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| Organization Information | | | |
|  | This application is for | ☐WINDOW 1 | ☒WINDOW 2 |
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| A1 | Organization Name | SOS Sahel Sudan | |
| A2 | Nature of Organization (INGO, UN Agency, National NGO, IOM) | National NGO | |
| A3 | Organization Main Address (Sudan) | Khartoum, House # 67 Block 21 Gerba South, Tel +249 154 941022 (Canar), Fax +249 83 579581 P.O.Box 8311 Postal code 12217 Email sos@sahelsudan.org| | |
| A4 | Legal Status of Organization | Non-profit organization registered in Sudan with T.NO3435 | |
| A5 | Registration Status of Organization in Sudan | National NGO registered in Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) | |
| A6 | Year Established in Sudan | Established and registered in 2010 | |
| A7 | Organization Website (if applicable) | www.sahelsudan.org | |
| A8 | Have you previously delivered DCPSF project(s)? | ☐NO ☒YES: If yes, please list date, title, location (state), budget Community based conflict reduction and peace building in Kabkabiya, North Darfur–Phase1 and 2 dated 2013–2016 for $ 600,000 each phase | |
| A9 | Is this a consortium application? If yes, please list all agencies. | ☐NO ☒YES: If yes, please list all consortium agencies.  Practical Action | |
| Contact Information | | | |
| A11 | Job Title/Position | Program Manager | |
| A12 | Phone | **+4991231919** or **249183 579584** | |
| A13 | E-mail | **ohajemani@sahelsudan.org** | |
| A14 | Country Director Name | Salih Abdelmageed Eldouma | |
| A15 | Job Title/Position | Executive Director | |

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| A16 | Phone of Country Director | **+249911268215** |
| A17 | E-mail or Country Director | **saliheldouma@sahelsudan.org** |
| Organization Mission and Activities | | |
|  | The mission: is to support women and men in Sudan to realize their rights, potentials, dignity and secured and sustained livelihoods. Major activities includes: peace building, capacity building, livelihoods and food security, public health and hygiene promotion, environmental sanitation and water supply. | |
| A19 | Applicant Declaration | ☒ I have read the Full Proposal Guidance and used it for the development of this concept note.  Salih Abdelmageed Eldouma  Executive Director |

Section B: Project Information

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| Project details | | | | | | | | | | |
| B1 | Project Title | | **Building peace through strengthened social fabrics in Darelsalam locality** | | | | | | | |
| B2 | Project Location - State | | North Darfur ☒ | | West Darfur ☐ | | | | | Central  Darfur ☐ |
|  |  | | South Darfur ☐ | | East Darfur ☐ | | | | |
| B3 | Project Location – Locality and community | | Locality | Dar El slam | | | Admin unit(s); Village(s) | | | Abuzeraga |
| Locality | Dar Elsalam | | | Admin unit(s); Village(s) | | | Dar Elneim |
| Locality | Dar Elslam | | | Admin unit(s); Village(s) | | | Kabga |
| Locality | Dar Elsalam | | | Admin unit(s); Village(s) | | | Abou dewail |
| Locality | Dar Elslam | | | Admin unit(s); Village(s) | | | Shangeltobay |
| Locality | Dar Elsalam | | | Admin unit(s); Village(s) | | | Taiba |
| Locality | Dar Elslam | | | Admin unit(s); Village(s) | | | Um khair |
| Locality | Dar Elsalam | | | Admin unit(s); Village(s | | | Hilat Ahamed |
| B4 | Project Duration *(Number of Months – all projects should be between 18 – 24 months)* | | 24 months | | | | | | | |
| B5 | Does your organization currently have a field office in the state where the project will be implemented? | | ☒YES ☐NO | | | | | | | |
| Address of Field Office | House No, House 270, Makaraka, El Fahser, North Darfur, El mawashee Street, Hai Makraka | | | | | | |
| When established? | 2012 | | | | Number of Staff: | | 12 |
| B6 | Estimated Project Budget in USD | | 350,000 USD | | | | | | | |
| B7 | National Partner(s) – Window 1 only | | Name | N\A | | | | | | |
| Registration | N\A | | | | | | |
| B8 | Results: Which of the DCPSF Results Framework Outputs will your Project Proposal address? | | Output 1 | Output 2 | | Output 3 | | | Output 4 | OTHER (please list) |
| ☒ | ☒ | | ☐ | | | ☒ | enter |
| Summary of Project proposal | | | | | | | | | | |
| B9 | | **Executive Summary**  This project will focus on the development of collaborative, non-violent ways of managing natural resources and promoting co-existence within targeted communities by establishing stronger relationships between user groups and local authorities and setting up mechanisms for dialogue and conflict resolution in Darelsalam locality, North Darfur State. The project will contribute to DCPSF’s objective for improved inclusive security and stabilization of communities affected by conflict through increasing access to vital natural resources such as water sources, grazing areas, and nomadic seasonal migratory routes. Simultaneously, it will promote stronger civil society institutions by building the capacity of existing Community Based Organizations (CBOs) and establishing new women and youth-run CBOs. Finally, it will contribute to a more participatory system of local governance through establishing regular forums where local authorities and CBOs discuss Natural Resource Management (NRM) and other issues.  Causes of conflicts in Darfur are diversified and mostly related to political, historical grievances, inter-communal tensions over land, problems with access and utilization of natural resources, and other acts of violence. All of these factors have their effects in weakening the community cohesion and socio-economic fabrics. Efforts to promote livelihood options and social stability have been hindered by a lack of capacity, skills and resources. Thus, this project will promote coordination between local peace stakeholders and related government entities and will integrate local peace building methods and official mechanisms to enhance reconciliation and peaceful coexistence among the targeted communities.  The project will be implemented in Darelsalam locality, North Darfur state, in two administrative units (Abuzeraga & Shenglitoby) targeting eight villages (four villages in each administrative unit), covering total population of 48,360 people. The main tribes and ethnic groups compose of but are not limited to: Berti, Tunjor, Zagawa, Fellata, Tama, Jawamaa, Habbania, Birgid, Masaleet …etc. The vast majority of the targeted communities are agro-pastoralists engaged in both crop production and livestock raring. However, there are pre-dominantly nomadic pastoralists Arab communities passing through the area.  To attain the main objective, the project will conduct a number of activities which will result in activating and functioning Community-based conflict resolution and reconciliation mechanisms (CBRMs) deep rooted in indigenous culture, norms and traditions to play their effective role in prevailing peace, reconciliation and reinforce community social fabrics. Activities focusing on increasing cooperation between communities on disputed livelihood assets, income generating activities, access to natural resources, and environmental improvement will be conducted; also the project will undertake activities that focus on women only such as V&SL, and tea sellers association. These interventions will be accompanied with raising awareness and empowering women to genuinely play their effective role as peace actors. Furthermore the project will conduct long- and medium-term natural resource management strategies that promote collaboration and reconciliation to ensure sustainable and equitable access to natural resources. Communication, coordination and knowledge sharing activities will be undertaken by the project to ensure engagement between communities and other peace building actors in the area. In this project, SOS Sahel, a non-profit national NGO will use its technical capacity and its large experience to strengthen the CBRMs to deal with conflict positively when it does emerge, this will be through promoting abilities and skills of established local community’s peace structures. Community peace structures include; tribal leaders, native administration, religious leaders, CBOs, CSOs, youth and women leaders. | | | | | | | | |

Section C: Project details

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| Project Analysis | |
| C1 | **Relevance:** |
| 1. Relevance: Context   What is the analysis of the situation or context in the communities where your proposal will function? |
| Based on SOS Sahel understanding to the context and recommendation generated from the recent conflict analysis conducted in the project area, this proposal will focus on strengthening capacities and skills of local communities in peace building based on reactivation and reintegration of local CBRMs to contribute in peace reconciliation. Also, the project will conduct awareness sessions about Juba Peace agreement as Most of the targeted communities supports SLA Mini who is part of Juba agreement  This project will be implemented in two admin units of Darelsalam locality (Abu zeraga & Shangiltobaya) targeting 8 villages (four villages in each admin unit).selected villages include Abuzeraga, Dar Elneim, Kabga, Abou dewail in Abu zeraga admin unit with total number of 27,360 population and Shangiltobay, Taiba, Um khair Hilt Ahamed in Shangel toby Admin unit with population of total number 21,000, the population comprise of divers tribes and ethnic groups including but are not limited to: Berti, Tunjor, Zagawa, Fellata, Tama, Jawamaa, Habbania and Birgid.  **Geographical location & governance structure:** Darelsalam is one of the Northern Darfur State localities, located (79) km form El-Fashir town in the southern part of the state. The locality is composed of three Admin units namely; Abu- Zeraiga (13 village council), Shangeltobay(16 village council) and Darelsalam (18 village council). In general, there are two governance systems including local governance and traditional native administrative system. Both systems are working in harmony and integrated manner. There are police centers in the three admin units in addition to education, health and agriculture offices in the capital of the locality, It is located alongside El-Fashir Neyala rood, where many livestock routes with massive animals' populations (cattle, camels, sheep and goats) are passing through and sharing the limited basic services with the host community.  **Economic context:** the main livelihood system in the selected villages includes Rain fed agriculture and agro-pastoralism; The people mainly cultivate millet and sorghum as food crops and sesame, Tabaco (Tumbak), Sudanese beans and Karkaday as cash crops. The people also relay on animal breeding where cattle, camel, sheep and goats are dominated. On the other hand many people engage in trading activities where cash crop marketing is one of the most common commercial activities mainly for women. Also, the area is characterized by rich forests resources such as gum Arabic tree.  **Environmental context** The drought cycles in 1970s and 1980s and desertification have negatively affected environmental stability and human activities. Huge numbers of people with their animals were forced to abandon their lands toward other parts of Darfur mainly south. Environmental degradation accompanied by climate changes has resulted in minimization of livelihood alternative. Women have become vulnerable to different types of GBV and chronic diseases through collection and carrying firewood from far distance. Based on field observation, interviews and FGDs, some palatable grasses have been disappeared and some of them decreased, which impacted negatively on the carrying capacity of pastures and therefore competition over diminishing grazing areas increased, this situation resulted in escalation and spread of dispute and conflicts between farmers and pastoralists which in some cases turn into tribal dimensions. In this year 2020 3 farmers were killed by nomadic pastoralists in Shangiltobaya admin unit.  **Political context** The target project area has seriously affected by Darfur conflict. It was completely considered as a part of armed movements’-controlled areas (called “Liberated Areas”). It was run by Sudan Liberation Armey Movement of Meny Arko Mannawi. This resulted in destruction of social fabric and emergence of disputes and conflicts between the different ethnic groups and tribes. However, the people of Shangiltobaya and Abu Zeriga are looking optimistically to the Sudanese Revolution (December 2018) and political change as a promising opportunity for Darfur people in general and NDS in particular. The signing of peace agreement in Juba also represents a good chance to pave the way for political reform at different levels. Disparity in socio-economic development represents one of the main factors of armed conflicts particularly for project area. Like different rural areas of Sudan, the area is also suffering from lack of development services in general and poor social infrastructure.  **Conflict Dynamics:**  As many parts of Darfur, community-based conflict over the contemporary history has passed through different stages from competition over access and utilization of natural resources to tribal and ethnic conflicts fostered by political conflict between the government and pro-government militias and Sudan Liberation Army of Minny Minnawi in the project area. disputes take place in the project area are related to natural resource access and use mainly land, livelihood system, prevalence of illegalized weapons, GBV, armed movements activities, tensions among IDPs and host communities, as well as between returnees and communities who managed to stay in the area during the conflict. Women and girls are particularly vulnerable to different kinds of GBV within and without their villages while travelling, practicing their livelihood activities or fetching water.  It is notable that the historical political change that has taken place in Sudan because of December (2018) revolution, and the progress in Juba negotiation as most of the armed movements have signed the peace agreement, shall open a promising opportunity for peace actors within Darfur. So, local community including native administration from different ethnic groups, are looking optimistically to the forthcoming peace agreement to achieve lasting peace for the area.  **Drivers and triggers of conflicts**:  The players and triggers of conflicts in project area are complex, multi-level and have overlapping socio-economic and political dimensions. The followings are the most common actors and triggers of conflict in the targeted area:  **Politicization of community-based conflicts**: most of conflicts at community level triggered by competition over access and utilization of natural resource. Inter-communal resource-based conflicts as between pastoralists and farmers turn into ethnic lines and escalate into violent tribal conflicts. Also, conflict within settled communities has been complicated by the government and SLA Mini rather than isolated conflicts between actors. This triggers other waves of tribal conflicts in the two selected admin units  **Land ownership and utilization*:*** is currently one of the very serious triggers of conflict. Ownership and utilization of agricultural lands has become a driver of conflict and daily disputes between returnees and Hakura Owners in particular.    **Conflict sensitivity & Community Dividers** The most common dividers are:  **Political polarization**: members of local communities in Abu-Zeriaga and Shangiltobaya have been divided along different political factions according to different armed movements and Khartoum-base political parties including the previous regime (NCP) supporters.  **Tribalism and tribal intolerance**: The war and policies of the previous regime fostered tribal intolerance to become one of community dividers. The inter-tribal dimension is one of the biggest dividers in the area; Zagawa versus Tunjor, returnees (mainly Zagawa) versus Hakura owners (mainly Tunjor and other tribes in the area), Farmers (non-arab) versus pastoralits (mainly arabs).  **Economic interests**: Particular interest in the manipulation of natural resources for individual or tribal gains, overall resource scarcity, and the heavy rainfall causing floods that have caused damage to houses and livestock in NDS. With no or limited government and humanitarian response, these events increase tensions among civilians. Also the increase of number of Tractors in the area helped some farmers to increase their cultivated land against lands belong to IDPs  **Gender:** GBV against girls, women, boys and men and subsequent acts of revenge divide families and communities and leads to inter-tribal acts of revenge, especially with IDPs and returnees.  **Actors of conflicts and Peace**: in Abuzeraga and Shangiltobaya, community leaders, political parties, Change & freedom and resistance committees, armed movement followers, native administration, youth and women are the most influential conflict and peace actors in the area.  **Relationship among actors:**. The people of the area have shared common culture; social norms and values date back to deep history and play as positive relations. Such relationships are stepping stone for conflict resolution in the area and pave the way of CBOs and CSOs and peace actors to develop conflict sensitive interventions based on CBRMs. The mutual engagement on economic activity makes ethnic identity subordinate to the achievement of a shared livelihood objective.  **Causes of conflicts in the project area:** The root causes of conflicts in the area can be described as:  **Poor development services**: the area is suffering from in-adequate development services that cause inter and intra-community based conflicts, there is a clear lack in basic social infrastructures mainly that related to social services and basic needs in terms of access to water, health and education services.  **Poverty:** the community depending on traditional rural economy where subsisted agro-pastoral production is the main stay for livelihood system and fully depending on natural resources use. Under condition of poor production resulted in vulnerability to climate change and limited access to market. So, the vicious circle of poverty plays decisive role in frustration of people mainly youth, which resulted in thefts and looting activities leading to emergence and escalation of conflicts at different levels because of the poverty.  **Destruction of livelihood system**: In the two areas, conflict has resulted in destruction of traditional livelihood system where people lost alternatives of economic activities mainly free movement of rural trading because of insecurity of trade routes. With all these problems this economic sector is becoming under strain. Many Agro-pastoralists communities in the project area lost their animals either because of drought or conflict/security and become poor migrants in semi urban centers with no or little programs of poverty reduction. The situation is deteriorated during the civil strife and the current economic crisis in Sudan. Thus, many IDPs and migrants are started returning to the targeted villages. However, many returnees lost their historical agricultural lands and claiming over land tenure has become of the main sources of community-based conflicts.  Other causes play the trigger of conflict in the areas, can be articulated as follows:   * Prevalence of illegal arms on hands of youth. * Historical trauma and grievances related to loses of relatives and burning of houses. * Encroachment of animals into cultivated farms during harvesting.   **Types of conflicts:**  **Resource based conflicts:** Different types of resource-based conflicts have taken place in the area; as conflicts between pastoralists and farmers because of animals’ encroachment into cultivated lands mainly during what widely known as early harvesting. Pastoralists use to enter their animals intentionally and forcibly before harvesting. On the other hand, the area has witnessed conflict among farmers over land ownership (Hakura System) between what they called old Hakura owners and new settlers arrived  **Ethnic conflicts in the area:** Project area is a multi-tribal area where diverse tribes and ethnic groups have long been coexisted and living together. Conflicts always start as ordinary disputes over access and use of natural resource and then turn into ethnic lines.  **Political conflict:** The political polarization that took place during the previous regime represents one of the main sources of conflicts in the area.  **Existing reconciliation mechanism, humanitarian actors and other actors:**  **Native administration and community leaders’ role:** Native administrations have genuine efforts in peace building through leading traditional mechanism of conflict resolution among their respective communities. Traditional mechanism (Judia) is an effective conflict resolution model, designed to maintain peaceful coexistence among local communities particularly pastoralists and famers. It is a versatile mechanism of justice and reconciliation that addresses different levels of domestic and family matters; such as divorce and custody, to dispute over access to grazing land and water, to violent conflicts involving property damage or deaths, to large inter-community conflicts. Judia is not a court system nor a juridical proceeding, but rather a mediation process.  **Peace and Development Center of El-Fashir University:** This center has a strong collaborative relationship and accumulated experience on peace building with national NGOs, INGOs and UN agencies particularly UNDP. The center, however, represents the professional institution that could lead peace initiatives in a proper way.. Since the center is academic institution and neutral body its activities are accepted and trusted by all communities.  **Transitional Government and political actors:** The political change that has taken place in Sudan since (2019) has resulted in the formation of the transitional government that put peacemaking in Darfur and Sudan’s flashpoint areas as a top priority. The improvement in peace negotiation that involve most of the armed movements (mainly those are influential in Darelsalam locality), could be considered a good opportunity need to be invested since Darfur is a core priority in peace negotiation in Juba. The transitional government supported by FFC have intrinsic role in achieving peace agreement and securing lasting peace in Darfur generally and the targeted area in particular.  **UN Agencies, NGOs and CSOs Initiatives and Programming:** In Darelsalam locality there are some initiatives and projects relevant to community stability and peace-building led and run by CSOs, CBOs, local NGOs, INGOs and UN agencies. The most important among which are:   * Zulfa Organization for Peace and Development in collaboration UNAMID. * Oxfam America * SOS Sahel Sudan in collaboration with AECOM International. It is to be noted that SOS Sahel Sudan has a long experience of working in scope of social cohesion and reconciliation in Abuzeraga and Shangiltobaya admin units and well trusted by the communities in the area.   **Women’s role:** Women are the most relevant sector with conflict and peace processes as they can be agent and victim of conflict escalation. According to social norms and culture it might be difficult to involve women in decision making whether at government institutions or political parties under condition of gender bias and lack of educated women and when they do, in rare cases, women are included as members. Women in Darfur are portrayed as carriers of Sudanese culture and morality, and this impacted how men and women are affected by the conflict. Among others, it has led to the widespread sexual violence. Women are identified as vulnerable during conflict but also as potentially contributing to peace. So, women can play intrinsic role in peace building process as community members or through participation in CSOs and NGOs activities for peace building. The engagement of women in political matters and active participation in December (2018) revolution is a positive sign for women’s role. However, inclusion of women in decision making and socio-political matters has not fully been addressed.  This proposed intervention is affiliated to the overall objective stated by DCPSF which is to contribute to inclusive and sustainable Darfur-wide peace negotiations through supporting local, grass-roots level peace and stability) From a results perspective the project will directly contribute to DCPSFs’ output1, output2 and output4, enhancing/restoring effective CBRMs to be use in resolving conflicts, promote coexistence and social fabrics among the communities and reactivating access and supporting community-based livelihoods services, In addition to establish coordination, learning and communication between local and state-level peace building institutions.   |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **TABLE 1: Conflict Analysis** | | | | | | | Locality | Villages | Identified Conflicts | Summary of Analysis | | | | Root Causes | Triggers | Actors | | Darelsalam | Abuzeraga | Land,  Pastoralist and farmers,  migratory route, Increase tensions between tribes  Access to market  Insecurity  Early free herder  Farmer to farmer  Access to pasture  Competition on access to natural resources  Armed robbery | Migratory route blocked  tribalism  Land issues  Absence of law  climactic variation, and cultural dynamics  Mistrust between tribes  Environmental degradation  Poverty  Weapon spread  Political polarization | Insecurity  Weakening of native administration  Absence of rule of law  Looting of properties  Crops damage  Animal theft | .Government  Land owner  Tribal leaders  . Militias  . Farmers  pastoralist  Outlaws  individual criminals  community  rebel groups | |  | Dar Elneim | Land,  Pastoralist and farmers,  migratory route,  Increase tensions between tribes | Mistrust between tribes  Environmental degradation  Land issues  Absence of law | Insecurity  Weakening of native administration  Absence of rule of law  Looting of properties  Crops damage  Animal theft | Government  Land owner  Tribal leaders  Militias  . Farmers  pastoralist  Outlaws  individual criminals  community | |  | Kabga | Land,  Pastoralist and farmers,  migratory route,  Increase tensions between tribes | Mistrust between tribes  Environmental degradation  Land issues  Absence of law | Insecurity  Weakening of native administration  Absence of rule of law  Looting of properties  Crops damage  Animal theft | Government  Land owner  Tribal leaders  Militias  . Farmers  pastoralist  Outlaws  individual criminals  community | |  | Abou dewail | Land,  Pastoralist and farmers,  migratory route,  Increase tensions between tribes | Mistrust between tribes  Environmental degradation  Land issues  Absence of law | Insecurity  Weakening of native administration  Absence of rule of law  Looting of properties  Crops damage  Animal theft | Government  Land owner  Tribal leaders  Militias  . Farmers  pastoralist  Outlaws | |  | Shangeltobay | Land,  Pastoralist and farmers,  migratory route,  Increase tensions between tribes | Mistrust between tribes  Environmental degradation  Land issues  Absence of law  Migratory route blocked | Insecurity  Weakening of native administration  Absence of rule of law  Looting of properties  Crops damage  Animal theft | Land owner  Tribal leaders | |  | Taiba | Land,  Pastoralist and farmers,  migratory route,  Increase tensions between tribes  Tribalism | Mistrust between tribes  Environmental degradation  Land issues  Absence of law  Migratory route blocked | Insecurity  Weakening of native administration  Absence of rule of law  Looting of properties  Crops damage  Animal theft | Land owner  Tribal leaders | |  | Um khair | Land,  Pastoralist and farmers,  migratory route,  Increase tensions between tribes | Mistrust between tribes  Environmental degradation  Land issues  Absence of law  Migratory route blocked | Insecurity  Weakening of native administration  Absence of rule of law  Looting of properties  Crops damage  Animal theft | Land owner  Tribal leaders | |  | Hilat Ahamed | Land,  Pastoralist and farmers,  migratory route,  Increase tensions between tribes  A ransom for the dead | Mistrust between tribes  Environmental degradation  Land issues  Absence of law  Migratory route blocked | Insecurity  Weakening of native administration  Absence of rule of law  Looting of properties  Crops damage  Animal theft | Land owner  Tribal leaders | |
| 1. **Relevance: Conflict Resolution Mechanisms and Access to Rule of Law** |
| The current conflict resolution and reconciliation mechanisms in the target communities are acceptable to the communities and can be considered as potential model but not effective conflict resolution at the moment due to many reasons, leaders and members of local conflict resolution mechanisms include tribal leaders (Shartai, Omda, Sheikh, religious leaders, CBOs, farmer unions, pastoralist unions, resistance committees and other prominent community leaders) from the two disputing parties meet together to discuss the causes of dispute, a third party will be invited to play the role of mediation by bringing the points of view between the disputing parties, then arrangements will be prepared and deadline will be set, more consultation will be carried then within the set day, the conflict will be resolved. The local conflict resolution mechanisms addresses different levels of domestic and family matters; such as divorce and custody, to dispute over access of grazing land and water, to violent conflicts involving property damage or deaths, to large inter-community conflicts. If the cases over capacity of the local mechanisms then they will be referred to police, courts, legal aid at the locality level, and if not resolved then will be shifted to state level. Access to the court and other rule of law systems are being through police, head of admin unit or admin unit consultant or the native administration themselves. Local mechanisms in the two admin units never receive any support from DCPSF.   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **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 | | Darelsalam | Abuzeraga village clusters (Abuzerega,Dar Elneim,Kabga,Abou dewail) | Native administration (Joudia,Rakoba)  Community leaders (omda, shekhs)  Religious leaders  CBOs,  resistance committees | Poor access to court and rule of law (transportation and cost)  Weak capacity of rule of law and courts institution at villages and locality level  Number of rules of law and court institution is not sufficient | -Peace building,  -Awareness,  -Poor functionality of CBRMs,  -Flow of information  communications and coordination,  -Trust and confidence among communities and service providers,  -Capacity of service providers,  -Climate change (NRM),  -Youth and women -livelihood opportunities, | | Darelsalam | Shangeltobaya village cluster(Shangiltobaya,Hilat Ahamed,Taiba, Um Khair) | Native administration (Joudia,Rakoba)  Community leaders (omda, shekhs)  Religious leaders  CBOs,  farmer unions, pastoralist unions  resistance committees | Poor access to court and rule of law (transportation and cost)  Weak rule of law and courts institution at villages and locality level  Number of rules of law and court institution is not sufficient | -Peace building  -Awareness  -Poor functionality of CBRMs  -Flow of information  -Communications and coordination  -Trust and confidence among communities and service providers  -Capacity of service providers  -Climate change (NRM)  -Youth and women -livelihood opportunities | |
| **Gender & Inclusion** |
| Based on conflict analysis findings recently carried by SOS Sahel, female youth are considered as one of the triggers actors of conflicts due to the lack of awareness about the security measures when they go out to collect firewood or fetch water, or when they go for farming, domestic service and running their business. So, SOS Sahel consider the role of women in peace building as crucial and prominent such as “Hakkamat” and women leaders from both settled, nomadic women and women with special needs, SOS Sahel will ensure participation of both pastoralists and farmers women in effective manner including equity and balance. In this project women will participate with not less than 1/3 in all project interventions and will be in an effective way and of tangible impact. SOS Sahel will close consult women leaders in selection process of women to be involved in community services committees such as peace committees, V&SL groups, tea sellers’ associations, NRM, peace networks members and any other activities related. The project will ensure women participation in all capacity building activities to empower them and let their voices to be heard. However, in this project there is pure activities designed for women for instance the women tea seller associations and V&SL,  Field visits reports, beneficiary checklist, focus group discussion, meetings with formed committees by the project, CBOs, SCOs, associations, other stakeholders, weakly bi-weekly, monthly quarterly and midterm evaluation are considered as means of measurements to ensure inclusion of both women and youth. Baseline survey, community interviews and focus group discussion, individual interviews will be used to measure the exclusion. SOS Sahel and in consideration to COVID-19 measures will encourage women initiative working together to handle COVID-19 procedures |
| C2 | **Results:** |
|  |
| 1. **Results: Intervention, project strategy and methodology**   According to the context analysis and results of the baseline survey of the area, the project will verify the figures in the proposal and follow and apply the principles of inclusion, genuine gender and youth participation in all project activities to ensure their roles as peace actors, conflict sensitivity and Do No Harm. Consultation with local communities will be held to make sure participation in implementation of the project is ensured, set of selection criteria will be clearly identified and agreed by consensus to avoid any exclusion, or inequity which may lead to complication and unexpected negative results. Information in the project will be properly disseminated widely among the community; the project also will include relative ministries, local government and tribal leaders.  **Expected impact of the project is** Community of Abuzerega and Shangiltobaya are fully engaged in strong and efficient CBRMs to resolve their disputes and acquired knowledge on accessibility to court, legal aid and police to refer their cases above the CBRMs capacity. In addition, their socio-economic status improved, ultimately prevalence and increased community coherence, social fabric and peaceful coexistence  **Theory of Change :** If CBRMs strengthened and, adopted by local communities in Darelsalam locality, then peace prevalence will be sustained, socioeconomic status and local social fabrics will be improved  **The overall objective of this project is**: Enhancing the BRMs to contribute to peaceful coexistence and social fabrics, specific objectives include:   1. Enhancing the CBRMs to contribute to peaceful coexistence and social fabrics 2. Improve socioeconomic status of targeted areas 3. Strengthen coordination, knowledge sharing and communication means   **Outputs**  Output 1: **Community-based conflict resolution and reconciliation mechanisms are in use and working effectively to resolve conflict.**  Output 2: Peace dividends for community interdependence and coexistence are delivered.  Output 4: Improved networking, coordination and learning between local and state-level peace building institutions  **Activities**   1. Building community capacity on CBRMs, Natural Resource Management (NRM) and development of effective networking between community structures and local government. 2. Improve access to livelihoods assets and skills by promotion of animal health, vocational training and other skills. 3. engagement of women and youth in livelihood and peace building activities 4. Improve community access to NR, focusing on access to land, reliable drinking water supplies, and grazing lands   in this project, SOS Sahel strategy and approach are to enhance the local communities’ capacities to adopt and to make use of the CBRMs in resolving their disputes, also to make them aware about the efficiency of CBRMs in promoting trust and confidence for reconciliation, community coherence and social fabrics. The approach will focus on that people were disconnected and unable to resolve their conflicts due to weak capacities related to CBRMs. However, In the past native administrative were strong and well-functioning and controlling, they owned strong local norms and traditions ways to resolve any disputes within their communities, these local mechanisms were very respected and satisfied for all parties, examples (judia, rakoba,,,,).  Nowadays, native administration becomes very weak and couldn’t perform its duties due to many factors that led to the absence of its functionality in resolving conflicts and consequently hindered the important role of the CBRMs in conflict resolution.  ***Targeted beneficiaries:*** The total target beneficiaries of the project will be 48,360 people (32,572male, 15,788 Female) in two the clusters targeting eight villages.  ***Output 1: Community-based conflict resolution and reconciliation mechanisms (CBRMs) are in use and working effectively to resolve conflict***  Total direct beneficiaries: **4346** (female: adult 742, youth 598) (male: adult 2279, youth 727)  Total indirect beneficiaries: **9104**(female: adult 2212, youth 588) (male: adult 4924, youth 1380)  This output will mainly focus on revitalization and strengthening of the CBRMs. The methodology will include mapping of the existed CBRMs in both administrative units to understand and address the grassroots conflicts resolution and peace building methodologies that being used by the community leaders to resolve disputes and prevail peaceful coexistence among the disconnectors. In this output the activities intended to establish and promote capacities for peace committees, organize peace forums and celebrations days with consideration of highly community participation. In this regard genuine role of women in peace building and conflict resolution will be demonstrated by their participation not less than 1/3 of members of all peace activities. Also this output will facilitate conduction of joined peace forums for the two administrative units located in Darelsalam, however awareness raising sessions on the efficiency of CBRMS will be carried out for communities and peace committees in order to adopt and use CBRMs in resolving disputes, help in social interaction and strengthen the social fabrics. Below are proposed activities:   1. Mapping of existing local conflict and peace building resolution mechanism 2. Establishment and strengthen of peace committee on peace building, conflict and gender sensitive 3. Establishment and strengthen youth ambassadors committees on peace building and gender sensitive conflict resolutions 4. Establishment and strengthen of crop protection committees on peace building and gender sensitive conflict resolutions 5. Establishment and strengthen of NRM committees on peace building and gender sensitive conflict resolutions 6. Reactivate the of native administration including community leaders and strengthen in local mechanisms for peace building, conflict and gender sensitive 7. Organize of two peace building committees’ forums at administrative level 8. Organize of two peace building committees’ peace public days’ celebrations 9. Conduction of 2 joint peace building forums involving Abuzeraga & Shangiltobai to be at locality level in Darelsalam. 10. Two awareness raising for the communities and peace committees on the efficiency, and adoption of the CBRMs methods.   **Output 2: Peace dividends for community interdependence and coexistence are delivered**  Total direct beneficiaries: **7033**(female: adult 2410, youth 842) (male: adult 2444, youth 1337)  Total indirect beneficiaries: **19593** (female: adult 4708, youth 1251) (male: adult 10714, youth 2920)  The conducted context analysis revealed that access to livelihood services, assets and land issues are considered as core for conflict drivers this is beside the competition over the limited livelihood options in the target area. Share of livelihoods sources are the common concern of the disconnected communities and the use of them become one of the conflict triggers. Introducing of cash for work techniques will contribute to stabilize and reduce the conflicts related to livelihoods opportunities. Accordingly, this output will contribute to the objective of this project by facilitating various livelihoods interventions that encouraging the targeted beneficiaries to adopt and use CBRMs in all proposed activities, the activities include environmental rehabilitation through tree planting, nurseries, seed broadcasting, community forestry’s, water harvesting through rehabilitation of Haffirs, agricultural inputs, rehabilitation and demarcation to the migratory routes which will reduce the frictions between farmers and nomads during the seasonal movement, formation of village savings and loans as well as establishment of women tea sellers’ associations as a result of findings of market survey and market needs. Activities of this output contributed to resolve disputes and preventing any expected emerging conflicts because all of activities demonstrate collaboration and collective work. Identified activities are:   1. Launch and Start-up workshop 2. Facilitate a conflict and gender sensitive youth led- market scan of livelihood opportunities in key markets to offer opportunities to members of competing ethnic and livelihood groups. 3. Training youth on mobile maintenance and provide them with solar energy mobile chargers. 4. Formation of 4 women tea sellers societies and provide them with necessary tools 5. Training 4 women tea sellers societies on organizational management, business management and on peace building, conflict and gender sensitive 6. Formation of 16 women groups for V&SL and REFLECT literacy activities among the target communities included nomadic and women with special need 7. Training of 16 women groups for V&SL on conflict and gender sensitive and provide them with necessary equipments 8. Rehabilitation of 8 hand pumps 4 in each administrative unit for safe drinking water 9. upgrading for one hand pump to mini-water yard 10. Rehabilitate of one community haffiar through cash for work with provision of necessary tools 11. Training of farmers on the collaborative Farmers Field School Technique including introduction of peace building and conflict resolution skills 12. Provision of improved seeds and agriculture tools to vulnerable and farmers with special needs 13. Selection and training of a community animal health workers (Para-vets) 14. Launching environmental awareness campaign on environmental conservation 15. Establishment of a community nurseries 16. Conduction of 2 trees planting campaigns 17. Broadcasting for pasture seed to improve the grazing land along the migratory roots 18. rehabilitations and demarcation of100 km migratory route along the two administrative units   **Output 4: Improved networking, coordination and learning between local and state-level peace building institutions**  Total direct beneficiaries: **2585**(female: adult 605, youth 225) (male: adult 1349, youth 406)  Total indirect beneficiaries**: 6609** (female: adult 1627, youth 450) (male: adult 3523, youth 1009)  Proper communications, Knowledge sharing, and coordination are keys in enhancing peace and peaceful coexistence. This output intends to create linkages between peace committees at the village’s levels with their admin unit, this will help in sharing information and case management, referral mechanism. Formation of networks from peace committees and link them with the other peace institutions such as rule of law, courts, will increase their knowledge skills and capacities on reconciliation techniques. Inter-community dialogue approach will be facilitated to discuss root causes of conflicts and propose solution to prevent any expected conflict (early warning). tribal leaders, native administration, resistance committees, CBOs, members of peace committees, farmers, nomads, NRM, youth and women representatives in addition to police, court, rule of law, peace and development centers, ministry of social affairs will form the networks. peace networks will be discussed and clearly defined with local leaders, the government and civil society organizations in the project area However Awareness raising for the networks on the ongoing peace building dialogue in Juba is crucial to disseminate their outcomes in the project areas. The networks will carry out coordination meetings on quarterly basis and rotate within the two administrative units as well as the locality. Identified activities are:   1. Formation of peace networks for the 2 administrative unit 2. training for networks on conflict resolution skills, conflict and gender sensitive. 3. Facilitate 2 inter-community dialogue in (Darelsalam & Elfasher ) to strengthen the linkage between the established peace network at State level and the two targeted administrative units 4. Conduct regular 8 coordination meetings between relevant peace actors and the networks 5. Creation of communication and information sharing mechanisms at local and state level 6. Awareness raising for the networks on the ongoing peace building dialogue 7. Conduct meetings to fill the gaps between youth and elders to build trust and confidence   **COVID\_19 mitigation approach:** SOS Sahel will fully consider COVID-19 in all stage of activities implementation particularly activities related to gathering of communities. SOS Sahel will manage to mitigate COVID-19 pandemic transmition through reducing the crowd, provision of sterilizers and face musk, distribution of hand washing messages, mobile awareness including media. In addition SOS Sahel will follow the procedures and regulations, polices of ministry of health and UN agencies mitigation measures  **Do No Harm Approach:** SOS Sahel Sudan program staff has been trained and fully aware about the Do No Harm and participatory approaches. This approach becomes one of the organization principles applied during the projects design and implementation. In this case due to sensitive and fragile context SOS Sahel committed to address and ensure mainstreaming of Do No Harm principles into all project stages including designing, delivering, decisions making and M&E processes.  ***Village Saving and Loan approach:*** SOS Sahel owned a great experience on cash grant management, revolving fund, in addition to V&SL approaches, SOS Sahel will apply saving and loan manual with women groups, the main objective of this activity is to empower women economically to meet their necessary needs through building their skills on managing their small business, this will be through applying REFLECT literacy classes, the activity will bring women together which will lay the ground for communication, exchanging information, discuss issues related to disputes and conflicts and suggest resolutions, this will pave the way for peaceful community interaction and coexistence. SOS will follow and monitor these groups, and create linkage between them and other related bodies  **Women:** SOS Sahel considers the role of women in peace building as crucial and prominent such as “Hkamat” and women leaders. In this project women will participate with not less than 1/3 in all project interventions and will be in an effective way and of tangible impact. SOS Sahel will close consult women leaders in selection process of women to be involved in community services committees such as peace committees, V&SL groups, tea sellers’ associations, The project will ensure women participation in all capacity building activities to empower them and let their voices to be heard. However, in this project there is pure activities designed for women for instance the women tea seller associations and V&SL,  **Youth:** Based on conflict analysis findings recently carried by SOS Sahel, male youth are considered as one of the triggers actors of conflicts due to the lack of awareness, unemployment, marginalization, youth as victims of rebels and government, drugs and others. The project designed some activities targeted both males & females’ youth and they are engaged in the identification of their training needs based on the findings of the market demands. Youth will participate in the life skills training that will increase their interpersonal skills and change their negative behaviors and attitudes. youth will lead the sports and peace events such as open and celebration days, sports tournaments, forums…etc. also they will play great role in disseminating and raising communities awareness on the ongoing peace process. The engagement of youth on above proposed activities will give a space to those who considered as conflict triggers actors to express their positive opinions and change their negative behavior. SOS Sahel in consideration to COVID-19 measures will encourage youth initiative working together to handle COVID-19 procedures  **Environmental Considerations:** Environmental degradation is considered as a key conflict trigger in the project area, this is because community depend on cutting of trees for different usage such as fire as well as a one of livelihood activities to generate income for the HHs. There are no reforestation activities to compensate for the loss of the trees. The role of forestry department policies and regulations are weak and inactivated. Misuse and mismanagement of land, expansion of farming upon forest and grazing land, migratory routes blocked, insufficient of pasture and water, overgrazing. All of these factors lead to disputes between farmers and pastoralist. In this regard SOS Sahel addressed and mainstreamed environmental conservation as cross cutting issue in most of the activities, furthermore the project designed some activates to mainly target environmental issues. SOS will work in close consultation with the forestry, range and pasture departments to maintain the environmental and link them with peace building committees and peace networks. Environmental impact assessment will be carried out before and after major activities.   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 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|  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **TABLE 3: Planned interventions** | | | | | | | | VILLAGES | PEACEBUILDING GAPS | PLANNED INTERVENTIONS | Female | | Male | | | Adult | Youth | Adult | Youth | | **Shangiltobaya** village clusters Shangiltobaya  Taliba  Um Khair  Hilat Ahmed  Abuzeraga village clusters (Abuzerega,Dar Elneim,Kabga,Abou dewail) | Peace building: awareness and capacity of service providers  Poor functionality of CBRMs  Flow of information  Communications and coordination  Trust and confidence among communities and service providers  Capacity of service providers  Climate change (NRM)  Youth and women livelihood opportunities | Mapping of existing local CBRMs | 16 | 8 | 90 | 30 | | Establishment and strengthen of peace committees | 12 | 3 | 28 | 7 | | Establishment and strengthen of youth ambassadors committees | 12 | 3 | 28 | 7 | | Establishment and strengthen of crop protection committees | 12 | 3 | 28 | 7 | | Reactivate and strengthen the role of native administration | 10 | 10 | 40 | 20 | | Establishment and strengthen of NRM committees | 12 | 3 | 28 | 7 | | Organize of six peace forums at each administrative unit | 117 | 423 | 999 | 261 | | Organize of two peace building public days’ celebrations | 290 | 76 | 676 | 180 | | Conduction of 2 joint peace building forums involving the 2 admin unit to be at locality level | 71 | 19 | 44 | 166 | | Two  awareness raising for the communities and peace committees on the efficiency, and adoption of the CBRMs methods | 190 | 50 | 318 | 42 | | Facilitate market scan of livelihood opportunities in key markets | 10 | 34 | 24 | 92 | | provide youth with solar energy charger for mobile phone | 0 | 24 | 0 | 36 | | Training of youth (male) on mobile maintenance | 0 | 24 | 0 | 36 | | formation of 4 women tea sellers societies and provide them with necessary tools | 48 | 12 | 0 | 0 | | Training 4 women tea sellers societies onbusiness management | 48 | 12 | 0 | 0 | | Formation of 16 V&SL groups | 316 | 84 | 0 | 0 | | Training of 16 V&SL groups | 316 | 84 | 0 | 0 | | provision of necessary equipments to 16 V&SL groups | 316 | 84 | 0 | 0 | | Rehabilitation of 8 hand pumps 4 in each administrative unit | 474 | 126 | 1106 | 294 | | upgrading for one hand pump to mini-water yard | 158 | 592 | 1382 | 168 | | rehabilitate of 2 community Haffiars through cash for work with provision of necessary tools | 94 | 26 | 222 | 58 | | Training of farmers on the collaborative Farmers Field School Technique | 72 | 18 | 166 | 44 | | Provision of improved seeds and agriculture tools to vulnerable farmers | 78 | 22 | 78 | 22 | | Selection and training of a community animal health workers | 8 | 12 | 8 | 12 | | Launching of 4 environmental awareness campaign | 6 | 12 | 10 | 32 | | Establishment of 2 community nurseries | 50 | 70 | 58 | 222 | | Conduction of 4 trees planting campaigns | 36 | 10 | 84 | 22 | |  |  | Broadcasting of pasture seed along the migratory roots | 100 | 60 | 300 | 150 | | rehabilitations and demarcation of100 km migratory route along the two administrative units | 100 | 60 | 300 | 150 | | Formation of peace networks for the 2 administrative unit | 8 | 6 | 34 | 8 | | training for networks on conflict resolution and gender | 8 | 6 | 34 | 8 | | Facilitate 4 inter-community dialogue in (Darelsalam & Elfasher) | 52 | 14 | 122 | 32 | | Conduct regular 8 coordination meetings between relevant Government institutions and the networks at local and State level | 114 | 30 | 266 | 70 | | Creation of communication and information sharing mechanisms at local and state levels (12meetings) | 0 | 8 | 0 | 16 | | Awareness raising for the networks on the ongoing peace building dialogue | 72 | 18 | 166 | 44 | | Conduct 6 meetings to fill the gaps between youth and elders to build trust and confidence | 120 | 40 | 280 | 60 | | **Total** | |  | **3320** | **1992** | **6615** | **2327** | | |
| 1. **Results: Innovation**   In what ways is your project innovative? |
| In the context of Abuzeraga and Shangiltobaya areas, which is relying on inherited traditional structures (majority of members of the traditional structures are elder men), these traditional community governance structures have been weakened by the on-going conflict in Darfur, innovation in peace and stability mechanisms is essential. The project will be innovative in developing more effective structures that include women and youth for effective solutions to ease and mitigate local tensions, and build the infrastructure and capacity for the communities to do these themselves.  The project will largely focus on building peace committees and on equitable access to natural resources, which is of common interest to everyone in the community, particularly as most depend on natural resources for their livelihood. By building an understanding of equitable natural resource use and conservation, along with integrated training on ways to mitigate conflict and foster peaceful coexistence, and establishing community forums and platforms, this will create an innovative space for inclusive dialogue where all actors will find the opportunity to discuss and voice their views.  Whilst traditional structures have been dominated by elder men, this project will engage women and young people in the decision making process. Those who cultivate farms and are responsible for grazing animals are mostly women and youth; their presence on the ground makes them key conflict actors, but they are largely ignored in traditional structures. This project presents an innovative way to engage women and youth in the decision making process. The village-based traditional leaders have been weakened, with many of them leaving the rural village to go to towns or IDP camps; this leaves space for the village level committees to influence the peace process. The committee members are a mix of different ethnic groups, gender and age, which helps to lay the foundation for peaceful conflict prevention at village level. They make decisions locally, close to people who are ready to intervene and restore peace at spots before conflict is accelerated; as the local proverb says “releasing rope knots using your hands is easier than using your teeth”. |
| 1. **Results: Monitoring and Evaluation**   How will you measure change in your project? What are your plans to monitor and evaluate your project? |
| *SOS* Sahel Sudan owned a well-equipped office in Elfashir with qualified oriented staff, implemented and managed various similar projects as well as a main office in Khartoum with which oversee all Sahel Sudan program. Monitoring and evaluation unit existed in the main office who does offer M&E technical support to the field offices. Program staffs both at the field and Khartoum level are responsible for direct implementation, day to day operation and management. Baseline assessment will be conducted on the project area to identify performance indicators that will measure the progress against the work plan and the project indictors.  For Proper use of funds and to guarantee value of money for the project, SOS Sahel possess a strong financial system, polices, financial procedures and regulations. Both finance and logistic personnel in Elfasher and Khartoum are responsible for ensuring financial transactions/payments, procurements follow the SOS Sahel polices and regulations. The project will be implemented in a participatory manner using community action plan method to make sure activities are efficient and will enhance the conflict resolution in the area.  M&E tools will be developed in consultation with the M&E unit in Khartoum office to follow on the role of women and youth in peace building activities, their voices being heard and have been engaged in livelihoods activities. For means of verifications, sustainable flow of information and management of conflicts will be ensured, the formed community committees will be strengthened to enable them to share information, keep records and establishment of complain and suggestion box. A community-based monitoring system will be designed to increase involvement of community in data collection, analysis and planning. Data collection from monitoring at different levels will be compiled to feed in the quality of progress reports. To ensure concise of data collection method, M&E tools will be designed to match progress reporting against indicators and to feed monitoring results in the work plans.  SOS Sahel will develop quality assurance format/checklist to meet the requirement of the project implementation plan. Reporting mechanism will be based on SOS Sahel guidance of M&E reporting system. Project field staff will provide weekly reports to project manager, monthly reports will be submitted to program manager at state level, and then program manager review the reports and submit to program manager at country office who will work closely with field staff to submit quarterly, mid-term and annual narrative and financial reports to DCPSF. Lesson learnt, success stories and experience will be generated during the implementation and shared with the stakeholders including the DCPSF working group.  SOS Sahel in this project intends to conduct internal mid-term evaluation at the end of the first year to be conducted by the internal M&E unit, and a final external evaluation at the end of the project (2nd year) by an external evaluator to be identified and hired. |
| 1. **Results: Sustainability** |
| Presence of the organization in Elfasher, organizational management capacity, its relation with government, donors, local communities, knowledge and experience of the context, and good reputation in the area are considered as one of sustainability factors.  The community participation in all project stage in addition to responsibility, transparency and accountability will let them feel ownership of the project, formation of different community committees and link them with relevant institution for instance, peace committees to be linked with peace and development centers, networks with peace and reconciliation council, tea sellers associations with ministry of social affairs, V&SL groups with microfinance institutions, NRM committees with animal resources and natural resources units, crop protection with the ministry of agriculture. As well as training provided for each group to empower them will contribute to sustainability.  SOS Sahel will develop an exit strategy that include gradual phase out, for the first stage there will be full support to the activities with presence of SOS Sahel on the ground, followed by half support from the project, then the project presence will be 25% with technical support and consultation when needed and finally the project withdraw after link them with the related institutions.  After completely phase out, SOS Sahel plans to conduct meeting with the beneficiaries from time to time on voluntary basis to understand constraints, challenges and how communities can overcome, also to make sure how far the interventions are efficient and sustainable. |
| C3 | **Organizational Positioning:** |
|  | 1. What experience does your organization have in implementing peacebuilding projects or initiatives in Darfur? |
|  | SOS Sahel Sudan has been working in North Darfur State over the last 8 years, and has built up a good relationship and reputation with both local communities and local authorities based on trust and understanding. This project proposal process has therefore been built on valuable experience and knowledge of the contextual needs, based on SOS Sahel’s history in the area and particularly on its most recent projects in the area. Given our experience to date we will integrate the following approaches as learning in our project:   * Establishing community networks, where information is shared between the community, partners and SOS Sahel, has proven to be very effective in building trust and ensuring staff and asset safety and this key approach will be integrated into this project. * Community consultation, identifying project stakeholders, and a comprehensive baseline survey are essential to consider relevant benchmarks for the planned project. Community participatory and cross-learning methods will be adopted in order to encourage ownership of the interventions * Concrete activities on the ground to meet community needs as essential peace dividends. * SOS Sahel work closely with local communities, local authorities and NGOs/UN agencies. It has good network and partnership with peace building centers and natural resource institutions.   SOS Sahel have implemented several projects in natural resource management and conflict resolution in Darfur and Greater Kordofan and is currently implementing a 3-year grant in South Kordofan funded by Norwegian Embassy titled “Community Based Conflict Reduction”, a 2-year grant funded by EU for a project titled “Strengthing Capacity of CSO in Red Sea State” and a 3 year project titled “Sustainable Integrated Development Approach funded by SIDA in North Darfur. These projects are aiming to reduce conflict, enhance peaceful relationships over natural resources and promote stable livelihoods through share management of natural resources at community level.  The lessons learnt from DCPSF projects include community consultation process, social events that resulted from community consultation, resolve small scale issues triggers before escalating into bigger complicated conflict and focus on key identified causes of conflicts and try to resolve them..  The project field staff and program staff have remarkable experience of peace building and community development. The field staffs are from North Darfur State with good knowledge of the local context and experience with SOS Sahel in DCPSF intervention. Some SOS Sahel staff have significant experience of peace building projects and also extensive knowledge of the area; the Area manager who is based in Elfasher has a decade of experience working in North Darfur NGOs. The SOS Sahel staff at all levels are competent and able to work with communities to achieve the project goal. |
|  | 1. **Technical capacity of your organization related to peacebuilding.** |
|  | SOS Sahel Sudan has strong and capable staff steering in the field are able to deliver the peace building, conflict resolution and reconciliation activities with the technical support form HQ, some staff of SOS Sahel obtained university degrees in peace building.  However SOS Sahel possess a pool of peace building expertise, and will work close with the technical institutions such as peace and development centers, consultants and other expertise, SOS Sahel has tools which will add value to the project implementation such as sustainable integrated development approach , DO NO Harm, IWRMs, Community Environmental Action Plan (CEAP). |
| C4 | **Value for Money** |
| 1. Describe how Value for Money has been considered in developing the project. |
| **ECONOMY**  Value for Money in this project will be generated in the following manners:   * The management structure of SOS Sahel in NDS will be responsible for both Integrated Community Development Project funded by SIDA in Mellit/ Kuma and this project, which will lead to considerable sharing of experience and efficiency gains: one rather than two management structures will lead to considerable cost savings. * The implementation of both projects by same expertise staff will make mutual learning both substantially stronger and less costly, as costs can be shared between the two projects. * The SOS Sahel Sudan Country program has in-house expertise in a range of relevant topics (among others NRM, conflict analysis, community development, capacity building of CBOs, design and implementation of water sources. This means that the hiring of consultants can be minimised. * Because SOS Sahel Sudan already has an operational presence in the project area, and already have established networks with many of the relevant stakeholders for this project, we expect that delays in implementation can be minimised. * The project will not necessarily select the cheapest infrastructure options per se. Value for money for the intended users means that the cost of operating and maintaining the infrastructure should be as low as possible, even if the initial investment cost might be a little higher than alternative options.   **EFFECTIVENESS:** The overall project strategy is to have joint community participation in all activities and invest over most of the total budget in formation, reactivation of community structures that will capable of handling conflicts based on CBRMs, reconciliation, trust and confidence among tribes and promote communities social fabric that will be able to manage equitable livelihoods opportunities & environmental degradation prevention in a sustainable autonomous manner. (Output1&2). Proper communications channel, Knowledge sharing, and coordination have their strong role in peaceful coexistence, community coherence and social fabrics. The project also will create links between the peace committees at administrative units level, locality and Elfasher, where they can improve their skills on managing conflicts through linking between CBRMs and official methodologies in resolving disputes such as legal aid, police and courts (ouput3)  **EFFICIENCY :** The major project activities’ implementation approaches are community-managed such as peace building committees formation, conduction of peace forums, reflect and village saving and loan, Farmers field schools(harvesting, planting, cultivations, broad casting, seeds ,agricultural inputs), conduction of community mobilization (collective work), participatory construction/ rehabilitations haffiars its, (un-skills labor for all construction/ rehibitions work will be select from the local communities , purchasing local materials from the same communities or nearby, conduct the aware session and led- peace building forum) where the project is committed to allocate most of the total budget for the direct activities and only few for the project implementation support. This will have a positive impact on the numbers of activities and the overall objective of the project |

TABLE 4: DCPSF RISK LOG

NAME OF ORGANIZATION:

| **#** | **Description** | **Type of Risks and Brief** | **Likelihood of Risk** | **Impact on Project** | **Countermeasures / Contingencies** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | the severe drought and other natural disaster such as floods might occur causing crop low yield or pasture failure, or shortage of water due to wells dried out | The type of risk is **environmental** which expected to Increase conflict between different livelihood groups; or migration of local population | The likelihood of this risk is medium If environment is degraded as a result there is a potential to exacerbate existing conflicts, or cause new conflicts, between livelihood groups | Violence conflict will affect the accessibility of project team to project villages, delay or stop of some activities | To Ensure membership of all target villages comprise diverse ethnic and livelihood groups in NRM  Provide drought resistant crop and pasture re-seeding and fire lines |
| 2 | Delays in funding approval, sharp increase in input prices due to inflations or seasonality | **Financial** risk caused by delay in funding or rise in price of project inputs, inflation rates and/or currency exchange rate fluctuation | The likelihood is medium and expected to cause inability to procure all inputs or good quality as required by the project, | Delay in implementation of project activities such as rehabilitation of water point and Pasture re-seeding, these will leave the door open for conflict | Flexible work plan to allow response to unexpected changing conditions i.e. seasonality  Early procurement of materials and close monitoring of market prices |
| 3 | willingness of the community to support the project, cooperation of government authorities and counterparts | **Operational** risk in form of Low community acceptance to project.  And delay receiving official approval of project documents (e.g. technical agreement with HAC and relevant gov. authorities; | Likelihood of such risk is low and basically related to building good communication and relationship with all stake holders and to maintain proper planning for timely issuing of required legal project documents | Delay in project activities implementation processes  Rejection of project activities by communities | The project will build on the previous trust with communities in the targeted area being developed through accountability and quality of work done.  Approaching Government authorities in advance to explain project component |
| 4 | Loss of key project staff as a result of staff turnover or injury/accident | The type of this risk is **Organizational** related to reduced skill to implement project activities and undertake strategic influencing work | Likelihood is low, and might affect implementation, in term of loss of time and resources, and less quality services delivery | Low quality of service delivery  Loss of institutional memory and local relationships; | Ensure documentation of project, key stakeholders and implementation progress  SOS Sahel have employed local staff aware of local context and have experience implementing DCPSF projects |
| 5 | Increase in general insecurity in the project area if the process of integrating SLA Mini forces into Military is not managed well | **Political** type of risk resulted in insecurity situation with impact on the communities and project activities, inaccessibility and increase in project operating costs | Midiam risk and might increase inaccessibility to project area | restricted field access for implementation and monitoring;  potential scale-down of project area  safety risk for project staff, and restrictions of movement | Sudanese national staff, local based field staff or staff aware with context and sensitivity of conflict in the area  Working with local partners, including CBOs from the area |
| 6 | **Social/Political**  Project Not able to maintain sufficient level of community buy-in among key project stakeholders/beneficiaries – especially nomadic groups, returnees/ IDPs, women and youth | **Other:**  Type of this risk is social political, where Failure to foster local buy-in could increase local tensions if one group is seen to benefit at the expense of other;  limited ability to mobilize community to implement activities will reduce effectiveness and increase costs and sustainability of the project | High risk, if project left out any group this will influence negatively the project outcome as Certain interventions (especially water points) have the potential to exacerbate conflict among communities and groups | decreased trust and increased potentiality for conflict and reduce efficiency of local committees to manage and maintain intervention (e.g. water points) this will create environment for tensions between livelihood groups | -Engaging with returnees/ IDPs at the outset to build trust and understand their needs  -Solicit support from local organizations representing nomads  -Ensure all CBOs, peace committees and other local committees are representative of local ethnic and livelihood diversity (e.g. include, farmers, pastoralists and IDPS) and include youth and women.  -Consensus building through community planning with all relevant stakeholders using participatory approach |

TABLE 5: List of Previous Projects

NAME OF ORGANIZATION: SOS Sahel Sudan

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **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 | Capacity strengthening of CSOs in Dar Elsalam, Kelimendo and Kebkabiya localities, | EU and AECOM | €500,000 | Jan 2016 –Dec 2017 | 24 months | Strengthen the capacities of CSOs in North Darfur to promote improved governance, specifically as related to natural resources and rural livelihoods.. |
| 2 | Community based peace building in Kebkabiya locality, ND | DCPSF | $249,000 | April 2016 – Mar2018 | 24 months | focus on the development of collaborative, non-violent ways of managing natural resources by establishing stronger relationships between user groups and local authorities and setting up mechanisms for dialogue and conflict resolution |
| 3 | Construction of Sand Dams | SOS Sahel UK | £36,721 | Nov 2016 –May 2017 | 12 months | Improve supply of water for pastoralist, increase vegetation and reduce food insecurity. Improved access to water will reduce incidences of conflict between farmers and pastoralists. |
| 4 | Responding to Al Nino | ZOA/ECHO | €159,540 | May – Dec 2017 | 8 months | with aims of reduction the HHs food insecurity threats and protect these households of having to sell productive assets |
| 5 | Enhancing community resilience | ZOA | $150,573 | March – Dec 2017 | 10 months | Increasing farmers understanding of production methods and techniques to enhance People resilience, Increasing the resilience of women and men and to contribute to sustainable livelihood for people with limited access to land |
| 6 | Integrated Sustainable Development Approach | SIDA/ ZOA | €1,000,000 | Jan 2019 – Dec 2021 | 36 months | Focus on sustainable peace, environment, climate and agriculture, through improved conditions for peaceful and inclusive societies, increased access and sustainable management of water resources and increased capacity on local levels to manage and protect natural resources. |
| 7 | Community Environmental Action Plan (CEAP) | UNEP | $96,126 | Jan – June 2013 | 6 months | to improve environmental co-management pastoralists and resident communities in North Darfur, to support peace building and coexistence, through Community Environmental Action Planning (CEAP) and active joint management of natural resources. |