadership, lobby, advocacy, peace building and prevention of conflicts | 550 | 600 | 940 | 1100 | |
| 1. Results: Innovation   In what ways is your project innovative? |
| The project has been designed to build capacities of grassroots communities and local stakeholders to respond to the existing needs, and to achieve DCPSF objectives, therefore a number of activities will be implemented through community based bottom up approach and with lines ministries, CBOs and other civil society existing in the area.  Besides building the capacity of these bodies and groups to serve their respective needs, to be compatible with DCPSF including, conflict prevention, empowerment, equity, participation and inclusion are addressed, alongside key cross-cutting issues, including gender, environment, capacity-building and confidence-building between diverse communities are the most important areas for project intervention.  With a view to ensure satisfactory results, the project will deploy competence and qualified staff for implementation purposes, and also will be responsible for general awareness raising and informal training of a minimum of at least 1000 stakeholders across the targeted locations, so as to provide sustained capacity support. . Because of its focus on working at the grassroots level and dealing with local communities, the will have in-depth knowledge of the dynamics on the ground which, in the current context, is an absolute prerequisite for the success of the intervention  *HERE:* |
| 1. Results: Monitoring and Evaluation   How will you measure change in your project? What are your plans to monitor and evaluate your project? |
| 1. *ANSWER HERE:*   M&E is a very important component of the DCPSF. Applicants are requested to provide robust and detailed information on their plans for monitoring the project and quality assurance. The following guidance applies to the DCPSF and will be expected to be addressed in the proposal.   * The project needs to have a clear and transparent approach to counting the beneficiaries of their programme. * The DCPSF Results Framework outlines standard reporting indicators for each of the Outputs. The project is also be expected to develop additional indicators relevant to the specific intervention of the project. * Projects which include individual or household level livelihoods support will be expected to design, monitor, and report on the economic, employment, and quality of life changes of participants in these activities. * In addition to ongoing monitoring of outputs, the project is be expected to evaluate their outputs and outcomes through DCPSF standardized perception and household surveys at defined points in time throughout the project. * The project expected to identify and appoint an external evaluation firm/consultant with the capacity and capability to undertake an evaluation at the end of the project. Costs for this evaluation should be included in the budget at the Full Proposal stage. * Thus; the following areas to be clearly stated; * Describe the quality assurance system you will use in your project and how an effective communication flow will be ensured between the field location and HQ. * Describe your M&E strategy, including means of verification for each of the outputs and tools for monitoring and updating outputs indicators. * Describe the plans for updating DCPSF indicators that require community-based surveys or perception surveys. * A baseline should be established for each indicator before the start of the project implementation, please include this activity in the schedule of activities. * Describe how the project will incorporate gender sensitive M&E tools to ensure that women have voices and are participating. * A final project evaluation is required for each DCPSF project and should be indicated in the Project Budget and in the schedule of activities. * Describe the beneficiary communications strategy and methods that will be used to receive and respond to beneficiary complaints.   A detailed M&E plan will be designed that allows monitoring and evaluation of all project activities. The plan will look at the indicators that need to be verified, and state specifically which means will be used to obtain them, and who is the responsible party for this task. There are a number of means of verifying the formation and capacity building of and peace committees outlined in Output 1. These will include assessments and training reports, focus group discussions (FGDs) and feedback questionnaires from peace committees and their members.Further confirmation will be gleamed from stakeholders reports and observations Best practice will be verified through case studies and success stories. Activities that contribute to cross community dialogue and interaction (Outcome 2) will be verified by field visit reports, focus group discussions and feedback questionnaires on improved access and management of natural resources to mitigate conflict and the impact of peace dividends on targeted groups will be verified by the following means: Conflict reporting by peace committees over access to resources; economic projects environmental conservation training reports, focus group discussions and feedback questionnaires, and community tree registers. However the plan of M&E will concentrate on the indicators that need to be verified, and the means to be used to get them. There are a number of means for verification such as reports, field visits, observation, questionnaire, focus group discussion, documentation(photos), registration, however the application of certain means of verification will depend on type and size of activity itself for example some activities which may contributed to creation of great change will be verified through case studies or success stories; establishment of community forests could be verified by field visits, reports, registration, photos and etc.. |
| 1. Results: Sustainability  * This section should outline innovative ideas and approaches that the project aims to use to deliver results. * What is the expected impact of using these approaches? * What challenges are being addressed through innovation? Innovative approaches described should also consider how such approaches can be sustainable past the lifetime of the programme.   DCPSF is particularly interested in innovative approaches to deliver results in:   * Increasing the inclusion of women and youth in peacebuilding and community based reconciliation mechanisms * Increasing the linkages and networking of peacebuilding actors in Darfur * Ensuring the sustainability of CBRMs |
| *A*NSWER HERE:   * Describe how the expected changes which result from the project will be sustainable. What project design elements have been used to ensure sustainability? * How will your proposed project achieve sustainable change for communities beyond the lifetime of the funding? * Please include specific information about the sustainability of CBRMs (OUTPUT 1). * Applicants should also detail the likelihood of the project receiving endorsement and/or other support from the relevant state authorities. * What are the potential obstacles to the sustainability of the project and how will these be addressed during the life of the project? * Whenever possible, pls develop an exit strategy that guarantee ownership and sustainability? * The project intended to maximize the benefit for targeted communities from this peace intervention this will be through achieving valuable and successful results for current situation and for the future so as to ensure sustainable peaceful coexistence and stability for the targeted communities, therefore the project innovation is crucial factor for achieving DCPSF objectives; the project will adopt community based bottom up approach in all project cycles, thus will ensure involvement of all diverse communities in project activities, gender and inclusion is highly considered as well as environmental concerns as base for success. Farmers will be trained on agricultural technical packages, to improve sustainable production and to adapt with climate change, new methods for storing their crops and to be protected from damage, lost, this will through provision of plastic containers manufactures specially for this purpose, also the project will work very closely with so many relevant partners such as Line Ministries, civil societies, CBOs, community institutions. It is envisaged that with the ongoing peace and social tranquility, the Project will contribute to an effective implementation approaches to lead integration, building trust, and confidence, interaction, rehabilitation and development, increasing livelihood opportunities, and safe and sustainable access to basic services. By starting activities with solutions identified by beneficiaries, involvement of government at various levels, providing comprehensive trainings of extension workers and farmers and encouraging member participation in community social and economic groups, the potential for long-term sustainability can be realized. * The project’s emphasis on strengthening existing community structures, and promotion the new ones, this will lay the groundwork for the re-establishment of development-focused structures that, once in place, are self-sustaining. The women’ Groups and youth’s Groups will be sustainable through their intensive training workshops, aware raising activities, income skills and financial support. * Youth will play role as peace actor through their engagement in CBRMs, also training workshops and peace dialogue sessions, youth will receive intensive training on various issues related to advocacy, conflict resolution, reconciliation, and mediation, thus building their capacities on peace issues, moreover youth will strength their economic situation from peace dividend inputs, this will empower youth and they will become more powerful, and productive to their families and communities. * Sustainability of peace committees will be through intensive trainings, capacity building,and linking with high peace committees at state level, and restoring trust and confidence with relevant stakeholders. * The direct beneficiaries should be sensitized at the outset to plan for the post project phase, i.e. after the end of the project. As an exit strategy the NGO SP should on a voluntary basis mobilize the direct beneficiaries to form groups or associations or cooperatives. Each member will contribute part of his/her wages into a savings fund in a bank account. The savings will serve as collateral for much larger loans from the bank that will enable them engage in sustainable and a more expanded group income generation and self-employment activities.   The Project contribution for women to make help self groups, or saving and lending funds will be complementary to the group savings and micro credit from the bank to support the members expand their business activities, at the same time technical support will be provided in the form trainings and advisory support, thus will ensure sustainability.  The NGO SP should facilitate linking all the Groups with micro finance institutions for micro credit opportunities/ services to ensure sustainability and self-reliance in the long term. At the same time |
| C3 | **Organizational Positioning:** |
|  | 1. What experience does your organization have in implementing peacebuilding projects or initiatives in Darfur? |
|  | *ANSWER HERE:*  SORD works to empower people particularly in Darfur states to achieve sustainable peace and development. Its strategic interventions aim to develop the capacity of communities to help them consolidate peace, prevent conflict, and support dignified livelihoods, reduce poverty and disease, empowers women and youth, ensures environmental sustainability, therefore SORD has succeeded to make good partnership with several line ministries, CBOs, NGOs and UN agencies such as WFP, UNDP, UNAMID, UN Women, Hagar foundation..etc. more than 10 localities in North Darfur State.  -With UNDP/DCPSF fund, wide range of activities have been achieved to restore peace and stability among various communities, these activities include construction of water points, rehabilitation of markets, vocational trainings, establishment of nurseries and community forests..etc. While soft activities covered workshops on peace building and conflict resolutions, management of natural resources, improved mechanisms and process for inter- community dialogue, justice and participation to restore trust and confidence.  with UNDP/DDR,(integration of ex-combatants project) Activities related to reintegration being conducted; community mobilization and sensitization, orientation meetings with line ministries, counselling, trainings, issues related to livelihoods, microfinance, value chains, distribution of packages, formation of self help groups and linkage them with microfinance institutions.  With UNDP/DDR( peace building and community stabilization and integration project in Shangile Tobai)  - Peace Building, social cohesion and reconciliation initiatives: including youth activities such as sports events, peace festivals etc.  -Rehabilitation of Community Infrastructure: Access roads, markets, dams, community centers, shelters etc.  **-** Natural Resources Management: Fruit tree planting and reforestation projects etc.  - Agriculture: Land improvement, construction/rehabilitation of irrigation canals, dams etc.  -Economic Development: e.g. rehabilitation of tanneries, market sheds etc..  -Drainage, Dams and Irrigation: e.g. construction or rehabilitation of canals and dams  -Energy Saving Technologies for Women: Trainings on energy saving stoves etc.  -Enhancement the economic empowerment of vulnerable women through income generation, rotational savings groups as well as training in life, literacy, numeracy and leadership skills for participation in local governance processes  - Creation of a secure and enabling environment for peace building, reconciliation and improved security through capacity development of local institutions, civilians and communities in the conflict related resources.  With UNDP-Rule of law: Promote of reconciliation and coexistence for sustainable peace in 4 localities (  ( Ktum,Kabkabya, Mellit,and Korny ) the main activities could summarized as follow:  - Formation/reactivation of 8 CBOs, and 6 producer groups  -Established and strengthen community based collective structures of CBOs, CDCs, CBRMs. associations, producer groups, and CBCRM to serve as tools for engaging local communities  - Awareness raising Campaign on conflict over resources, conflict prevention, management and transformation, Natural Resource Management and Water Harvesting, herders, farmers, pastoralists, grassroots level.  - Offering training for 200 female-youth on income generating activities such as handicrafts, food processing, leather goods, sewing, literacy.etc and provision of inputs/assets and or start-up kits to the trainees.  - Distribution of milking goats, goats restocking and donkey cart to poor families(female-headed HHs)  - Distribution of improved seeds and agricultural to poor families.( sorghum, mellit, wate rmillion, okra..etc) to poor HHs  - Conduct capacity building workshops on peace and conflict resolution for native administration, local leaders, women leaders to support amicable resolution of disputes /cases in communities.  - Formation of 5 conflict resolutions mechanisms(CBRMs) and effectively targeting  - Linking event(forum) to restore trust and promote reconciliation between diverse communities(farmers, community leaders, native administration, local authority, include small theater skits and music  - With UN women: projects related to protection of women and children against raping and sexual harassment, enhancing the protection of human rights of women by formal and in formal justice.  - With WFP: various projects were conducted such as construction and rehabilitation of Haffirs and dams( more than 100), and covered about one hundred locations, training of farmers on water harvesting techniques(terraces), untilzation of natural manures, and agricultural extension.  With UNAMID: Rehabilitation of basic infrastructures, such as rehabilitation of hospitals, water yards (wells), provision of tables, desks, and furniture to basic level schools.  The project will work very closely with so many relevant partners such as Line ministries and governmental institutions such as, ministry of finance, social Affairs, animal resource, ministry of agriculture, , as well as NGOs, CBOs  banks, microfinance institutions, relevant community unions, associations,.etc   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | Level of Effort | Position/Title | Description of Responsibilities | Reports to (title): | Name of proposed individual | | Full-time staff | Program Manager (required) | Manage all technical and financial activities in the organization and supervision of all projects and activities | Donors/Board of directors of organization | Sharafeldin Ibrahinm Nafie | | Full-time staff | Programme and peace building officer | Coordinate and cooperate, monitoring and following up the implementation of activities on the field. | Executive director | Hythum Ahmed Hamid | | Full-time staff | Monitoring and evaluation officer | Coordinate and cooperate, monitoring and following up the implementation of activities on the field. | Executive director | Sharaf Abdu elrasol Mohamed | | Half-time staff | Finance Officer (required) | Dealing with finance/issues transactions..etc | Executive director | Al rabie Ahmed Hamid | | Half-time staff | Procurement and logistic officer | Dealing with procurement, purchasing, stores and project assets | Program  Officer | Mona Abdu allah Mohamed | | Full-time volunteer | Office guards | Patrolling the SORD premises, project assets | Program  Officer | 1.Mohamed Ali Abaker  2.Sulyman Ahmed | | Full-time volunteer | Office cleaner | Dealing with cleaning of office and cater services | Program  officer | 1.Nawal Mohamed Adam 2. Fatima Adam Mukhtar |  * Describe relevant previous experience your organization has had in implementing peacebuilding projects or initiatives in Darfur. * Applicants should include any relevant previous experience of implementing projects of similar nature and/or size * Explain your organization’s relationship and partnership with stakeholders and partners in the proposed project locations. * Describe the staffing structure for this project. Describe relevant peacebuilding experience of the team being proposed for this project. |
|  | 1. Technical capacity of your organization related to peace building. |
|  | *ANSWER HERE:* It is worth mentioned that SORD has effective financial and procurement system/manuals that made it to be able to implement its projects with its partners successfully without any fail.  SORD have had experiences and qualified staff which have been working in peace building and other interventions for than 10 years, SORD has main office in El Fasher, and sub offices in other localities.  SORD has got good experiences from its partners mainly Un Agencies(UNDP, UNAMID,UN WOMEN,WFP), this partnership has given SORD high capacity to implement such interventions particularly UN Agencies as SORD has become well familiar with UN principles, and regulations.  Areas of experiences that SORD staff has received various training workshops of the following areas:  -Administration, management, project proposal writing, financial, and procurement, human resources  Comm   * Why is your organization suited to deliver a peacebuilding project? * What technical resources specific to peacebuilding, conflictresolution, and reconciliation do you have within your organization? * Describe any technical expertise required for this project that is not available within your organization. How will you access this expertise during the project? * Describe any tools, methodologies, or technical resources that your organization has developed related to peacebuilding or social cohesion. * Describe how your organization will implement the peacebuilding capacity building components of the project and whether training modules and facilitators will be in-house or outsourced.   In addition, WINDOW 1 Applicants should address:   * What are the main objectives/mandate of each sub-recipient partner and its human resource capacity? * How have the partners been selected? * Explain how your sub-recipient partners for this projecthave specific capacity and experience to implement the project in the proposed project locations in Darfur. * How will each partner contribute to the project? What are the main activities of the partners? * What percent of the budget will be allocated to thesub-recipient partner(s) of this project? * Describe the approach your organization will take in capacity development of the sub-recipient partner. |
| C4 | **Value for Money** |
| 1. Describe how Value for Money has been considered in developing the project.  * Describe the approach that your organization has used in considering Value for Money for this project. * Please include evidence that your project ensures value for money (Economy, Efficiency and Effectiveness) * Describe the specific indicators that your project considers when analyzing value for money and how these indicators will be monitored. * Describe how the views of project beneficiaries/communities have been considered in determining value of money for the project.   ECONOMY  Assessing the acquisition and usage of financial, human or material resources. Are we buying inputs of appropriate quality at the right price? What are the main drivers of costs? How do you plan to manage such costs?  EFFICIENCY  How well do you convert inputs into outputs? Are you developing capacity from the scratch or are we building on what they already have? Is there commitment and ownership from the local counterparts on the results you want to deliver?  EFFECTIVENESS  How well are the outputs from an intervention achieving the desired outcome of peace building? Assessing the ability of projects to achieve their intended outcomes and subsequent impacts over the longer term.  Overall VfM assessment needs to weight economy, efficiency and effectiveness considerations against the aims and objectives of the portfolio and the overall fund – not just simply looking at economy as is often done. The model also places specific weight on equity and sustainability considerations as central to decision- making, and in weighting efficiency, economy and effectiveness. |
| *ANSWER HERE:*  SORD will use several approach to ensure proper use of project inputs:   * Deploying harmonized and qualified team for implementation to ensure effective and successfully implementation. * Using of effective monitoring and evaluation tools. * Time to implement activity should be highly considered, and invested, for example some activities could not be implemented after or during rainy season eg rehabilitation of hiffrs, distribution of improved seeds , broadcasting of fodder.etc * Procurement of materials and inputs should based of effective criteria such as quality, time of delivery, selection of committed, and trustful vendors and with good reputation..etc * Facilitators for workshops and training should be based on precise conditions to ensure that their performance will be beneficial satisfactory for beneficiaries. * Such activities special for farmers should be adapted with climate change. * Very close regularly monitoring by project staff should be carried   -validation of the initial findings assessments conducted in targeted locations to ensure that the information the gathered during the preliminary need assessments is consistent and harmonized with genuine community needs and aspirations.      Indicator will used to ensure the value of money is achievements produced on the ground are visible and clear , change occurred to beneficiaries based on baseline survey.   * Conduct meetings, focal group discussions, with peace committees, beneficiaries, CBOs to get their views about the intervention   ►ECONOMY:  Using the peace input resources in supporting targeted communities in different forms such provision of agricultural seeds and agricultural inputs, vaccination of livestock, rehabilitation of basic infrastructure, community assets, micro-credit for women societies, vocational training, formation of effective CBRMs etc  These economic costs should be managed through awareness raising of beneficiaries, capacity building  ►EFFICIENCY  Through effective strategy , and approach of implementation,, partnership with relevant stakeholders, CBOs, social institutions, the project will succeed to convert inputs to valuable out puts.  ►EFFECTIVENESS  The effectiveness of the targeted community being positive, and success stories have been taken, visible change in community dynamics for better manner with great different from before project intervention, that reflected in social cohesions, interaction of divers communities, peace coexistence, trust and confidence are well maintained between diverse communities.  that will be used in considering Value for Money in recruitment of stall will based in certain criteria   * Please include evidence that your project ensures value for money (Economy, Efficiency and Effectiveness) * Describe the specific indicators that your project considers when analyzing value for money and how these indicators will be monitored. * Describe how the views of project beneficiaries/communities have been considered in determining value of money for the project. |

TABLE 4: DCPSF RISK LOG

NAME OF ORGANIZATION: Sudan Organization for Recovery and Development( SORD )

| **#** | **Description** | **Type of Risks and Brief** | **Likelihood of Risk** | **Impact on Project** | **Countermeasures / Contingencies** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | Enter a brief description of the risk | Environmental  Financial  Operational | 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? |
|  | -Rehabilitation of water harvestings points, dams wadi may trigger dispute, tensions between diverse communities  -High competition on limited resources of range between sedentary and pastoralist. | Environmental | Some farmers will be affected, loss or damage of their land | -community blame, and lost confidence, and trust in project intervention | * All project activities particularly interdependency ones should be based on building community consensus * Broad casting of palatable seeds should carried on time and in right places |
| 2 | -The delay in the release of project funds affected the implementation of work.  - High price fluctuations and multiple risks and threats for primary producers  *-* International funding shortfalls for programme assistance | Financial | * Mobilization of livelihood resources will be delayed and affected |  | - To facilitate the process of disbursement of funds to IP in record time as possible  - amendment of some activity might be necessary to cope with any increase of prices  - Funding for the project remains an issue and resource mobilization and coordination efforts will be strengthened |
|  | Unsatisfactory Management of project activities. | *operational* | Beneficiaries will be unable to improve their livelihood activities | Negative impact on implementation process | Offering of customized operational trainings (financial management, procurement, etc) to field based staff. |
|  | |  | | --- | | -Lack of understanding the objectives of the project approach at locality and community level | | -Insufficient number of communities participate in the scheme, or insufficient number of quality proposals from communities wishing to participate.  -Loss of key project staff affects project implementation | | Organizational | * Targeted communities waste time and resources to enhance their livelihood activities | Lifetime of the project will be affected | |  | | --- | | -Facilitate sensitization workshops to key stakeholders on project planning, implementation and monitoring. | | -Increased community awareness efforts, in cooperation with participating NGOs/line ministries and state-level governments  - A cadre of SORD staff have experience of implementing a DCPSF project.  - | |
|  | An increase in insecurity in the project area | political | Livelihood activities will be paralyzed | Negative impact, discontinuation of project implementation | -Project staff with community leaders and local authority will exert efforts to tackle the situation   * Aiming to work in an area that is currently secure * Sudanese national staff based in the field |
|  | Certain interventions (especially water points) have the potential to exacerbate conflict | Social | Implementation of livelihoods activities will be impeded | Project objectives will be affected | *-Consensus building through community planning with multiple stakeholders by using participatory action plan development(PAPD)*  *-Social impact assessment to be conducted before implementation of intervention*  *Community monitoring to provide early warning of conflict* |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

TABLE 5: List of Previous Projects

NAME OF ORGANIZATION:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Organizational Track Record in Implementing Projects of Similar Nature in Darfur (Peacebuilding/Social Cohesion/Reconciliation)** | | | | | | |
| **#** | **Name of Project** | **Source of Funding** | **Amount of Funding** | **Start and End Dates** | **Number of Months Duration** | **Scope of Project (please highlight the peacebuilding aspects of the project)** |
| 1 | Enhancement of livelihood of war-affectedcommunities through developing peace and stability. | **UNDP/DCPSF** | 178,485 $ | April 2014- March 2015 | 12 | * Developing local capacity for peace building and conflict prevention( formation of effective CBRMs) * Support livelihood , basic and social services, natural resource management for stabilization nad social cohesion. * Empowerment of youth and other vulnerable groups * Networking, coordination and collaboration. |
| 2 | Integration and Stability of ex-combatants in social communities project | **UNDP/DDR** | 2,106,400 SDG | March 2015- Feb 2016 | 12 | * Supporting ex combatants, with peace dividend inputs to improve their live hoods * Capacity building for ex comb ants to manage their livelihood projects |
| 4 | Community Integration, and stabilization in Shangile Tobai | **UNDP/DDR** | 2, 601,476 SDG | April 2017-March 2018 | 14 | -To deliver immediate peace dividend through implementation of quick impact projects in accordance with priorities identified by local communities including unemployed youth, former fighters, vulnerable women etc  - To enhance the economic empowerment of vulnerable women through income generation, rotational savings groups as well as training in life, literacy, numeracy and leadership skills for participation in local governance processes.  - To create a secure and enabling environment for peace building, reconciliation and improved security through capacity development of local institutions, civilians and communities in the conflict related resources. |
| 5 | Promote of reconciliation and coexistence for sustainable peace in 4 localities | **UNDP-Rule of law:** | 2, 895,500 SDG | Sep 2017-April 2018 | 8 |  |
| 6 | protection of women and children against raping and sexual harassment, Enhancing the protection of human rights of women by formal and in formal justice | **UN Women:** | 1574 | August2019- Sep 2020 | 10 | * Empowering and developing women through training workshops on enhancing the protect of human rights of women by formal and in formal justice * Enhancing security of women against GBVs specially raping and sexual harassment |
| 7 | Huge numbers of projects related to recovery and community assets were implemented | **WFP** | 2,0000 SDG | 2011-2017 | 36 months | * Rehabilitation of community assets such as rehabilitation of Haffirs, water dams, water yard * Training of farmers on water harvesting techniques, Construction of terraces for farming * provided with trainings in agricultural best practices in vegetable growing as well as provision of agricultural inputs such as tools, seedlings etc.. * Utilization of manures by farmers to improve soil fertility * Building the capacities of farmers through training in agricultural extension * Training of communities for effective management of community assets |
| 8 | Recovery and stabilization of communities | UNAMID |  |  |  | * Supporting basic infrastructure services such as rehabilitation of hospitals, water yards(wells), veterinary centers * Supporting basic level education through provision of school seats and furniture to basic schools |
| 9 | Empowerment of war affected women | Hagar Foundation(HF) | 350000 SDG | Feb 2014-  Jan 2015 | 12 | * Providing skills training on livelihood activities such as income generating activities ( handicrafts, food processing, sewing, and needle etc * Conducting Literacy classes |