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| Organization Information |
|  |  This application is for | [x] WINDOW 1 | [ ] WINDOW 2 |
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| A1 | Organization Name | World Relief Sudan (WRS) |
| A2 | Nature of Organization (INGO, UN Agency, National NGO, IOM) | INGO |
| A3 | Organization Main Address (Sudan) | Khartoum II South, West of Farouq Cemetery, Block 3/4, H.# 33, Khartoum |
| A4 | Legal Status of Organization | World Relief is social and economic development organization organized under the laws of the state of Delaware, United States of America |
| A5 | Registration Status of Organization in Sudan | WR is duly registered by the government of the Sudan, with registration number PR/F/NO:1100  |
| A6 | Year Established in Sudan | 2004 |
| A7 | Organization Website (if applicable) | www.worldrelief.org |
| A8 | Have you previously delivered DCPSF project(s)? | [ ] NO [x] YES: If yes, please list date, title, location (state), budget 1. 01/2013 to 09/2014: Water for Peace Project in Krenik Locality of West Darfur; Budget USD 798,1392. 01/04/2014 to 30/09/2015; Peace for Development in Krenik locality of West Darfur State. Budget; $494,484 |
| A9 | Is this a consortium application? If yes, please list all agencies. | [x] NO  |
| Contact Information  |
| A11 | Job Title/Position | Program Director |
| A12 | Phone | +249 900 99 8380 |
| A13 | E-mail | KAbiyot@wr.org |
| A14 | Country Director Name | Gemta Birhanu Adula |
| A15 | Job Title/Position | Country Director |
| A16 | Phone of Country Director | +24996500826; +249900998377 |
| A17 | E-mail or Country Director | CDSudan-Darfur@wr.org or AGemta@wr.org |
| Organization Mission and Activities |
| A18 | Description of the Organization’s mission and activities |
| World Relief Sudan (WRS) exists to serve the most vulnerable people with the motto ‘We stand with the vulnerable’. The organization has a clear strategic mandate, vision, and purpose, moved by its mission and values to serve the most disadvantaged people in Sudan. The mission of the organization is: *‘empowering community based organizations, local communities, and stakeholders to serve the most vulnerable’.* The vision is: ‘In *collaboration with Community Based Organizations, World Relief envisions the most vulnerable people transformed economically, socially, and institutionally.* Its values are *‘Quality services, people, excellence, empowerment, partnership and social cohesion.’* World Relief is a Christian humanitarian organization that partners with vulnerable communities, community leaders, local organizations, government institutions and international agencies, driven by its mission and vision to tackle the world’s greatest problems such extreme poverty, natural & human made disasters, addressing the needs of refugees, internally displaced people, immigrants, and host communities, and addressing the root causes of conflicts, violence, and oppression. The major functions of WRS are in performing lifesaving interventions and recovery operations to save lives and restore the livelihood assets of people affected by various disasters and vulnerabilities, targeting the most vulnerable people in a community. WRS has also been fostering integrated development and community resilience programs to develop the capacity of vulnerable communities, local institutions, and stakeholders to enable them address problems caused by disasters, vulnerabilities, social & economic injustice, gender inequality, and conflict. WRS has over 16 years of experience and commitment to improving the livelihoods of poor farmers, nomads, and off-farm practitioners with agriculture, livestock development, and income generating activities, with emphasis on developing the skills of women and unemployed youth in order to increase their employability and engagement in business development activities. In addition to improving food security and income, the initiatives have helped poor communities to create and/or restore their productive assets which they lost during the protracted war. WRS has almost 10 years of experience in implementing community based peacebuilding and conflict resolution initiatives through establishing and strengthening Community-Based Reconciliation Mechanisms (CBRMs) that engage in conflict identification, analysis and mapping conflicts, prevention/mitigation and resolution, land conflict management, building capacity of the formal and informal community based institutions, improving community cohesion through strengthening the traditional conflict resolution mechanisms, youth/women empowerment, and improving inclusiveness of the poor community groups (women, youth, ethnic minorities) in social and economic development committees. In addition, WRS intervenes to improve community access to social services (clean water supply, hygiene & sanitation, health & nutrition, education, natural resourced & environmental management). Furthermore, gender mainstreaming, protection of children, supporting people with disabilities, and sustainability are the crosscutting themes cascaded throughout the program planning and management process.  |
| A19 | Applicant Declaration | [x]  I have read the Full Proposal Guidance and used it for the development of this concept note.  |

Section B: Project Information

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| Project details |
| B1 | Project Title | Title: Enhancing Peace and Stability in Krenik and Habilla Localities of WestDarfur State.  |
| B2 | Project Location - State | North Darfur [ ]  |  West Darfur [x]  | Central Darfur [ ]  |
|  |  | South Darfur [ ]  | East Darfur [ ]  |  |
| B3 | Project Location – Locality and community | Locality | Krenik | 1. Morni (Sisi, Habila Kanari, West South Morni and Magmari) 2. Azerni  | Enter here |
|  |  | Locality | Habilla | 1. Sawani Admin Unit2. Habila Admin Unit 3. Gubei Admin Unit  | Enter here |
| B4 | Project Duration *(Number of Months – all projects should be between 18 – 24 months)* | 24 months |
| B5 | Does your organization currently have a field office in the state where the project will be implemented? | [x] YES [ ] NO  |
|  |  | Address of Field Office | West Darfur state El-Genina city main office and the following field offices , (West Darfur, Kerenik locality, Azirni main) (West Darfur, Kerenik locality, Umtagouk main) (West Darfur, Kerenik locality, Sanidadi main) (West Darfur, Habila locality, ) |
|  |  | When established? | 2004 2004 | Number of Staff: | 48 140 national staff, and 8 expats  |
| B6 | Estimated Project Budget in USD | $800,000 (USD) |
| B7 | National Partner(s) – Window 1 only  | Name | Generation for Social Development (GSD) |
|  |  | Registration  | It is registered as NNGO to operate in West Darfur since 2015 |
| B8 | Results: Which of the DCPSF Results Framework Outputs will your Project Proposal address? | Output 1 | Output 2 | Output 3 | Output 4 | OTHER (please list) |
|  |  |[x] [x] [x] [x]  enter |
| Summary of Project proposal |
| B9 | Executive Summary.  |
|  | World Relief Sudan (WRS) has experience working with peacebuilding and community resilience projects in its operational localities of West Darfur state using financial resources from UNDP (DCPSF), the Dutch government, and currently from UNHCR. The organization is well familiar with the context of the conflicts including the root causes, triggers, and factors, and applying appropriate methodologies to establish and strengthen the CBRMs. WRS has been closely working with the local communities, community leaders, stakeholders, and other allies during the formulation, implementation, and monitoring of the integrated peacebuilding and community resilience project. As it is well known, the selected localities and the village people have been experiencing major conflicts between the armed Arab tribes and the unarmed African civilians. The outcomes of the conflict include death, displacement, destruction of livelihood assets and social service infrastructure, degradation of natural resources, sexual and gender based violence (SGBV) on women and girls, recruitment of minor boys for military and school dropouts. Lessons learned from previous and ongoing peacebuilding projects are to scale up best practices and develop a contextual proposal to address the root causes of conflicts through empowering CBRMs, addressing the peace dividends, and enhancing the CBRMs/government law enforcement bodies’ capacity to contribute to sustainable peace and stability. The traditional CBRMs lacked inclusiveness of women, youth, farmers, nomads, and minority tribes in the strategic decision making process, groups which now will be considered in this project. In addition to forming and training the CBRMs, the project will foster productive dialogues, facilitate inter/intra social events, sensitizations, and engendered community level peace planning to restore community cohesion. The project will give emphases to inclusion and strengthening of the government law enforcement bodies to share more responsibilities, build trust and confidence between the CBRMs/government, and to increase the role of government in conflict prevention, mitigation and resolutions. The project will plan and implement livelihood and NRM activities as the integral part of addressing the peace dividends, to reduce the competition over natural resources (water, grazing land, farmland, and mines). The planned activities will also address the livelihood gaps of women and youth by increasing their access to income sources through enrollment in IGAs, and increasing their employability through skill trainings and facilitations to run private or group business. The initiatives include training, provision of startup kits (inputs) and technical supports. The project will empower women’s organizations, being sure to include pastoralist women to ensure inclusiveness, trust, and mutual support, so as to play a strong advocacy role as ambassadors of peace. In addition, the project will establish and strengthen the network of women’s committees at all levels. Likewise, the network of all CBRMs and government bodies will be established and the project will play a facilitation role to encourage state level peacebuilding forums and joint commitments for durable peace.  |

Section C: Project details

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| **Project Analysis** |
| C1 | **Relevance:** |
| 1. Relevance: Context
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|  This DCPSF project will be implemented in Krenik and Habila localities which constitute six administration units. The project beneficiaries include IDPs, returnees, and host communities. The livelihoods project will inclusively address farmers, agro-pastoralists, nomads, and other people groups whose livelihoods depend on small scale business. The project will ensure equal access to all ethnicities, genders, and age groups, so that all can benefit from the DCPSF program. Due emphasis will be given to the most vulnerable people, including women, adolescents/children, ethnic minorities, people with disabilities, and other people with special needs (PSNs). The selected localities are home to a multiethnic population that have been experiencing severe social, economic, and political insecurity, infrastructure and environmental challenges exacerbated by policies that have undermined the localities’ potential. This, in part, led to conflict over control of power, land, and natural resources, and to the outbreak of intertribal disputes. In addition, the sporadic intertribal conflicts between the armed Arab tribes and the Non-armed African tribes resulted in death, displacements of innocent civilians, and loss of their productive assets due to robbery of livestock, burning residences, and destruction of crops by fire and large herds of livestock on crops. For example, the attack that happened on IDPs in Krending IDP camp and the neighboring 11 rural villages (in December 2019-January 2020) displaced more than 48,000 people (64% children and women) who belong to the African tribes. They fled to Geneina town and settled in schools and government institution compounds. The victims were bitten, raped, and persecuted in their villages and on their way to safety. Moreover, many children and women were traumatized and suffered from psychosocial stress. The people in the selected areas are repeatedly facing problems, to the extent that they are not able to cultivate their land. For example, in July 2019, armed groups from the Arab tribes chased away many local farmers in Krenik and Azerni administration units, who then could not cultivate their land. The issue was resolved after UN agencies and NGOs negotiated with the state governor to deploy security forces which would facilitate farmer cultivation of land during the rainy season. Generally, the intertribal conflicts are still happening in the Krenik and Habila localities. The localities are characterized as battlegrounds for intertribal conflicts during the past many years. The root causes of the major conflict between the nomads and farmers occur during livestock migration, when livestock cross cultivated crops during planting and harvesting season. There are only a few demarcated migration routes to guide livestock herders during migrations. The available pegs were removed either by farmers when they expanded into cultivable land, or by nomads due to the need for unrestricted movement of their livestock. There are only few **crop protection committees** in Krenik and Habila, localities to facilitate preventive actions. The nomads sometimes migrate earlier and stay longer on farmers’ plots, which delays the farm operations. In addition, many nomads started settling around the farm plots and snatching the productive land from poor farmers, which means the nomads started mixed livelihoods as agrarians and as livestock herders. Establishing and strengthening the inclusive crop protection committees will help to create mutual understanding and a joint plan between farmers and nomads during movement of livestock.  The tension between the host communities and the returnees is due to competition over livelihood resources (cultivable land, water, traditional mines, and natural vegetation), which perpetuate unless a piece of land has a formal rental agreement, as all parties claim their eligibility to use that land. However, the returnees’ land was taken by occupants (Arabs) during the Darfur War, therefore they cannot return to their birth places due to the security risk. The conflict between nomads and the sedentary people over the use and management of water points for humans and livestock is a recurring problem as well. The sedentary people claim ownership of water points, expecting that nomads and livestock should not cross the territories because they didn’t contribute in the construction/rehabilitation of water points, nor did they cover the routine running cost of the water points. On the contrary, the nomads want unrestricted access to water points, without contributing to the water supply infrastructure and services. Sometimes, the pastoralists either prevent the farmers from using the water points, or destroy the infrastructure so that the villagers will face water shortages. As a result, bloody conflict happen, causing deaths of people, destruction of assets, and sexual violence on girls and women. This issue was reported to the assessment team in March 2020. Environmental degradation caused by drought is another trigger factor which reduces the availability of livestock feed and water causing conflict to escalate between nomads & farmers, or among the nomadic tribes, during the dry seasons. To this end, WRS has been constructing/rehabilitating water points for humans/livestock, and in the meantime, establishing and strengthening inclusive water governance committees to facilitate equitable and sustainable water delivery to all people groups.  The assessment team recognized that government law enforcement bodies such as locality and administration unit leaders have very weak capacity, and police stations and courts are absent in most of the villages. This renders justice, safety, and security of people almost impossible in most of the rural villages. From the security perspective, the uncontrolled movement of firearms in the border areas is a trigger factor which increases the ability of nomads to get modern firearms which have contributed to escalation of conflict and threats on poor civilians including women, children, and ethnic minorities. From the conflict analysis, we understand that the main actors in the conflict are the armed Arab tribes whose livelihood mainly depends on livestock husbandry, while the other interest groups are African tribe farmers. The aim of the Arab tribes is to occupy and use the fertile farm land, range land, natural vegetation, water resources and the traditional mining places, which would displace the indigenous farmers. On the other hand, the indigenous African tribes want to secure their legitimate right to own and utilize their parents land, natural resources, and other productive assets. Poor government policy, the government’s unwillingness to protect civilians, and affiliation of the government security forces with the armed Arab tribes has been the major trigger factor for the escalation of conflict and has caused the largest impact on poor civilians for many years.  Local leaders reported that many female headed families and widows are facing economic problems and lack of access to social services. The local communities have expressed their concerns about protection due to risks of Gender-Based Violence (GBV), which happens mainly when women and children travel to fetch water and collect firewood. It is important to note that sexual violence is largely going unchecked and unreported. Local government, police, and judiciary bodies lack neutrality, rather showing affiliation to the armed groups, which means they lack the political will to maintain peace and stability in the areas. The discussion with local communities and the team’s observations revealed that the IDPs and returnees have been suffering from poor health facilities, lack of water services, and poor access to education facilities, and poor rural access structures. Many out of school children are also exposed to child labor, early marriage, and deployment as child soldiers, and adolescents and women do not have the appropriate skills to get employment opportunities which generate income. The Peacebuilding & Protection Consultative Workshop conducted in Krenik and Habilla in February 2020, with the facilitation of UNHCR, revealed that seeking peace and reconciliation through dialogue and mediation to resolve conflict within and between communities is a deeply rooted Darfurian tradition. They value engaging conflicting groups, restoring confidence, building trust, and promoting open and transparent dialogue to overcome grievances and agree on common grounds to achieve sustainable peace. This project intends to build the capacity of communities and local institutions in order to increase the safety of vulnerable women and children by promoting respect for human rights and rule of law, and strengthening responsive protection interventions. In addition, the project will maintain peace and security among communities through improving rule of law and mutual trust, based on the traditional values of peace and reconciliation.

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| ***TABLE 1: Conflict Analysis for Krenik & Habilla localities*** |
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| **Locality** | **Villages****(admin units)** | **Identified Conflicts** | **Summary of Analysis** |
| **Root Causes** | **Triggers** | **Actors** |
| **Krenik****Habilla** | **Morni:**Sisi, Habila Kanari, West South Morni, AgmariSawani, Habila,Gubel Admin Units | -Intertribal conflicts due to competition over ownership and use of livelihood resources (farmland, rangeland, natural vegetation, traditional mines). -Excessive deforestation and natural resource degradation (forest land, bushes for firewood, construction charcoal) | -Shortage of fertile land as many pastoralists started mixed livelihood as farmers and livestock herders; -Increased demand of forest products for construction, firewood, means of income due to limited alternative fuel, construction, etc. | -Lack of  environmental protection policy-Lack of land natural resource management and ownership right (regulation)-Lack of alternative fuel, source of construction materials and income sources for the poor-Drought exacerbating the environmental degradation | Farmers,nomads,government |
| Conflict over ownership and use of water resources  (hand pumps, water yards, hand dug wells, Haffirs) | -Government has no resource, or has poor commitment to invest on expansion of social service infrastructure-Communities have limited capacity to establish, rehabilitate, furnish and equip social service infrastructure-Poor water governance systems | -The WES has limited capacity to rehabilitate damaged water points-There is poor water governance system-Depletion of water resources due to high human and livestock population-Extended drought period | Farmers,nomads,other local residents |
| Competition over access to social services; health, education, market facilities,  | -The health facilities, schools, market infrastructure, water points are recurrently damaged and not repaired to provide services | Limited fund and capacity of the communities and government to rehabilitate the damaged or construct new social service facilities | Returnees, IDPs, nomads |
| Crop destructions by livestock during the planting and harvesting seasons, | -Absence of demarcated land for grazing, farming, infrastructure, etc-Low capacity of the traditional conflict resolution and crop protection committees | The climate change influences the traditional out/in migration of livestock | Nomads, farmers,Ministry of livestock  |
| Incidences of crimes (killing, beating, robbery, theft, abuse, etc. | -Poor capacity of the law enforcement bodies to prevent crimes and secure peace to protect civilians-Uncontrolled movement of fire arms from neighbor countries to the state-The traditional conflict resolution mechanisms are not strong enough to prevent and resolve crimes in the communities.  | Low awareness and commitment of communities to bring criminals to justice due to fear of revenge from the perpetrator’s tribe | Armed criminals,  |
| Women are overburdened with domestic and farming activities, work for a long time, do not get sufficient food, resting and health services | -Women’s poor access to control over productive resources and poor participations in domestic and strategic decision making process | The bad attitude of communities towards women and girls considering they are born to suffer | Women, men, boys, girls, traditional leaders |
| -SGBV on women & girls when they engage in economic & social activities,  | -Shortage of water supply for human & livestock due to inadequate number or damage of the water infrastructures-poor water infrastructure and governance systems  | Government has limited capacity and interest to invest on water supplyinfrastructure, establish and strengthen strong community based water governance system | Women, girls on one hand, armed men, cattle herders (men & boys) |
| Protection risks on Children and, Women girls: women & girls are abused, school dropouts, early recruitment of boys to military and militia, etc.  | -Women and girls travel long distance to fetch water-Low awareness level of communities about civil right (gender, child protection, rule of the law, environment, social cohesion, conflict prevention, mediation and resolution | -Poor government policy to protect the right of civilians-Low capacity of law enforcement bodies to take action on perpetrators | Women, boys andgirls on one hand; armed men (military & nomads |
| Protests and complaints of the youth due to competition over the rare employment opportunities  | Youth unemployment due to lack of skills, poor absorption of the labor market | The private sector economy is weak; lack of electric power supply to train the youth in productive skills | Youth, ministry of social affairs, private sector |
| Women are subject to abject poverty and destitution due to lack of economic empowerment, access to social services, poor participation in leadership and strategic decision making.  | Lack of strong institution to empower women to improve their social and economic needs | There are no skill training centers to train and develop capacity of women on productive skills-Government’s reluctance to women’s economic and social empowerment | Women, men,government |
| Competition over power sharing in governance of local committees due to. Dominance of the committees by elderly traditional leaders (umdas, Sheik) which reduced trust and the ability to prevent or resolve conflicts  | The lack of inclusiveness of women, youth and representation of tribes minority tribes weakened the capacity of the traditional conflict resolution mechanisms | Lack of training and coaching to the community based committees | Committee members, tribes, age and gender groups |

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The Conflict Analysis table (below) outlines the locations, the main actors, the causes, and the triggers of the conflicts taking place in the Krenik and Habilla localities.   |
| 1. Relevance: **Conflict Resolution Mechanisms and Access to Rule of Law**
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|  **Current Conflict and Reconciliation Mechanisms:** The West Darfur communities have well rooted traditional conflict resolution mechanisms. ‘Ajaweed’ is an informal community based peace and reconciliation committee established by local communities to mediate and resolve various conflicts including some domestic problems between married couples, land disputes among farmers cultivating adjoining plots, land ownership issues among residents, problems connected with ownership and use of water points, crop protection issues when the nomads’ livestock are crossing the crop land, theft, robbery of livestock, etc. While such disputes can often be settled by such a committee, major problems like murder and armed conflicts between tribes are referred to locality or state level law enforcement bodies. If such armed ethnic conflict happens, the members of the committee can be affiliated with their respective tribes resulting bias in decision making. This system currently exists in Habilla and Krenik localities. There are no specific criteria or guidelines to select the Ajaweed members, and the selection is not inclusive of women, youth, representatives of diverse tribes, and all livelihood groups, which results in a lack of equitable representation on the committee. The current members are influential men like Umdas, Amirs, Sheiks and other religious leaders, depending on their prominence in the villages/admin units.  When a person or group of persons who has a complaint, they are to bring the appeal to the head of the Ajaweed to begin the mediation process. Then the Ajaweed will call the perpetrator and give both sides the chance to speak on the issue. The Ajaweed can also listen to witnesses when needed. From this traditional conflict mediation forum, we observed that the Chairperson, or the man with greatest seniority, is the major speaker and so has great influence on the discussion and decision making. Though the mediation process often ends with reconciliation and an agreement, justice does not often occur for all parties, as tribal affiliations, gender, pre-existing relationships, and other biases play a role. The Ajaweed committees conduct meetings when there are conflict cases to solve, otherwise they don’t conduct scheduled meetings.  Apart from the Ajaweed committees, WRS has been implementing a peacebuilding project (2017-2020) financed by the Dutch government that covered some administration units of Krenik, Sirba and Geneina localities. The peace building project approach used the traditional conflict management mechanisms as a foundation, but has clear procedures in facilitation and selection of the peace and reconciliation committees (PRCs). The organization has standard guidelines to select, capacitate, and monitor the functions of community based committees including the CBRMs. The committees under this project include peace and reconciliation committees (PRCs), crop protection committees (CPCs), youth ambassador committees, women’s committees, and water management committees. Currently, there are 20 committees of each, making a total of 100 CBRMs in Krenik, Sirba and Geneina localities.  The improvements or deviations from the ‘Ajaweed’ and ‘Hakamat’ model have been initiated by WRS to be inclusive of community leaders, women, men, youth, representatives of all tribes in the village or administration units, farmers, nomads, and other livelihood groups. The committees are comprised of 20 members to ensure inclusion of all. Functionally, all of the members have an equal right to contribute to the discussion and decision making process, and due attention is given to hearing all voices in order to minimize bias and injustice in the decision making process. The role of WRS is to facilitate an inclusive and democratic procedure in the committee selection process that is done with full participation of all community members. Then, all PRC members will be trained on handling democratic discussion, conflict identification, analysis, mapping, conflict resolution, conflict tracking, reporting, and referral to the formal law enforcement bodies if the problem is beyond the capacity of the PRCs. The five CBRMs have a network and conduct monthly meetings to share experiences and to jointly solve major problems. Likewise, WR has facilitated establishment of the network of CBRMs from village, admin unit, and locality level, and are currently working on state-level networks. Regarding crop protection committees, there has been a government management committee established, which is comprised of the police, locality administration, national security, and a few representatives from the pastoralists. WRS has also facilitated the establishment of community managed Crop protection committees that are comprised of pastoralists, farmers, tribes, women, youth, locality administration, and the police. Such committees are elected by communities, so that their guidance and decisions are accepted by all community members, including farmers and nomads.  Functionally, the PRCs are working on conflict prevention and mediation of the peace process mentioned above for the Ajaweeds. Murder and ethnic based armed conflicts are still being referred to law enforcement bodies (police, courts) at locality or state levels for official decisions.  Despite their physical presence in the PRCs, women’s and youth participation is not strong enough in the decision making process, therefore WRS is working to empower women and the youth members to express their opinions and actively engage in the decision making process by challenging the norm of deferring to those in high social positions. Likewise, WR learned that there is a need to strengthen social and economic empowerment of youth and women in order to improve their access to livelihood opportunities. The DCPSF project was implemented in Krenik locality and in three administration units of West Darfur states from 2013-16. The program addressed the livelihood gaps of poor communities, youth/women empowerment and peacebuilding. In addition to that foundation, the proposed project will address more localities (Habila and Krenik), which were not covered by the previous DSPSF project phase. In addition, WR will use more inclusive and integrated approaches through organizing and capacity building of CBRMs, local stakeholders, and partners to address the root causes of conflicts and vulnerabilities.  **Community Access to Court Systems:** Most of the rural communities in the targeted localities have less access to the court and other law enforcement systems. The rural villages within the administration units are scattered, meaning the affected people cannot easily bring their cases to the court. In addition to the distance of courts, many in the community trust the traditional conflict mediation mechanisms more than court systems due to security issues (fear of revenge and the likelihood of biases). In addition, the high transportation cost and inconvenience of rural transportation vehicles are major barriers restricting access to the courts.  **Gaps in the Local Conflict Resolution Mechanisms**: Although the CBRMs are accepted by communities, observed constraints are as follows: lack of inclusiveness of the committees’ composition, limits in reasonable representation of the important segments of the community, lack of clear guidelines and procedures on the election of committee members, no clear roles and responsibilities, and lack of conflict tracking and reporting mechanisms (identified cases, resolved, referred and pending cases). The traditional CBRMs leaders have not received training on vital functions like conflict identification, analysis, mapping, conflict resolution, handling referrals, reporting, getting beneficiary feedback, developing early warning and preparedness plans, and connecting with the formal law enforcement bodies. Moreover, there is very little integration among the CBRMs and other community based committees (peace & reconciliation committees, water management committees, development committees, crop protection committees, community health committees, natural resource management committees, community based protection committees, etc.). The other most important gaps in traditional committees are gender inequality and low women’s participation, and a lack of emphasis on youth unemployment and child protection. Furthermore, the CBRMs focus on addressing the symptoms of the problems instead of understanding the root causes and triggers and addressing those things to produce lasting solutions.  **The Focus of the Proposed DCPSF**: The targeted people and areas for this project are prone to sporadic intertribal conflicts which has caused death and displacement of thousands of men, women, and children, violence and persecution on women and children; loss of the valuable assets and social service infrastructure of poor communities, destruction of social fabric and mutual support mechanisms, loss of trust among the various tribes, and a growing sense of animosity among the tribes and livelihood groups (farmers and nomads). This project will focus on the formation and empowerment of the CBRMs in establishing networks between the formal judiciary bodies and the CBRMs. Moreover, the project will work to ensure inclusiveness of all segments of the community groups, especially women/girls, the youth, pastoralists, farmers and other vulnerable social groups, so that all will have meaningful participation in the decision making process. The project will also address the root causes of conflicts and what triggers them through improving the communities’ access to economic, social, and environmental resources.

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| **TABLE 2: Survey of Conflict Resolution Mechanisms in Target Villages** |  |
| **Locality** | **Village/****Admin Units** | **Description of Local Conflict Resolution Mechanisms and Resolution Mechanisms and** **degree of functionality** | **Access to Courts and/or Rule of Law**  | **Identified Gaps in local conflict resolution** |
| **Krenik** **Habilla** | **Morni****Sawani****Habilla****Gubel** | **-**There are functional Ajaweeds, mostly in the rural villages of the localities-There are traditional Ajaweeds in the admin units of Habilla locality. | There , and one locality court and police station in Krenik, and a rural court and police Morni admin unit. However, the courts refer most of the cases to Geneina City, which is difficult for most of the people to reach. Similarly, there are rural courts and police station in Sawani and Habila.  | -Lack of inclusiveness (women, youth, tribes, farmers and nomads are not fairly represented).-Dominance by influential local leaders can cause bias in the decision making process.-The Ajaweeds do not have a fixed schedule for meeting, but meet based on cases.-Limited capacity to systematically undertake conflict identification, analysis, mapping, preventing/resolving conflicts, conflict tracking, reporting, etc.-No integration with other community based committees-No linkage with the formal law enforcement bodies-No follow up andfeedback to the referred cases-Low emphases on gender issues (when women, girls, and boys are abused).-The police has limited capacity to ensure law and order or to keep safety and security of the people |

 |
| ***Gender & Inclusion***  |
| Sudan and the targeted areas in West Darfur are characterized by the patriarchal family and social system where men have ownership and management of the key livelihood sources, economic sectors, and social justice systems. Women and girls are mainly responsible for domestic activities (food preparation, raising children, fetching water, collecting firewood, and travelling to distant markets) and farm labor (cultivation, planting, post planting care of crops, harvesting, and herding cattle). Women often have no right to make decision on the products, livestock, and other valuable assets that contribute to earned income. Likewise, women and girls are not often encouraged to participate in local leadership and committees where the men are leading, and on the occasion that they participate, they don’t have the power to influence decisions, but can only listen or accept the decisions made by their male counterparts. Across the board, female members involved in WASH committees, development committees, peace and reconciliation committees, and other committees have nominal representation. Though there have been improvements during the past few years, women are not yet empowered to build confidence and play an active role in decision making which can affect their interests and rights. Conversely, the men/boys are not sharing the domestic burden, and make some contributions in farm labor and herding the livestock. The men have exclusive access to and control over productive resources and decision making at the home and community level. Men are almost exclusively participating in and leading the community based committees including the CBRMs. Even though women are involved at certain levels, their participation doesn’t go beyond attending and listening to the arguments and decisions made by the male committee members.  As a result of the above analysis of the present gender dynamics in the community, WRS has started facilitating and sensitizing women and men in some of the peacebuilding project areas, developing community based committees and creating monitoring guidelines so as to establish a basic framework for inclusion and empowerment of the women/girls’ and their role in the committees. Accordingly, this project will adopt the best practices regarding gender inclusion, and will ensure that 35-40% of the CBRM members are female. Additional follow up, training, and coaching will be conducted to develop the confidence and capacity of women to actively participate and contribute to the strategic decision making process at the home and community level. The female committee members will continue nurturing and empowering their friends through the peer relationships, learning, and the experience sharing process. In addition, the project will train and sensitize men, community leaders, and stakeholders to understand the negative impact of the existing gender disparities and to acknowledge the women’s rights and positive contributions in the social justice systems including in the peacebuilding and conflict resolution mechanisms. Likewise, WRS will design relevant strategies and approaches that help youth and women play active roles in the peacebuilding and conflict resolution mechanisms. The establishment of CBRMs will consider inclusion of youth, allowing them to play a facilitative role through strengthening peer communications and conducting productive peace dialogues in schools and in the community, so as to mobilize the community for peaceful coexistence and reduction of mistrust and hatred among tribes or other interest groups. Providing inclusive training to the youth on entrepreneurship, job skills, and employability, and supporting them to run group businesses will help to develop mutual support and cohesiveness. This project will also train CBRMs and stakeholders on gender mainstreaming to ensure gender equality and equity issues will be addressed in the humanitarian and development programs of the government, NGOs, and community based initiatives. Generally, the structure and function of the CBRMs will be founded on inclusiveness and reasonable representation of social, economic, gender and age groups, meaning that all women, men, youth, farmers, nomads, and all tribal representatives will be represented and will contribute to the prevention/resolution of conflicts and develop strategic directions that help to build social and economic justice. To this end, ‘including the excluded’ will be our core principle, and the project will continue training, coaching, and empowering the excluded gender, age groups, and ethnic minorities to understand their identity, capacity, and positive contributions in the community. Moreover, attention will be given to help these social groups to fight the sense of self-isolation and the assumption that they are inferior to other social groups.   |
| C2 | **Results:** |
| 1. ***Results: Intervention, Project Strategy, and Methodology***

**Objective:** The DCPSF project contributes to inclusive and sustainable Darfur-wide peace negotiations through supporting local, grass-roots level peace and stability. Accordingly, the proposed DSPSF project in West Darfur state contributes to bringing inclusive and lasting solutions to conflicts through achieving empowered community based peacebuilding systems, institutions, and structures.**Approaches:** WRSemploys a *community based, bottom up, and participatory* approach by facilitating all the community groups (women, men, youth, farmers, nomads, stakeholders, etc.) to identify the root causes and triggers of conflicts, conducting detailed conflict analysis, and understanding the dividers and unifiers to design and plan the conflict prevention and resolution mechanisms and restore trust and confidence to respond to the root causes of conflict and triggers. Secondly, the organization seriously considers *conflict sensitivity* during needs identification, planning, supporting the establishment, and strengthening the local CBRMs for preventing and resolving conflicts. WRS will apply the do-no-harm principles so that the programming approaches will not further trigger conflicts or have negative impacts on the individuals’ rights, social circles, and economic wellbeing. The project will give emphasis to *empowering* the CBRMs, law enforcement bodies, and stakeholders through provision of training materials that help to contribute to improved peace and stability in the area. As mentioned earlier, the project design and implementation process will fully consider *gender sensitivity* by ensuring gender equality to enable meaningful participation and contribution of women/girls in the CBRMs and in strategic decision making process. Moreover, the project will follow an *integrated* approach where components or result areas of this project and other similar humanitarian and community resilience projects complement each other to create synergy and maximum results. The integration also includes collaborations and coordination with various actors (communities, government, UN agencies, NGOs, academia, etc). The other aspect of this approach is *efficiency and effectiveness* to undertake the implementation within the given timeframe and in cost effective ways. The other major approach is *sustainability* of results, where the community based institutions fully manage the CBRMs and develop strategies that contribute to lasting solutions to the causes and triggers of conflicts. Due to the present COVID-19 pandemic across the country, WRS is using *Covid-sensitive* planning, implementation, and management approaches. Accordingly, due attention will be given during beneficiary screening, meetings, trainings, social events and conferences, community level dialogues, livelihood activities and construction of social service infrastructure. Trainings, meetings, conferences, social events, and community level dialogues will be conducted in the open air or under shade structures where there is air circulation and room to keep reasonable distance among the participants. There will also be hand washing facilities with soap and sanitizers in the gathering points. Facilitators, officers, and volunteers will sensitize communities about COVID-19 and the preventive mechanisms including the use of masks. ***Theory of Change****:* IF communities in West Darfur state access conflict resolution and reconciliation mechanisms, THEN trust and confidence within and between communities will gradually be restored. This is ASSUMING that the state level governance and law enforcement bodies are committed to collaborate with and support the CBRMs for a national level commitment to restore peace and stability by curbing the root causes of the conflicts and supporting the efforts for civilian rights. ***Project Impact:*** By 2021, security and stabilization of communities affected by conflict are improved through utilization of effective conflict management mechanisms, peace dividends, and support to peace infrastructures and durable solutions that augment peaceful coexistence and social cohesion (SDG 16). ***Contribution of the Project Level Impact to the DCPSF Impacts:*** The project level impact will contribute to the overall DSPSF impact when all (women, men, children, various tribes, livelihood groups) in the targeted areas and the state are restored to sustainable peace and stability and develop trust and confidence among one another by addressing the root causes and triggers of human right abuse, violence, killings, gender insecurity, displacements, destruction of individual and communal assets, destruction of social and economic infrastructure, and distribution of natural resources.In addition, social cohesion will be rebuilt, there will be mutual support between the CBRMs, and the formal law enforcement bodies will work together to ensure sustainable peace and stability in the areas. This project will address the peacebuilding gaps through establishing, strengthening, and building the capacity of CBRMs, creating strong networks of CBRMs and formal law enforcement organizations, increasing community access to law enforcement organizations, facilitating social and economic empowerment of youth and women, improving community access to and management of livelihood opportunities, and facilitating the learning and knowledge management process. Generally, the proposal will contribute to the nine prioritized thematic areas of the DCPSF by implementing activities that create opportunities/space to work together with community members, support/improve livelihood activities that address root causes of conflict, support livelihood opportunities for youth and their participation in community decision making, support/improve natural resources and social services activities that address root causes of conflict, contribute to mediation and facilitation regarding conflict drivers included in the conflict analysis (e.g. land management, animal migration routes, and water points), and establish joint management committees among diverse community members over natural resources (e.g. water, grazing land, minerals. These core thematic interventions are cascaded into the four core outputs and the corresponding indicators. **Needs Assessments:** The Peacebuilding & Protection Consultative Workshop[[1]](#footnote-1) conducted with the facilitation of UNHCR in Habilla and Krenik localities in February 2020 revealed that seeking peace and reconciliation through dialogue and mediation to resolve conflict inter/intra communities is a long-standing Darfurian tradition. They value engaging conflicting groups, restoring confidence, building trust, and promoting open and transparent dialogue to overcome grievances and agree on common grounds to achieve sustainable peace. The consultative meeting figured out the root causes of the conflicts, the actors, triggers, and the impact as mentioned in the context analysis. Likewise, the findings of an Interagency Assessment Report from Masteri [[2]](#footnote-2)(Beida and Geneina) community gathering points was reviewed to get input for this proposal. As discussed in the context analysis section, the conflict between the armed Arab tribes and the unarmed civilians who belong to the Masalit tribe claimed the life of more than 60 people including children, injured around 97 people, and displaced more than 21,000 people who settled in 12 gathering points, mainly schools. The third assessment report was an interagency report released on January 2020[[3]](#footnote-3), concerning the unprecedented attack on the IDPs of Krending IDP camp and the neighboring 12 villages. According to the report, more than 100 people were gunned down by the armed Arabs, hundreds were injured, and more than 48,000 were displaced and fled to Geneina. The victims stayed in many schools and compounds of government institutions. From these attacks on the civilians, we learned that the local level CBRMs and the law enforcement bodies were unable to mediate, prevent, or resolve the conflict. The police and the military were not accessible to protect the civilians, as the armed Arabs were more powerful than the police forces. World Relief was involved in the three assessment processes.In summary, the intertribal conflicts caused death and injuries on civilians, destruction of their valuable assets and residences, robbery of livestock and other property, sexual and gender based violence (SGBV), trauma and protection risks on children, etc. In addition, the heavily armed invaders also destroyed social service infrastructure like schools, health facilities, and water supply infrastructure. Moreover, thousands of children are now out of schools, and women were unable to buy consumable from local markets. WRS has conducted an evaluation to assess the capacity, success, and challenges of CBRMs under implementation using the multiyear project fund from the Dutch government. The evaluation was conducted on December 2018 by applying both quantitative and qualitative methods. The major outcome of the evaluation showed that the improved CBRMs formation and capacity building approaches employed under the above-mentioned peacebuilding project was by far better than the traditional CBRMs managed by local elders (Ajaweeds). The lessons captured from this project have been adapted to the design of this DCPSF project and the implementation and monitoring modalities will also be considered as much as possible. **Descriptions of the Outputs:****Output 1: Community-based conflict resolution and reconciliation mechanisms (CBRMs) are in use and working effectively to resolve conflict.** The major activities are stated by output hereunder;

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Activity** | **Detailed Process** | **Location** | **Impact for social cohesion** |
| **E**stablishing & strengthening inclusive CBRMs  | Facilitate and ensure inclusiveness of men women, youth, tribes, farmers, nomads, to be part of the committees | (Morni, sawani, Habila Gube) | Prev Prevention/ mitigation and resolution community conflicts through and community based peace building mechanisms to create strong community cohesion |
| Train community leaders, CBRMs, on conflict prevention and resolutions.  | The Training includes conflict early warning, conflict identification, analysis, and mapping (the cause, triggers and impacts) trauma healing and resolution mechanisms, It will be practical training using the participatory tools  | Morni,), Sawani, Habila and Gubei  | It creates better understanding about the causes, triggers and impact of the conflicts, and enables the participants to address the root causes of the conflicts |
| Orga Organize and strengthen youth committees to play active role in conflict identification, analysis, mapping, and involvement in the decision making process. | -In Inclusive of various tribes, gender, farmers, pastoralist groups-sensitizations on the role and contributions of the youth in the peacebuilding process | Morni, Sawani, Habila Gubei  | Increasing the commitment of the youth to peacebuilding and community cohesion  |
| Promote public awareness that help communities build trust on CBRMs contributions to peacebuilding and community cohesion  | Strong engagement with communities, encouraging them to express their problems and to be part of the solutions.  promote discussions to help communities appreciate the contributions peacebuilding and community cohesions  | Morni), Sawani, habila Gube ( | There will be strong community cohesion and harmonization system at grassroots level |
| Support the CBRMs conduct inclusive community/youth dialogue at the intra/inter community level | -The CBRMs and youth select the dialogue topics that contributes for harmonization process-The panelists and participants conduct positive dialogues which appreciates the importance of mutual respect, and the disadvantages of conflicts | Morni), Sawani, habila Gube  | The participants understand the value of strong cohesion, mutual support, prevention of violence and any form of abuse on human being regardless of their age, gender, ethnicity, etc. |
| Establishment and strengthening of inclusive crop protection committees | The crop protection committees will work with representatives of animal herders to follow migratory routes during livestock migrations  | Morni), Sawani, habila Gube  | Prevention/mitigation, and resolving conflicts between farmers and pastoralists during planting and harvesting season  |
| C conduct training to key stakeholdersSta to build their capacity in peacebuilding,c conflict resolution, reconciliation, and conflict-sensitive programming.  | The stakeholders include from local administration, sector offices, other allies will be trained on how they will cooperate with the CBRMs in prevention/reconciliation of conflicts  | In Krenik and habila localities | The stakeholders will be supportive of the local peace mechanisms instead of assuming that their role is taken by the CBRMs |
| Empower local stakeholders and the CBRMs to develop conflict sensitive early warning and information systems for early detection of conflicts, | -participants conduct scenario analysis by forecasting the future based on the past trends and the changes in the conflict dynamics-develop preparedness/action plans, to take early action at the sub-state, locality, and admin unit levels | Morni), Sawani, habila Gube  | Reducing the impact of the conflicts by developing appropriate conflict prevention/mitigation mechanisms |
| Train CBRMs on conflict tracking systems, recording and reporting conflicts  | Training CBRMs on conflict reporting mechanisms-provide record books and, develop formats and demonstrate how to track the conflict (cases came to CBRMs, resolved, referred, pending) etc.  |  | Progress of the CBRMs functions, challenges and lessons used to improve the peacebuilding and community cohesion in the localities |

 **Output 2:** **Peace dividends for community interdependence and coexistence are delivered.**

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| **Activities** | **Detailed process** | **Locations** | **Impact for social Cohesion** |
| Establish and strengthen the of CBRMs at the admin unit/village, locality, and state level, | -Representatives of village level PRCs will form the admin unit level network-Representatives of the CBRMs and will form locality level network-Representatives of the locality level network will form the state level network-The networks prepare agreed action plan and shared responsibilities | MorniKrenik,SawaniHabilaGubeGenina (state)  | The strong network established in bottom-up approach ensures to bring durable peace and community cohesion. -The right and interests of all community groups (tribes, livelihood groups, gender, age groups, etc.) will be addressed, |
| Train women and youth members on employability and entrepreneurship skills | -Participatory screening of beneficiaries-Trainees show their interest to take training and their future plan-Coaching/supporting trainees to engage in productive business-Trainees engage in productive business which can improve their livelihood | MorniSawaniHabilaGube | Contributes to improve the youth/women’s access to income, mutual support and social cohesion |
| Train/support the youth and women’s groups in to engage in honey production, value chain development (VCD), oil crop processing and marketing, hand crafting vocational skills, small scale trading, etc. | -Organize women/youth groups based on their interests-facilitate skill training to the targets -provide start up kits that help them start the productive business-Post training monitoring and support | MorniSawaniHabila, Gube | Harmony and good cohesion developed among women/youth groups when they are trained and working together to improve their livelihoods |
| Construct/rehabilitate water supply infrastructure (hand pumps, hand dug wells | -Priorities to the livestock migration corridors-Establishment of inclusive water governance committees and durable management systems-Training water technicians and management committees, equipping to handle repairing by the technicians | MorniSawani, Habila, Gube | -Reduced competitions over water resources-Increased community ownership and sustainability of water supply schemes-water users cover the running costs |
| Train CBRMs, communities, local leaders and stakeholders on gender mainstreaming | -Selecting the targets-conduct context oriented gender awareness- Gender mainstreaming in the social, economic, leadership at various level-Engendering the humanitarian/development planning to make sure all gender groups equally participate and benefit from the programs  | MorniSawani, Habila, Gube | -Women, men, girls and boys equally benefit from the program resultsEnhanced participation and contribution of both gender groups in the humanitarian/development initiatives.  |
| Establish natural resource management (NRM) committees | -Inclusiveness of the committee members-Mobilization of communities, stakeholders to create awareness about natural resource degradation-support nursery development | MorniSawani, Habila, Gube | Reduced the communities’ competition over natural resources.  |
| Support community based structures to that contribute to child protection risks | -Identify the major child protection risks (abuse, violence, sexual exploitation.)-Conduct community awareness on child protection risks and how to prevent, care and support the victims | MorniSawani, Habila, Gube | Safe and secured living environment created to children. Child wellbeing recognized by communities |

***IGAs vs. Market Options:*** The skills trainings and IGAs are based on the findings and recommendations of market survey results conducted by World Relief in 2018 under the multiyear peacebuilding project. The organized youth groups will be facilitated to promote value chain training on honey and sesame production, processing, and marketing. WRS has a Savings for Life (SFL or VSLA) program in its operational areas. It is a World Relief-created program and curriculum modeled after saving and lending groups, where the beneficiaries do self-selection of members who know or trust each other, to facilitate savings for the whole group. WRS will be facilitating organizing, training, and providing technical support to the groups. There are field agents who will train and support the groups to understand and manage the saving and loan systems according to the SFL guidelines of WRS. The communities will not be provided with startup capital, but they will use their own money for saving, and a small amount of savings for social support of group members. WRS will provide cash boxes (*sanduq*), passbooks, and registration books for financial management. The women, and youth groups will be organized separately to avoid dominance and for mutual trust purposes. Additionally, skills training groups will form a saving and credit group to enable them to run group businesses. For example, women’s groups organized in hand crafting and petty trading, will form group saving and lending schemes. Likewise, the youth groups who have been trained in honey production and vocational skills like welding and other activities will form saving and lending groups. The saving groups will develop constitutions which will be approved by the members. The saving groups select their leadership with seven members, which constitute a chair person, deputy chair person, secretary, treasury person, and 2 auditors/observers. The group will conduct meetings twice a month for saving, disbursement of loans, collecting loan repayments, and discussing social and economic issues. The youth and women members will not be treated as passive recipients, but they will be empowered to be contributors to solve their shared problems. Their active participation and working as a group will help them to release their individual level potentials for the fulfilment of the group’s objectives. As mentioned earlier, women and youth will be empowered to be strategic thinkers and partakers in the community based committees and in any social and economic activities. **Output 3**: **Women´s organizations, including those representing pastoralist women, will be empowered to meaningfully participate in local and state-level peacebuilding platforms**.

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| **Activities** | **Detailed process** | **Locations** | **Impact for social cohesion** |
| Establish/strengthen women’s committees and building their capacity | -Inclusiveness of the committees ( farmers, various tribes, pastoralists, etc)-Conduct training to develop their leadership and organizational capacities -Coaching & supporting to build their confidence-Encourage women to actively participate in strategic decision making process | MorniSawani, Habila, Gube | Increased the cooperation and mutualism amongwomen of various tribes and social strata  |
| Establishment and strengthening of the women committees’ network | -Sensitize the grassroots level women committees about the importance of networks-establish the networks at admin unit, locality and state level by bringing representatives from each layer ( bottom –up)-Train and support the networks-facilitate forums of the networks at locality and state level.-Facilitate the women networks to support women develop productive plan-Encourage girls and young women’s involvement in politics through capacity building to encourage community attitudes and perception towards gender equality and women’s participation in the public domain.-Strengthen advocacy and networking skills of women/girls to influence policies and decision making, participation, protection of women’s rights, prevention of GBV, etc.-strengthen women’s leadership and representation in community based committees, and locality and state level governance structures | MorniSawani, Habila, Gube | Women empowerment (social, economic. Leadership level) |
| Conduct large scale awareness campaigns on the the negative impact of harmful gender practices like sexual violence, killings, recruitment of boys as child soldiers | -Community mobilization-stakeholders’ and local leaders involvement- Identification of the HTPs-Communicate the campaign messages-generate the communities’ commitment towards the prevention of HTPs | MorniSawani, Habila, Gube | Increased the public awareness about the negative impact of HTPs on women/girls |
| Conduct preliminary research and knowledge development to improve knowledge, understanding of women on various practices, | -Develop the assessment tools which covers:evidence on representation levels of women in local and state level peace and reconciliation mechanisms (CBRMs, Peace Hubs, peace councils etc.), SGBV, reporting practices on SGBV, support to GBV survivors, early marriage, FGM, gender responsive programming,-Analyze, validate the date, produce report and share the (report to the targets, stakeholders and the donor.  | MorniSawani, Habila, Gube | Action plan developed to fill the gaps and to empower women (social, economic, leadership, representation, etc).  |

**Output 4:** **Improved networking, coordination, and learning between local and state-level peacebuilding institutions.**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Establishing/strengthening networks of the CBRMs, government & other CBOs, police, judiciary bodies at the locality and state level | -Prepare the procedures and aware the CBRMs and stakeholders about the networks-Establish the locality and state level networks with representatives of the lower level committees and networks-Train and support the networks-facilitate peacebuilding forums at locality and state level.  | MorniSawani, Habila, GubeGeniena | Strong cooperation, mutual understanding and joint accountabilities in place.  |
| Supporting the link between the community level conflict resolution mechanisms and the formal judiciary mechanisms at state level; | Identify the gaps to supportFrequent follow up and coaching | MorniSawani, Habila, GubeGeniena | Increased capacity of the CBRMs/stakeholders joint committees to prevent/mitigate and resolve conflicts, etc.  |
| Collaborating with the neighboring states (Central & North Darfur states) and neighboring localities to minimize regional and cross-border conflict connected livestock migration and armed conflicts; | -Communicate with the adjacent localities of the neighboring states-Establish a joint peacebuilding committee between the adjacent localities of the two states | Morni,  and Habila | Reduced impact of trans border and cross regional conflicts  |
| conducting coherence, learning, and experience sharing from other universities and research centers to improve peacebuilding programming and trust between the stakeholders; | -Facilitate the CBRMs visit to the Geneina University-capture the relevant lessons which help to enrich the DCPSF program results-Customize the lessons as appropriate | Geniena (source)MorniHabila, sawani, Gube | The lessons and best practices contributed to improve the program implementation approaches |
| strengthening “vertical” coordination with State-level peacebuilding mechanisms, as well as with key Government entities at the local and State level, such as the Ministry of Social Affairs / Welfare, the Peace and Development Centers, HAC, etc.; | -Hold scheduled meetings with relevant state authorities and the state level peacebuilding networks-disseminate the feedbacks and action plan of the state level networks to commensurate with the local level CBRMs initiatives | MorniHabila, sawani, Gube | Peacebuilding problems resolved because of the coordinated effort of the CBRMs and the formal government institutions |
| Training security service providers (police, judiciary bodies) on human rights, gender and child protection, setting up locality level participatory security committees, combatting GBV, and investing in formal and informal justice. | -Screen security service providers with local government-Set up locality level community security committees-conduct the training | MorniHabila,sawani, Gube | Good integration between the formal and CBRMs to ensure safety and protection of the vulnerable communities  |

***Do No Harm & Conflict Sensitivity:***While delivering to the above outputs, the principles of do-no-harm and conflict sensitivity will be central to our approach. The project will also ensure accountability to the beneficiaries, the donors, and the government by ensuring active participation of communities in the whole programming process, by delivering quality service on time, by demonstrating transparency in providing communities and stakeholders with project information, and by developing and applying proper complaint and feedback mechanisms to the communities to help them express their dissatisfaction and receive corrective action. There are suggestion boxes, a complaint hotline, and opportunities to express issues during monthly community level meetings. World Relief will follow this same approach in regards to the savings groups that will be organized under the DCPSF project. ***Beneficiaries:***This project will address total of 98983 beneficiaries 26876 women, 21604 girls, 27213 men and 23290 boys) from both localities. The geographic distribution will be 59390 from Krenik and 39593 from Habilla localities respectively*.****Linkage and Complementarity with the Previous DCPSF and Other Projects:***The current DCPSF proposal is a derivative of the previous years’ program (2013-2014 first phase, 2015-2016 second phase) in which WRS is scaling up the lessons learned from the best practices of the previous projects, and restoring the livelihoods and CBRMs of the local people. The reason for continuing this project is due to the emerging livelihoods needs and the weakened community based conflict management committees as the result of the sporadic tribal conflicts that deterred the social, economic, cultural, and political systems in the targeted localities and in West Darfur state. In addition, the population and the conflict dynamics have been changing, triggered by the poor capacity and commitment of the government to protect the rights and wellbeing of the poor civilians from the armed groups and other individuals. The Habilla & Krenik localities were part of the previous DCPSF projects under WRS program, and will be under the extension and reinforcement process. The conflicts have destabilized the functions of the CBRMs and contributed to the economic and social vulnerability of the indigenous people, resulting in the need for more peacebuilding work.WRS will replicate the lessons and best practices of the ongoing multiyear peacebuilding project, implemented in Sirba, Geneina, and some administration units of Krenik localities. Moreover, the project will complement other projects (the integrated community-owned water resource management financed by DFID, the environmental protection project financed by SIDA, the community based protection project financed by UNHCR, and implemented in the targeted localities)*.*  |
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| **TABLE 3: Planned Interventions** |
| **VILLAGES** | **PEACEBUILDING GAPS** | **PLANNED INTERVENTIONS** | **Female** | **Male** |
| **Adult** | **Youth** | **Adult** | **Youth** |
| **1.Krenik** -Morni**2. Habilla** -Sawani -Habilla -Gubel | Lack of inclusiveness of women, ethnic minorities, youth in CBRMs | Establish 6 CBRMs ( Peace & reconciliations) with reasonable representation of men, women, youth, tribes, and livelihoods (farmers, nomads and other groups) | 25 | 20 | 35 | 25 |
| Poor capacity of the CBRMs to identify, analyze, map, prevent, resolve, or follow up on conflicts | Train and build capacity of 400 PRC members on conflict identification, analysis, mapping, conflict resolution, Conflict tracking, and reporting. | 80 | 40 | 120 | 35 |
| Sporadic conflicts and crimes by armed Arab tribe groups on innocent civilians (killing, displacements, destruction of assets, abuse and violence on women & children) | -Conduct 2 workshop with CBRMs and government Authorities and law enforcement bodies to conduct conflict analysis and develop conflict prevention/mitigation strategies | 120 | 60 | 130 | 70 |
| Communities’ poor access to law enforcement bodies | -Support the affected people’s referral to law enforcement bodies  | 252 | 180 | 80 | 140 |
| High level of youth unemployment due to lack of access to productive skills | -Establish five youth IGA groups -Train 30 youth in welding-Train and support 40 youth members in beekeeping,  -Train 80 youth in brick making | 00 | 00 | 100 | 150304080 |
| Women’s poor access to skills training and livelihood opportunities  | -Establish five women’s IGA groups each having 25 members-Train 36 women in handcrafting  | 6036 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| Women’s & the youth’s poor access to credit sources | -Establish 28 VSLA groups each having 25 members-Train and support the 28 VSLAs to run the saving and Loan schemes | 350350 | 00 | 140140 | 210210 |
| Disputes over ownership and usage of productive resources (farmland, grazing land, water points, etc.)  | -Conduct 2 community forums with people, among the CBRMs, government, and communities to resolve the dispute over resources-Support rangeland management and animal forage production-Rehabilitate 10 hand pumps Around the livestock migration Corridors to reduce the conflict over water sources | 4209753000 | 3102902500 | 6502,4882500 | 4804253000 |
|  | Women & Girls’ exposure to protection risks (SGBV, abduction, etc.) | -Conduct 2 community sensitization campaigns, IEC, to curb the abuse, violence, SGBV cases.-Support referrals for SGBV victims to access law enforcement bodies-support construction of pit latrines | 2,500115200 | 2,7500200 | 2,500125200 | 2,3500200 |
| Low involvement of stakeholders in CBRMs | -Conduct workshop and train stakeholders about the importance of collaboration with CBRMs | 45 | 24 | 64 | 28 |
| Deforestation and land degradation | -Establish, train and support 10 natural resource management committees-Conduct 2 Advocacy Campaigns on environmental Protection (demarcating private, Communal, and state owned forests.)-Train women on alternative fuel saving stoves,-Train and support 80 youth members on brick making- Support the establishment of 2 nurseries for seedling production | 281800900550 | 121650300550 | 361750050450 | 141540050475 |
|  | Recurrent conflicts between farmers and nomads through the migration routes when nomads cause destruction of crops by livestock around the livestock migration corridors  | -Establish 20 inclusive community owned crop protection committees -support crop protection committees with fuel during harvesting seasons | 802500 | 162500 | 862500 | 582500 |
| Absence of strong youth and women committees | -Establish 20 women and youth committees which include pastoralists, farmers, tribes, -Support active involvement of women/youth committees in CBRMs.  | 400400 | 00 | 160160 | 240240 |
| Poor linkage of the CBRMs with the law enforcement bodies | -Conduct 2 joint meetings between the CBRMs and judiciary bodies to promote Collaboration. promote collaboration-Train the CBOs and government bodies on engendered planning, M&E, and collaborations | 16235 | 6021 | 23345 | 9428 |
| Lack of functional market oriented women’s IGA groups | -Support establishment and strengthening of productive 10 IGA groups  | 200 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Poor capacity of the women groups to run IGAs Business | Training and follow up of 5 IGA members to run market oriented Business | 200 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Absence of CBRM networks from admin unit, locality, and state level | Establish 2 locality level and 1 state level CBRM network (PRCs, youth committees, women committees) from village level, admin unit,locality, and state level | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
|  | Low level of women’s participation in CBOs and local level governance | Building capacity of women’s committees from stakeholder sectors and CBOs on leadership, governance, economic/social empowerment, gender equality, and to play an active role in leadership. | 40 | 25 | 65 | 32 |
| Poor advocacy and networking skills of  women’s committees | Train and support women’s committee members on advocacy, networking, and communication skills. | 400 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Limited awareness of The communities about The negative impact of abuse, SGBV, and HTPs on women and girls. | Conduct community & stakeholder sensitization and awareness creation about the risks related to SGBV, harmful traditional practices like FGM, early marriage, recruitments of minors, etc. | 1,250 | 1,250 | 1,250 | 1,250 |
| Poor collaborations with neighboring states to reduce the effect of cross border conflicts and crimes | -Establish collaborative networks with bordering localities near Central and North Darfur (Kabkabiya, Saraf Umrah, Azum) and the Neighboring localities of Chad. | 1250 | 1250 | 1250 | 1250 |
| Low experience and exposure to cross learning and experience sharing among various entities working on peacebuilding | -Conduct 2 lesson sharing workshops (lessons learned, sharing experiences, challenges, and best practices among CBRMs, stakeholders, universities, research institutes) | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 |
| There is no state levelpeacebuilding coordination | -Establish/support state level peacebuilding coordination forum-Conduct 4 collaboration meetings at state level | 85080 | 74040 | 660130 | 54060 |
| Security service providers have never had training about peacebuilding, human rights, gender, child protection, etc.  | -Conduct training to security service providers (police, military, judiciary bodies)  | 42 | 16 | 64 | 24 |
| **Total** |  |  | **19175** | **18424** | **18451** | **16158** |

 |
| 1. Results: Innovation
 |
| The formation of local CBRMs will be based on the previous experience and indigenous knowledge of the communities. The project will not formulate the CBRMs structure and functions, but it will take enough time for productive conversation with all social and livelihood groups to let them discuss the strengths and weaknesses of the previous CBRMs, and develop criteria for establishment of the committees. WRS will internalize the community based committees establishment and empowerment guidelines to ensure inclusiveness of the social groups in the CBRMs. The committee members will define roles, develop self-governance rules, and identify their accountability to the public. The election of CBRM members and selection of beneficiaries for livelihood activities will be democratically conducted by the communities, but not by elders or influential persons. This DCPSF project is a community owned and is steered by voluntary communities using the indigenous skills and the improved knowledge and approaches gained from prior training. There are clear deviations from the old practices because due emphasis is now given to inclusion of women, youth and ethnic minorities. DCPSF is not implementing projects with the traditional emergency relief approach, which was based on free handouts, rather it will focus on organizing, training, and building capacity of the CBRMs, IGAs, and other livelihood groups to identify their needs and plan and implement activities that can solve their problems. Water management committees will collect contributions from their own communities to cover the running costs including maintenance and fuel, etc. The linkage and collaboration of CBRMs with locality and state level law enforcement bodies can help to create synergy where there will be mutual support and trust between the CBRMs and the formal judiciary systems, while also contributing to sustainable peace and security in the areas. The CBRMs and the formal law enforcement sectors will jointly conduct conflict scenario analysis with the root causes and triggers, and will develop an early warning and early action plan. Moreover, the peace and reconciliation committees will use conflict tracking tools to monitor cases (type of case, resolved, referred, pending), overall changes in the peace and stability situations, and cohesions among the social and livelihood groups. Such innovative approaches do contribute to improving efficiency, effectiveness, and sustainability of the project results. Moreover, the approaches enhance the communities’ responsibility and ownership, building confidence and trust. Moreover, it gives a community the opportunity to learn more from their successes and challenges. This means the CBRMs and other economic groups will not remain as solution seekers but they will be solution makers. Major challenges facing this planning and implementation process include the long-standing traditions and customary practices which leaders will tend towards, such as the exclusion or women or other social groups.   |
| 1. Results: Monitoring and Evaluation

World Relief has a strong M&E system that is headed by Program Development and Quality Assurance Director at the country office level. The West Darfur office also has an M&E coordinator who, together with the peacebuilding and livelihood staff, will following up, gathering information from the detailed activity implementation and indicator results of the project. There is a well experienced Project Coordinator at the state level, and two Peacebuilding & livelihood officers to be recruited (one woman) who will be responsible for the establishment and empowerment of CBRMs, and who will facilitate collaboration of the CBRMs with formal law enforcement bodies. In addition, the project coordinator and the two officers will be responsible for screening livelihood beneficiaries and selecting livelihood interventions with beneficiaries and locality level Area Coordinators and Development Committees in both localities. The Gender Advisor of the country office will conduct monthly visits to the project localities to monitor and empower the women and youth committees and to encourage the female members to activity participate in peace and reconciliation committees. Moreover, the Area Program Manager and Deputy Area Manager will conduct field visits to the project sites twice a month to monitor and follow up on the progress of the activity implementation, to measure the intended results, to hear feedback from communities, to check if there are challenges that counter the project implementation, and to monitor resource utilization for achievement of the results. Likewise, the Program Development and Quality Assurance Director and the M&E Coordinator will develop a detailed implementation plan (DIP) with the Peacebuilding & Livelihood Coordinators for the given activities and indicators by including facts like what to implement, where, when, how, required resources, responsible persons, etc. The program quality assurance will also include an indicator tracking system which will be recorded on a monthly basis and compiled on a quarterly basis, then the progress against the indicators will be reviewed to develop an improvement action plan or to take amendments. In addition to the WRS staff, the local partner’s staff will also contribute in the project monitoring, gathering and reporting relevant information to feed into the project data tracking systems. The Program Management and M&E team will use important monitoring tools including field level observation, spot checking, conducting FGDs with beneficiaries, interviewing local leaders, sample surveys by the M&E team, and conducting monthly meetings among Project Officers, Locality Coordinators, CBRMs, and the communities. In addition, the project team will review the activity implementation and financial reports on a monthly basis in order to ensure the activity implementation and financial expenditures are commensurate each other. Then the visiting team/person will write monitoring reports by articulating the progress, weakness with reasons, and corrective action, with a timeline and responsible person for the actions to reverse the situations. The M&E tools will help to track the changes on the peace & stability situations and improvements on the livelihoods of communities, particularly for women and youth.  . ***Evaluation:*** There will be a participatory final evaluation facilitated by a well-qualified external evaluator. WRS will develop a ToR and announce screening evaluators who have relevant experience in evaluating peacebuilding and community empowerment projects. The evaluation will assess achievement of the project results *(outputs)* and the impact measured by the indicators, *relevance*to serve the intended purpose and to answer if the basic questions of the project s are addressed and the approaches utilized for (inclusiveness of women/girls, tribes, farmers, nomads youth in the CBRMs and livelihood benefits; gender dynamics; conflict sensitivity, etc.); *efficiency* **i**n terms of accomplishing the project according to the timeframe, *effectiveness* of the project in terms of effective utilization of the financial and other resources, *appropriateness* of the methods and approaches used for the project implementation/monitoring and management, and the *sustainability* of the project results including functions of the CBRMs and the livelihood achievements. In addition, the evaluation will seriously consider inclusion of women/girls, tribes, and other social groups in the CBRMs, in livelihood activities, and in social service infrastructure, as well as the level of collaboration and linkage with government law enforcement bodies, the scale of reduction of the root causes and triggers of conflicts; the community perception, trust, and confidence about the CBRMs, and improvements on the safety and security situation. ***Accountability to Beneficiaries:*** All segments of the communities will be actively participating in the establishment of CBRMs, particularly women and youth, who will have equal space in the committees’ decision making processes. The project team is committed to *deliver quality service* to the communities according to the agreed plan. There will be *transparency* in sharing program and financial information to communities and stakeholders in the review meetings. Moreover, WRS has community *complaint and feedback mechanisms* for its humanitarian and development projects. There are suggestion boxes fixed in visible places (schools, health facilities, administration office, project area office, and other areas) to enable beneficiaries to send their complaints to the management. Then, the Area Coordinator and the CBRMs representatives will jointly open the boxes and collect the papers. Additionally, *telephone numbers* are posted in same areas mentioned earlier, to allow individuals to call the Area Manager, HR Officer, and Gender Advisor to flag their complaints. In addition, beneficiaries are encouraged to flag their complaints during the *monthly village level meetings*. The project management team will proactively receive the complaints and address them as much as possible.  |
| 1. Results: Sustainability
 |
| The project will employ quality planning, implementation, and monitoring methods to deliver the intended results to the beneficiaries in a timely manner. In this regard, there will be participatory project designing and planning, which will be developed through inclusive participation of beneficiaries (men, women, representatives of tribes, youth, farmers, and nomads) and the local stakeholders. The beneficiary screening and targeting will be conducted by local communities, but not by the local leaders. The project is designed on the basis of integration or complementarity of the results within the project and with other projects for better synergy and to maximize the benefits from the results. The level of CBRMs independence in their functions, the beneficiaries’ testimonies about the progress, their satisfaction with the CBRM contributions, and the status of reductions on insecurity and instability will be used as inputs to track the contributions towards sustainability. As mentioned on the results framework, WRS will seriously consider the gender dynamics and conflict sensitivity so as not to contribute to trigger factors that destabilize peacebuilding initiatives. In addition, the project will focus on capacity building and empowerment of the CBRMs, the livelihood groups, and law enforcement bodies to contribute to durable peace. To this end, WRS will support the CBRMs to be strong change drivers or owners of the project, instead of passive recipients of resources, instructions, and routine support from World Relief or the government. In addition, the project will contribute to building a strong linkage and collaborative support mechanism among the CBRMs, the formal law enforcement bodies, other government sector offices, academia, research institutions, consultants, etc. This will be achieved by conducting self-reviews, gathering lessons, and fostering peer and cross learning to build on best practices and adopt improved approaches and methods that contribute to sustaining the program results. The above mentioned approaches will help the CBRMS, stakeholders, and livelihood groups to build confidence/trust, mutual respect, and support and restore *community cohesion, durable peace, and stability*, while addressing the root causes and trigger factors of conflicts in the areas, including behavioral changes (knowledge, attitude, and practice) towards human rights, equitable access to and utilization of productive resources (farm land, range land, water, vegetation and social service infrastructure by all community groups). Moreover, women and men will have equal rights regarding access to and control over resources and in making strategic decisions at the community based committees and broader leadership spaces. The livelihood initiatives will contribute to reducing youth unemployment by increasing their employability, entrepreneurship skills, and access to productive technology and skills. There are *anticipated obstacles* that can weaken the sustainability of the project results. These include; the weak government policy and strategy which can underestimate the importance of collaboration with CBRMs, the sporadic ethnic conflicts which can destabilize the CBRMs and reverse the positive achievements, the tribal bias among the government authorities, particularly the law enforcement bodies and other officials, the old practice of free handouts inherited from past relief programs, and budget limitations to address the broader needs of the communities due to the currency inflation and the rising market price of goods and services to implement the planned activities. The project will conduct a risk analysis and mitigation strategies depending on the conflict dynamics. The CBRMs will conduct early warning scenario analysis risk mapping, will update the risk mitigation strategies, and will develop an adaptive plan to ensure the sustainability of the project. This project will be considered as one of the community owned projects that will be endorsed and supported by the government. The state and federal level HAC will sign the agreement and facilitate and monitor the project implementation, monitoring, and evaluation. The project intends to demonstrate a cost-efficient and effective model for peacebuilding at the community level. It is anticipated that future phases of this project will learn valuable lessons from implementation of the first phase herein, and will benefit from economies of scale in relation to the direct costs arising from the field work required. The *exit strategy* includes building capacity of the CBRMs, the CBRMs/government networks, local partners, and other allies to make sure the established CBRMs and livelihood empowerment systems will continue without external support. The government law enforcement bodies will closely support the CBRMs. In addition, the evaluation findings and lessons learned from inter and intra projects will be used to develop an improvement plan and strategies that will help the CBRMs update their strategies and approaches.   **Results (e)** **Environmental Considerations**One of the major problems identified in West Darfur is severe deforestation of trees, shrubs, and bushes during the Darfur War, which continued during the protracted tribal conflicts, causing environmental degradation. The major results of environmental degradation are shortage of wood for fuel and construction, shortage of livestock feed, loss of soil fertility due to excessive erosion of farmland, climate change, and the expansion of more farmland when the pastoralists settle for a mixed livelihood as agro-pastoralists. The use and control of natural resources has been identified as one of the contributing factors for community level conflicts. To improve natural resource management and reduce the impact of project activities on the environment, WRS will take the following approaches. Firstly, the project will create public awareness on protecting the environment through specific activities like forming inclusive natural resource management committees (NRMs), training the NRMs on community sensitization campaigns, training youth on production of bricks as alternative construction material, establishing 2 nurseries to produce 100,000 tree seedlings which will be distributed to individuals and institutions, area closure for community managed forests that can be free from livestock and human interference, and training communities about agro-forestry and conservation based farming. The project will organize grazing land management committees (GLMCs) and support establishment of 2 livestock restoration areas with foraged seed to rehabilitate 1,000 acres of grazing land. Additionally, prior to all construction activities, environmental impact assessments will be conducted and measures to mitigate environmental impacts will be put in place. The CBRMs, NRMs, and the partners will play an advocacy role, lobbying the government put a workable policy in place and show its commitments for the implementation of the policy.  |
| C3 | **Organizational Positioning:** |
|  | 1. What experience does your organization have in implementing peacebuilding projects or initiatives in Darfur?
 |
|  |  World Relief received the DSPSF project funds twice (2013-2014, 2015-2016) and implemented integrated peacebuilding and livelihood activities in Umtajok, Sanidadi and Azerni administration units of the Krenik locality. WRS has been implementing a peacebuilding project called Stability through Resilience (STR) funded by the Dutch government (2017-2020). The project is implemented in some localities of Krenik, Sirba and Geneina, mainly targeting the four livestock migration corridors. WRS is currently implementing a community based protection and peacebuilding project in Beida, Geneina, and Krenik localities, mainly focusing on major protection risks on returnees, IDPs, and the host population, and strengthening the law enforcement bodies in these areas. The project is financed by UNHCR for the fiscal year 2020. The DCPSF and the STR project contributed to lessons learned concerning organizing and strengthening CBRMs, addressing the root causes of conflicts like competition over ownership and utilization of resources (farmland, water, grazing land, and forests), addressing these issues while fostering peace negotiations to resolve land disputes, and implementing livelihood, WASH, and environmental protection activities. WRS has strong relationships with local leaders (sheiks, Umdas, Amirs), locality administration, the HAC, sector line ministries offices (agriculture, livestock development, women & children’s affairs, water and environmental sanitation (WES), social affairs, and national security (for authorization of staff movements and activity implementation)). Moreover, the organization has established networks and collaborative work with the Geneina University Peace and Development department to facilitate training for CBRMs and stakeholders, and to get professional advice.  WRS has been implementing other livelihood, WASH, health/nutrition, integrated water resource management (IWRM), natural resource management (NRM), education, and protection programs address the major peace dividends, which resulted in improving community access to water for livestock and humans, improving hygiene and sanitation that helped women and children to live healthy and dignified lives, improving the health of the community, improving children’s equitable access to education facilities that contributed to reduce school dropout, improved social cohesions among the children from various tribes and livelihood groups; the community based protections contribute to reduce the prevalence of child/women’s right abuse, violence, SGBV, child labor, recruitments of child soldiers, etc.  |
|  | 1. Technical capacity of your organization related to peacebuilding.
 |
|  |  World Relief has strong organizational management; staffing, systems, policies, and segregation of roles that serves to implement the program well. In addition, the organization has many years of experience in implementation and management of DCPSF and other community based humanitarian and development programs that contributed to address the root causes and triggers of conflicts and social and economic insecurity. Secondly, WRS has a strong grassroots base in the communities, and it has established satellite offices and deployed staff in the targeted localities to closely work with the CBRMs, local governance structures, and the broader community groups (women, men, youth, farmers, nomads, etc.). Moreover, WR has strong acceptance by local communities and leadership, and strong cooperation with the locality and state level government bodies and sector offices. This project will be managed by core program staff (Project Coordinator, 100% of his time; two Peacebuilding & Livelihood Officers (1 female staff). The Project Coordinator and one of the officers have been implementing peacebuilding and livelihood programs since 2014 in West Darfur state and have gained experience in Community based peacebuilding program approaches, establishment and building capacity of CBRMs, planning, implementing, monitoring and reporting the peacebuilding and livelihood activities, networking, and collaboration with government line ministry offices. Likewise, the Peacebuilding and Livelihood Officers have more than five years of implementing and monitoring similar projects. The female officer will work closely with women’s groups to increase the women’s meaningful participation and decision making role in the CBRMs, other community based committees and the community level economic and social engagements. In addition to the core staff, other WRS staff will support this project (M&E Coordinator, 25% of his time; the Area Manager and Deputy Area Manager, 20% of their time on project implementation, monitoring, and problem solving; the Program Development and Quality Assurance Director of the country office who has more than 20 years of experience in designing and implementing peacebuilding and livelihood projects, will also devote 25% of his time for this project. He is also responsible for designing this project, developing monitoring and quality assurance milestones, monitoring and empowering the project management team to implement the activities on time, and is onboarding staff. The Program Director and Country Director are based in Khartoum, and will devote 15% of their time to oversee the project design, staffing, implementation, and overall management of the project.  World Relief has conducted some relevant research and studies of quantitative and qualitative data with detailed situation analysis and recommendations. The documents include:* Gender analysis showing all the gender dynamics, roles, and gender inequality problems in Geneina, Sirba, and Krenik localities, and the recommendations conducted in 2016,
* Market survey and analysis concerning the market opportunities and challenges to promote IGAs for women and the youth (2018) conducted in Geneina, Krenik, and Sirba localities of West Darfur
* Identification of the root causes of conflicts over the migration routes of livestock in Krenik, Sirba, and Geneina localities, and the recommendations (2018)
* Practical guideline for establishment and building capacity of community based committees. Developed by WR for its operational areas (2020)
* Midterm Evaluation report for the peacebuilding project financed by the Dutch government grant (2019)
* The CBRMs capacity assessment – findings and recommendations (2019)

 The organization has all the required technical expertise regarding peacebuilding including establishment and building capacity of CBRMs, providing technical guidance to the CBRMs, women/youth economic empowerment, gender equality and mainstreaming with the support of the Gender and Protection Advisor, livelihood, WASH, protection, and natural resource management (NRM) staff.  In addition, WRS has been using the community based committees establishment and capacity building guideline as a tool. The guideline includes the type of CBCs, the selection criteria, the role of CBCs, the role of WRS during establishment and empowerment of the committees, the linkage of CBCs with government line ministry offices and judiciary bodies, and the link with the core humanitarian principles and standards. WRS is using conflict situations and the VSLAS functions tracking matrix to track the progress of the activities and to take timely action if there are any delays. WRS has been conducting relevant trainings by internal staff and by invited facilitators from the Peace and Development department of Geneina University. The training module will follow the content of the training, the proposal document, the training guidelines of WRS, and other resources.  |
|  |  **Working with a Sub-Recipient Local Partner** WRS will closely work with a local NGO called *Generation for Social Development (GSD),* which is legally registered as a national NGO by the state level HAC to operate in West Darfur since 2015. The main purpose of working with the sub grantee is because of the need to build capacity and competence of this organization to support the community based institutions in identifying their pressing needs, planning, implementation, and management of the peacebuilding initiatives. GSD has grassroots presence in both localities and it is co-implementing integrated projects which comprise peacebuilding, livelihood, WASH, health/nutrition, and environmental protection in collaboration with INGOs. WRS conducted due diligence (capacity assessment) to know the technical capacity, expertise, experience of working with peacebuilding projects, management systems (leadership & segregation of duties), staffing (including program, operations, finance, HR, logistics staff) with clear role and responsibilities, presence of policies (finance, procurement, HR, gender, protection, etc.) working relationships with other INGOs and agencies, the financial and program portfolio of the organization for the past three years, audit reports, and testimonies from HAC and sub granters. GSD complied with the essential parameters. WRS has conducted due diligence assessment and checked the capacity of the partners to comply with the programmatic and operational standards of UNDP/DCPSF. Accordingly, the findings revealed, the NGOs has organizational structure, governance, program and operations staff with clear segregated duties. The organization has all the required policies (finance, procurement, HR) procedures that ensures accountabilities to the donor and beneficiaries. The past track record, partnership with other NGOs, expertise and the current financial portfolio shows the good status of the proposed partner.  This partner has been working with DCPSF and other INGOs in the selected localities and other areas. Therefore, WRS believes that the NGO can deliver results for the designated activities with close monitoring and capacity building support from the WRS team. The partner will actively undertake the community mobilization, formation of the CBRMs (including the youth and women’s committees), co-facilitate the training and capacity building, beneficiary screening for the livelihood activities, facilitate and follow up the formation and strengthening of the natural resource management committees and the local community, and conduct strong networking with locality level government bodies, etc. WRS will allocate 15% of the project budget to the local partner. WRS will involve the partner during the needs assessment, planning, implementation, monitoring, evaluation, and the periodic review meetings to learn about the practical programming approaches. In addition, the partner staff will participate in training and capacity building when organized by WR or other agencies. Moreover, the partner staff (M&E, finance, program manager, procurement, peacebuilding and livelihood focal persons) will come to the WRS office and take joint tasks with the WRS counterparts. Likewise, the WRS team members will visit the GSD office and provide technical support to the GSD team members. This means the collaborative work and mutual support will help in knowledge transfer from both sides.  |
| C4 | **Value for Money**  |
| 1. Describe how Value for Money has been considered in developing the project.
 |
|  WR is utilizing cost effective ways of planning, budgeting, and implementing activities to get the better value for the money invested in the program. **Economy:** World Relief is implementing and monitoring activities by 90% Sudanese national staff, with technical and management backup from expatriates. The major cost drivers since the 2017 fiscal year are the skyrocketing currency devaluation, which triggered the soaring market price of goods and services; and the shortage of supply and the increasing price of petroleum due to the inability of the country to import adequate amounts for the public sector, which has paved the way for fuel distributions in black markets. WR regularly conducts market assessments to get the best price options without compromising quality, when procuring materials that serve longer. The organization adheres to the UNDP and WR finance and procurement policies, and develops flexible approaches in determining the procurement procedures. There are three layers of procurements with financial thresholds. Procurements which require $100 can be conducted without collecting price quotation; the logistics team will collect more than three price quotations for comparison of procurements between the price range of $100 and $25,000. The procurements beyond $25,000 will be tendered with the approval of the International office. However, all construction activities will pass through tendering.  **Efficiency:** Based on experience gained by project staff and the model of connecting existing CBRMs with new ones, WRS is able to reduce its costs of training CBRMs by 30% per person trained. The livelihood and WASH experts from other projects will invest 15% of their time but paid from other projects to provide technical advice to speed up the implementation and to improve the quality of the services. Additionally, the natural resources, range land and water points, VSLAs and the IGAs will be managed by the committees with limited guidance from the project. The CBRMs will work in collaboration with the local government law enforcement bodies to increase the number of conflicts resolved and the level of community satisfaction with the DCPSF peacebuilding approaches. After extensive conflict analysis and program design, WRS believes that more conflicts will be brought to CBRMs, as opposed to being solved through violence, given the expanded reach of the CBRMs, and also that the percentage of conflicts resolved will increase to 90%. The increase is expected based on both increased capacity of the CBRMs and the increased number of initiatives aimed at enhancing opportunities for vocations and income generation as well as access to natural resources.**Effectiveness:** In addition to beginning new initiatives based on community interests and priorities, it will also continue to support several existing projects established in the current Peace for Development project. This ensures that funds invested into those projects will continue to serve the communities to the maximum potential. High cost activities in this project include vocational training for youth, water point rehabilitation, transportation costs due to shortages and the increasing price of fuel in the state. WRS will negotiate the locality level spaces and local materials to conduct the training. The trainees and VSLA groups will reimburse the cost of the start-up kits to the group which will then be used to serve other needy groups. Moreover, the water users will collect water tariffs to use for covering the running costs of the water point, including maintenance of water points by equipping community level water technicians trained by this project. To buffer the soaring transportation cost for field operations, the team members of this project and other projects will coordinate together to share spaces and transportation costs. |

TABLE 4: DCPSF RISK LOG

NAME OF ORGANIZATION: World Relief

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Description** | **Type of Risks and Brief** | **Likelihood of Risk** | **Impact on Project** | **Countermeasures / Contingencies** |
| **Political Risk** | The national and regional political situation can influence the local level political dynamics. Still there is mistrust among the political actors of the nation, state and localities.  | **High** | **High** | The project team will create awareness to communities, CBRMs, and the local government about the project; the donor and WRS are abided by the principle of neutrality, impartiality and independence, Hence the project is meant to involve and serve all social groups. |
| **Economic risk** | The ongoing nationwide economic crises have seriously affected all livelihood groups of communities, local institutions and the market systems. The increasing price of goods and services triggered by the currency soaring inflation, can affect the project to deliver the proposed results using the allocated budget. For example shortage of supplies, high market price pf food and nonfood items, construction materials, training inputs, transportation cost, construction costs, etc.  | **High**  | **High** | The project will conduct market assessments, developing some copping strategies by developing action plan what is mentioned under (value for money) There might be activity revision if there the inflation continues rising. |
| **Operational Risk** | Delay in recruitment and deployment of project staff  | **Low** | **Medium** | Negotiate with state authorities to timely start the advertisement while TA is under process. In addition, using existing staff until new project staff come in.  |
| Failure to deliver quality project deliverables due to lack of qualified personnel and sound operations structures | **Low**  | **High** | WRS has highly qualified international and national staff who works on the project from initiation monitoring evaluation and closure |
| -Delay in the technical agreement process with HAC and other line ministries  | **Medium** | **High** | Negotiate with the HAC to start project implementation even if TA signing is not finalized |
| Deregistration of local NGOs; | **Low** | **Medium**  | Activities assigned to local partners will be implemented by WR if deregistration takes place.  |
| Poor capacity of the local partner to plan, implement, report and deliver quality service to beneficiaries; resource management, policy, etc | **Medium** | **Medium**  | WRS will conduct due diligence and capacity assessment, conduct capacity building coaching and provide administration and technical support. |
| Restricted access to field sites due to conflicts; | **Medium**  | **High** | Negotiation with HAC law enforcement bodies and community leaders to facilitate the access. |
| **Financial Risk** | Delay in cash disbursement due to shortage of cash (SDG/$$) in the banks | **Medium**  | **High** | The management closely work with banks at all levels to secure enough cash for the project. Besides, WR management will put strict cash flow management in place and timely secure cash from banks for the project.  |
|  | Fraud by staff, CBRMs, etc | **Low**  | **High**  | WR has policy and zero tolerance culture for fraud. Strict procedures are in place to mitigate it. But, if happens the case will be reported to the donor- WRS’ strict policy and preventive safety procedures for cash management which is well adopted by all staff. Incidents will be reported to the donor and legal action will be taken if the abuse happens on grant resources.-WRS uses only limited petty cash (1000 SDG) but payments beyond 1000SDG will be paid in check |
| **Reputational Risks** | Association with combating, parties, armed groups or authorities | **Low** | **High**  | Follow neutrality, impartiality and conflict sensitive approach, maintain neutrality |
| Human right related risks  | **Medium**  | **High**  | - broader engagement of stakeholders- pay attention not to involve individuals/groups suspected of human right violation |
| Low capacity of local partners being stewards to appropriately utilize the project resource for the intended purpose  | **Medium**  | **Medium** | - Selection of local partners will be done in strict way. WR will closely work with local partner and initiate timely settlement of financial documents |
| Unintentional harm to communities we serve | **Low** | **Low** | -WRS staff will be further trained on conflict sensitivity and do-no-harm principles. Not only staff, our volunteers, and contractors should sign on code of conduct and aware of do-no-harm. |
| **Ethical risk** | Any sexual misconduct by staff, volunteers, government staff on women, girls or boys | **Low** | **High** | -The WR/UNHCR codes of conducts and SGBV policy- Staff awareness on code of conduct, taking timely action-taking evidence based administrative action on perpetrator of misconduct  |
| Theft, corruption on money or material by project staff, volunteers of Community based committees | **Low** | **High** | -There is antifraud and corruption policy and procedure, the staff are aware about the policy. There is cash management and internal control system. |
| **Environmental Risk** | Occurrence of flood, drought, forest fire, wind storm, damage on rural infrastructure, devastation on crop and grazing land | **Medium** | **High** | Strengthen the community level early warning systems, preparation of action plan based on scenario analysis, follow up of meteorological and FEWs net forecasts. Flood diversion structures, |
| **Health & safety Risk** | The spread of COVID -19 in the target localities and the states may delay implementation of the activities. | **Medium** | **High** | WRS and the COVID prevention/response team will mitigate this risk by sharing information with the project team. The team will follow the COVID adoption and management protocols of MOH, and WHO and will use the safe options for implementation and resource management. WRS will advise communities and the facilitators to keep social distance, practice regular hand washing, wearing masks, etc.  |
| **Security Risk**  | Intertribal or armed conflicts, crimes roadblocks, carjacking, banditry, killing, restriction of movements, physical assault, etc | **Medium** | **High** | If violence and protests happen, WRS will closely work with UNDSS to get information and take security precautions. WRS has a security management plan with standard operations procedures (SOPs) and regularly trains and updates staff on safety measures. |
|  |  |  |  |  |

Table 5: List of Previous Projects

NAME OF ORGANIZATION: **World Relief 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 | Transition to Recovery: Food Security and Livelihoods in Krenik and Kulbus Localities of West Darfur  | EU  | 1,048,319 Euro | 2013 – 2015 | 36  | **Overall Objective**To increase food and livelihoods security for 15, 0000 households in Krenik and Kulbus Localities of West Darfur, Sudan**Specific Objective**Improved crop and animal productivity for 15,000 households of sedentary farmers, nomads and pastoralists in Kulbus and Krenik Localities:**Results**1. Increased and sustained food production and income for 5,000 pastoralists and 3500 sedentary farmers in Krenik and Kulbus Localities.

This will be done in a participatory manner through community mobilization, capacity building in good farming livestock raising methods and support for inputs. It will also be through working with and supporting the local partners and relevant government ministries. It is anticipated that this will ensure community ownership of the action for long term sustainability.1. Increased/Improved food and animal production and income for 3000 Nomads and 3500 other vulnerable populations.

Participatory approach will be used to mobilize and build capacities of the communities on good animal husbandry practices, access to extension service and vaccinations. All these are aimed at increasing their productivity in animal products. It will also include working with the relevant ministry, community based structures and local partners so they can own the action in the long term.1. Improved capacity of community based groups/structures and local government personnel (and other stakeholders) to provide services to target groups (farmers and pastoralists).

This will help improve the quality of services provided to the farmers and pastoralist communities, which will translate into increased quality yields, and thereby improved quality of life. |
| 2 | Water for Peace Project in Krenik Locality of West Darfur | DCPSF  | 798,139 USD  | 2013 – 2014 | 21 | This project aims to contribute to community stabilization while restoring trust, peaceful co-existence and confidence between communities, and paving the way towards early recovery in West Darfur. The project seeks to promote peaceful coexistence between nomads and farmers by addressing the water need for the livestock needs away from the farms, while improving the existing common water sources through inter-community groups and committees. Peace building and conflict resolution capacity building will form the backbone for this project. At the same time, the project will avail opportunities for job creation through the construction of water sources and water storage systems. Throughout the project, inter racial, tribal and livelihood lifestyle will be mixed in work gangs to foster understanding between the different communities. Peace building sessions and workshops will be part of the project. The project is designed to contribute to the below three outputs. Project Objective(s): Fostering peace through water availability and management.Output 1Effective conflict resolution skills enhanced through capacity building of existing Water Management Committees on peace building and conflict resolution.Output 2Reduced conflict and strife between nomads and farmers through increased water availability to the two groups.Output 3Inter-community crop/water resources protection committees in place to oversee that farmers crops and water sources are protected and any violations are duly handled. |
| 3 | Peace for Development in Krenek Locality | DCPSF | 494,484 USD | 2014 – 2015 | 18 | The overall objective of the project is to contribute towards achieving stabilized communities within West Darfur while restoring trust & confidence between intra/inter tribes and to help pave the way towards early recovery. Specific objectives include:1. To promote confidence building measures and community dialogue intra-/inter-communities;
2. Support livelihood opportunities for the youth and women and their participation in community decision making;
3. Support/improve livelihood activities that address root causes of conflict. Support livelihood opportunities for the youth and women and their participation in community decision-making.

To achieve these objectives, the project has identified three outputs contributing to each of the specific objectives respectively: 1. Effective community-level conflict resolution and prevention platforms in Darfur are in place,
2. Cooperation between communities enhanced through youth-led dialogue; shared livelihood assets and community-led income generating opportunities
3. Cooperation between competing communities over natural resource management and basic social services increased.

The project is designed to address community gaps which have not been addressed by the current DCPSF project and strengthen our ongoing ‘Water for Peace’ initiatives. Existing peace committees will be expanded to include vulnerable and marginalized groups with yet untapped potential, the youth and women. This project will use the potential of the Youth as Ambassadors of Peace, instead of active aggressors and threat to security. |
| 4 | ENHANCING STABILITY THROUGH COMMUNITY RESILIENCE(implemented in partnership with ZOA)  | MoFA of Netherlands | 1,585,191 EUROs | 2017 – 2020  | 48  | This project is designed on the basis of the following theory of change: * If strengthened inclusive Community Based Conflicts Prevention and Resolution Mechanisms reduce the number of newly arising conflicts (prevention) and resolve increased number of existing conflicts and if conflicts occurring over access to natural resources, including water and grazing land, are sustainably reduced then local communities and civil society are contributing to enhanced human security and social cohesion, thus eliminating a root cause of forced migration.
* If vulnerable groups have enhanced access to livelihood opportunities using market driven approach then vulnerable groups have enhanced their resilience and build sustainable livelihoods, thus eliminating a root cause of forced migration.
* If local communities and civil society are contributing to enhanced human security and social cohesion (where possible in coordination with responsible institutions) and vulnerable groups (including IDPs, refugees and host communities) have enhanced their resilience and build sustainable livelihoods then armed conflict and instability will be reduced, whereas also more IDPs will return and fewer people will get newly displaced and/or forced into migration.

The project has three outcomes and several outputs under each outcome 1. Strengthened inclusive Community Based Conflicts Prevention and Resolution Mechanisms reduce the numbers of newly arising conflicts (prevention) and resolve increased numbers of existing conflicts 2. Conflicts over access to natural resources including water and grazing land sustainably reduced 3. Vulnerable groups have enhanced access to livelihood opportunities through using a market driven approach  |
| 5 | Sustain Darfur: Water for Sustainable Development in Darfur ( Implemented in a consortium and ZOA is the lead agency) West Darfur | DFID  | 2,949,088 BPS | January 2017 to December 2020 | 48 | This project is designed to improved *well-being and health of people living in rural areas in Darfur*. By improving access to and reliability of water, improving productivity and reliability of livelihoods and reducing conflicts, the project aims to give more people opportunities within Darfur, thus reducing the need for people to migrate to other areas. The project is planned to benefit more than 250,000 people in North, West and South Darfur states. The intended **outcome** of the proposed project is *‘Increased availability of water for drinking and livelihoods, and improved sanitation and hygiene behavior for communities in rural areas of Darfur*. The core of this project is about sustainability. Even though a lot of the activities will involve construction of infrastructure and promoting of good hygiene and sanitation, this will only make a difference if there is ownership among communities (including women, men, girls and boys), formal and traditional leaders, and technical experts of relevant line departments for continued management of water resources, operation and maintenance of related infrastructure, and continued practicing of good hygiene and sanitation. Sustainability of integrated water resources management interventions will also be visible in reduction of conflict over water resources, and in increased resilience of livelihoods to climatic trends and shocks.The project has five outputs:* *Output 1 Inclusive mechanisms for Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) are in place in targeted catchment areas*

Better management of water resources begins with governance: understanding how much surface flow and groundwater is available, having a plan of how to allocate the available water to different uses (domestic consumption, livestock, crops, grazing lands, and other uses), managing the future development of water resources, and managing access to water for different groups of users. Water must be governed at the level of catchment areas, as all upstream interventions have effects further downstream – especially because most of Darfur sits on top of shallow basement rock and has little or no access to deep groundwater.Governance of water resources depends on active involvement of local government and technical departments, and on involvement of all stakeholders (explicitly including women and nomadic pastoralists).  * *Output 2 Sustainable access to safe drinking water.*

Once well-grounded Water Resources Management Plans (WRMPs) are in place, activities will be implemented to structurally increase access to water in line with these plans. This includes construction and renovation of groundwater recharge infrastructure, construction, renovation and upgrading of water points, promotion of locally appropriate methods for household-level water treatment, training on operation and maintenance for committees that manage the water infrastructure, and improvements to spare parts supply chains (where relevant and feasible). Sustainability of arrangements for operation and maintenance is critical for the success of this output, and will receive a lot of attention.* *Output 3 Behaviour change for improved sanitation, hygiene and nutrition practices.*

Improved access to drinking water and improved agricultural productivity alone are not enough to improve health and well-being of communities. Provision of drinking water must be combined with promotion of good sanitation and hygiene practices, and improving productivity of animals and crops needs to be combined with enhancing awareness of balanced diets. Community-level approaches will be used, with messages that are customised to the specific constraints and opportunities that communities face.* *Output 4 Sustainable access to water and improved production methods for crops and livestock.*

Improved availability and reliability of water also mean that the risk of failure for crops, grazing lands and livestock water points is reduced. This makes it less risky for farmers and pastoralists to invest in increasing the productivity of their livelihoods. Where relevant opportunities are identified, trainings will be organised and where relevant small-scale infrastructure will be constructed or upgraded. Where relevant and feasible, (re)planting of trees will be promoted to compensate somewhat for years of deforestation. Improvement of pastures and increased crop production will need to go together with activities to ensure sustainable soil fertility management, to ensure that soil depletion will not take place.* *Output 5 Action learning to promote replication of IWRM.*

Integrated water resources management is fairly new in Sudan, and very new in the humanitarian community. Because of this, the project has a strong emphasis on documenting and sharing lessons learnt, and encouraging other stakeholders  |
| 6 |  SUSTAINABLE INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT APPROACH in partnership with ZOA and SOS Sahel  | SIDA  | € 1,080,553.70  | 2018-2021 | 36  | The project aims to strengthen the capacities of the targeted communities to resolve conflicts on a local level, manage and protect their own resources (including water and land) and improving their livelihood opportunities, thereby increasing their levels of resilience.The project has four outcomes: 1. Improved conditions for peaceful and inclusive societies at the local level, including land rights; 2. Increased sustainable management of water resources, and increased access to water; 3. Increased capacity on local levels to sustainably manage and protect natural resources and prevent environmental degradation, and 4. Increased sustainable agricultural productivity and improved food security.  |

1. Consultative workshop conducted on peacebuilding & protection gaps: UNHCR, February 2020 - Geneina [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Interagency assessment in Masteri. The UN agencies & NGOs: July 2020 (Masteri & Geneina) [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Interagency report of death and massive displacement of Civilians from Krending IDP camps (Krenik locality). UN agencies, January 2020. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)