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| Organization Information | | | | |
|  | This application is for | | WINDOW 1 | WINDOW 2 |
|  | | | | |
| A1 | Organization Name | | American Refugee Committee (ARC) | |
| A2 | Nature of Organization (INGO, UN Agency, National NGO, IOM) | | INGO | |
| A3 | Organization Main Address (Sudan) | | ARC / American Refugee Committee P.O. Box 13545 Arkawit - Block 57, House #19 Khartoum, Sudan | |
| A4 | Legal Status of Organization | | Legally registered NGO both internationally and within Sudan | |
| A5 | Registration Status of Organization in Sudan | | Registered in Sudan with the Humanitarian Aid Committee (HAC) – See attached certificate | |
| A6 | Year Established in Sudan | | 2004 | |
| A7 | Organization Website(if applicable) | | https://wearealight.org/ | |
| A8 | Have you previously delivered DCPSF project(s)? | | NO YES: If yes, please list date, title, location (state), budget  2013 -Supporting community peace-building and capacity enhancement Project in Gereida locality (PEaCE Project) ($887,885)  2015 - Engendering Reconciliation and Peace-building through community peace projects in Gereida locality in South Darfur ($500,000) | |
| A9 | Is this a consortium application? If yes, please list all agencies. | | NO YES: If yes, please list all consortium agencies. List all agencies in the consortium for this project | |
| Contact Information | | | | |
| A11 | Job Title/Position | | Mohammed Idriss, Country Program Manager | |
| A12 | Phone | | +249122785643 | |
| A13 | E-mail | | MohammedAI@arcrelief.org | |
| A14 | Country Director Name | | Heidi Diedrich | |
| A15 | Job Title/Position | | Country Director, Sudan | |
| A16 | Phone of Country Director | | +249 (9) 0123 4001 | |
| A17 | E-mail or Country Director | | HeidiD@arcrelief.org | |
| Organization Mission and Activities | | | | |
| A18 | Description of the Organization’s mission and activities | | | |
| ANSWER HERE:  Founded in 1979, ARC is an international non-profit, non-sectarian, non-government humanitarian organization working in humanitarian aid and international development. Known as Alight globally, ARC Sudan’s work spans 16 years, beginning in 2004 in response to the Darfur crisis. Since that time, the organization has served millions of IDPs, refugees, and host communities in multiple sectors, including in health, nutrition, WASH, protection, and food security and livelihoods. Its approach is as innovative as it is practical: take a consumer-centered design approach to co-creating solutions that come from the people served, informed by, and designed side-by-side with all actors, from beneficiaries and donors to partners, governments, community leaders with a stake in lifting individuals and communities up, moving them toward self-reliance in a dignified and impactful way.  ARC began working in South Darfur in 2004 with emergency humanitarian aid to people affected along the Nyala-Gereida and Nyala-Tulus corridors. In 2014, ARC expanded its operations to East Darfur, with activities reaching as far as Adilla and Abukarinka localities. In addition to host community and IDPs, ARC also supports refugees in Assalaya and Bahr Al Arab. In 2020, ARC expanded to Kassala supporting refugees within (Kilo 26, Al Girba and Shagrab I, II, III) camps, and plans to also reach people in need in Gedarif and Red Sea states.  ARC Sudan has more than 760 staff. The country office is based in Khartoum and programs are implemented through offices in El Daein, East Darfur, and Nyala, South Darfur, and in more than 11 localities in both states, including Ed-Daein, Abu Karinka & Assalaya, Al Nimir, Gereida, Kalma, Dimso, and Ed El Fursan. ARC also has a regional office in Kassala, Kassala state.  ARC currently works in more than 15 countries globally. | | | |
| A19 | Applicant Declaration | I have read the Full Proposal Guidance and used it for the development of this concept note. | | |

Section B: Project Information

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| Project details | | | | | | | | | |
| B1 | Project Title | Together to build peaceful coexistence in Al Ferdous Locality, East Darfur | | | | | | | |
| B2 | Project Location - State | North Darfur | | West Darfur | | | | | Central  Darfur |
|  |  | South Darfur | | East Darfur | | | | |
| B3 | Project Location – Locality and community | Locality |  | | |  | | | Enter here |
| Locality | Al Firdous | | | Abu Sineadira | | | Enter here |
| Locality | Al Firdous | | | Hebeail | | | Enter here |
| Locality | Al Firdous | | | Al aradeab administration units/villages to be selected | | | Enter here |
| Locality | Enter Locality | | | Azumri | | | Enter here |
| Locality | Enter Locality | | | Um Eed | | | Enter here |
| Locality | Enter Locality | | | Al sarij | | | 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? | YES NO | | | | | | | |
| Address of Field Office | ED, Al-safa’a neighborhood, Near Ansar Mosque | | | | | | |
| When established? | 2004 | | | | Number of Staff: | | 760 |
| B6 | Estimated Project Budget in USD | $800,000 | | | | | | | |
| B7 | National Partner(s) – Window 1 only | Name | National Initiative Development Organization (NIDO) | | | | | | |
| Registration | Registered in HAC | | | | | | |
| B8 | Results: Which of the DCPSF Results Framework Outputs will your Project Proposal address? | Output 1 | Output 2 | | Output 3 | | | Output 4 | OTHER (please list) |
|  |  | |  | | |  | enter |
| Summary of Project proposal | | | | | | | | | |
| B9 | Executive Summary. Provide a concise executive summary of the project, including what specific results you intend to achieve. | | | | | | | | |
| This project will target four Administrative Units (, Abu Sineadira, Hebeail & Al Firdous-adminstartion units/villages ) in Al Firdous Locality of East Darfur. The locality has a total population of 218,000 (2008 Sudan Census) and is characterized by rural livelihoods and disperse small villages / communities. The targeted Administrative Units have suffered from intercommunal conflict for many years primarily as a result of competition over resources such as water and grazing land. Intertribal clashes have periodically occurred in the locality primarily between farmers and pastoralists in the area.  ARC and our local partner, National Initiative Development Organization (NIDO), will implement an 24 months’ project to develop local capacity for peacebuilding and conflict prevention and mitigation. The project will focus on building the capacity of local leaders, especially members of the native administration such as sheikhs and umdas, the project aim to see those leaders gain capacities and skills to solve problems and mitigate conflict, empowering women to participate more meaningfully in peacebuilding platforms, and providing livelihoods opportunities as peace dividends in the targeted areas. Peace-based needs assessment, selection of beneficiaries, formation of peace sub-committees, community-based working groups and conflict mapping will precede all the other planned activities for community ownership and buy-in.  Local leaders, particularly members of the native administration, have traditionally played a role in conflict resolution especially intertribal and resource-based conflicts. The focus of these efforts will be on the establishment and strengthening of Community-Based Resolution Mechanisms (CBRMs).  Activities in this project are designed to increase cooperation and peaceful co-existence between communities over access to natural resources and livelihoods options. Activities are planned which will deliver peace dividends for the community and promote interdependence / coexistence especially between different tribal groups. These interventions under output 2 aim to address the causes or triggers of conflict that have been identified during the conflict analysis.  The project includes activities that aim to engage youth and equip them with skills / knowledge in order for them to gain employment. Improving the prospects for young people will help promote peace and will act as a tangible peace dividend within local communities. Young people, especially younger men, are the principal belligerents in Darfur and alternate viable livelihoods will help deter youth from joining armed groups or engaging in violent and illegal activity, etc. Vocational training will be provided along with numeracy and literacy skills training aiming to boost the employment prospects of participants.  Marginalization and under investment in the infrastructure of Darfur is a widely cited contributing factor to conflict in the region. ‘Cash for Work’ offers the opportunity to both quickly create new employment opportunities as well as rehabilitate key infrastructure that has suffered from neglect and potential damage as a result of the ongoing crisis in Darfur. Infrastructure rehabilitated through ‘Cash for Work’ will be undertaken in consultation with the local community but potentially will cover schools, health facilities, transport infrastructure, water points and public spaces/structures.  Gender Base on Darfur Conflict Analysis Report Gender inequality is seen as exacerbating the structural and proximate causes of conflict. The ‘Hakamat’, groups of women who sing songs and read poetry, as instigators of violence are often mentioned as a strong source of fueling violence, as well as Gender Based Violence (GBV) related retaliation. The strategic use of sexual violence as a “weapon of war” is both an important cause and consequence of conflict. ARC will mainstream gender throughout the proposed activities but we have included specific components and that address the issues of gender equality, gendered security risks, and women empowerment. Activities under this output aim to ensure women both young and old are able to participate in community activities of peacebuilding, conflict resolution as well as economic empowerment. Women’s organization’s and women leaders will be trained in advocacy skills to help them influence locality, state and national level policies and decision-making. Institutional capacity of women’s groups will also be strengthened through a small grants mechanism.  Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) play an important role in lobby and advocating for policy level changes at the state and national level. CSOs are expected to play a key role during the current transitional process in Sudan. Working with our local NGO partner, NIDO, we will deliver a range of activities that aim to enhance the capacity of CSOs in East Darfur state to influence the ongoing peace and transitional process. Activities under this component aim to support the link between the community-level conflict resolution mechanisms and higher level of conflict resolution mechanisms at the state and region-wide levels. | | | | | | | | |

Section C: Project details



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| Project Analysis | |
| C1 | **Relevance:** |
| 1. Relevance: Context   What is the analysis of the situation or context in the communities where your proposal will function? |
| As reported in the 2020 As reporting in the 2019 Darfur Conflict Analysis published by Transition international in collaboration with SUDIA, the conflict in Darfur, the conflict in Darfur is complex, multi-level, politicized and encompasses local, national, regional, and international dimensions simultaneously. Widespread neglect of the Darfur region is widely cited as a main conflict driver. It is traced back to the British colonial policy of “benign neglect that sought to prevent an educated class from rising against their rule through isolation and underdevelopment. Since independence, successive governments have paid little attention to the region’s development, fueling resentment towards the central government and triggering the 2003 rebellion. In 2018, the economic crisis led to an inflation rate of up to 73%, cash and fuel shortages and scarcity of basic goods. Today, poverty levels in Darfur are among the highest in Sudan and human development indicators are among the worst in Sub-Saharan Africa. The region’s neglect has led to shortcomings in public goods and services, and social institutions, as well as poor and inadequate infrastructure, presenting enormous challenges like continued geographic isolation, lack of access to markets, inaccessibility to education, health and water facilities. Consequently, economic activity has barely kept pace with population growth, leading to high unemployment. A strong security apparatus and actions of the security forces are often a trigger of violence. Perceived corruption and patronage continue to be conflict drivers and create a lack of trust in the state and its institutions. Protracted conflict and chronic poverty have undermined the coping mechanisms of many households and communities in Darfur. For more than 16 years, since the 2003 conflict, Darfur has been held in the grip of a protracted crisis which has led to the displacement of millions and the wide scale dislocation of the region’s economy. Competition between groups over resources has a long history in the region, however, the current conflicts which have erupted since 2003 can be distinguished from those of the past by their complexity, magnitude and impact. The drivers of conflict in Darfur are multi-faceted and occur at both the macro and micro scale. At the macro scale, the conflict between the Government of Sudan (GoS) and different armed rebel factions is well documented. The use of irregular forces and tribal militia by the GoS has characterized much of the fighting exasperating long-standing tensions between different tribes in the region.  At the micro scale or locally-based, resource-based conflict underpins much of the historic tensions between different tribes and ethnic groups in the region. The principal fault line in these conflicts has been between agricultural and pastoralist communities. Farmers and nomads have long competed with each other for access to land and water. Resource-based conflict can occur at different levels ranging from individuals to villages or communities. The focus of these conflicts may also vary from a specific piece of land or water point to larger scale disputes involving sizeable groups and members of a tribe / ethnic groups.  The majority of the population is engaged in herding livestock, which is a main source of income for the majority of the population. The land is also fertile and there is high agriculture productivity, particularly in Sudanese ground nuts. The Al Ferdous locality also has extensive pasture that attracts shepherds from surrounding states. The area also has a passing road to South Sudan and also has the main animal route to Bahr Al Arab, where many nomads head during the summer.  Throughout Darfur and in Al Ferdous, women are primarily responsible for domestic duties include cooking, collection of fire wood, and taking care of livestock in which increase their vulnerability and expose them to risk in the conflict area. Women may receive some income from the sale of agriculture products or livestock, but men have much more diversified sources of income, including government salaries and casual laboring in addition to agriculture and livestock.    Conflict over resources is common in Al Ferdous, but is raising in intensity with the increase in weapons amongst tribes. The area has witnessed a number of tribal peace conferences that are still in place, but tensions remain fragile and could escalate at any time. The increase in weapons is a concern for all groups given the heightened intercommunity tensions.  Below are abbreviated descriptions of conflict issues in Al Ferdous, grouped by farming and pastoralists conflict issues and potential conflicts related to limited livelihood opportunities.  **Conflict between Farming and Agro-Pastoralist tribes occurs mainly as described below:**  (a) **Post-harvest:** Traditionally, pastoralists have enjoyed grazing rights to agricultural residues left behind in harvested fields (Al Taliq). On completion of the harvest, the customary practice was for farmers to open the fields to common use by all livestock owners. Overgrazing and commercialization have created a situation where many farmers now sell these rights. Pastoralists who cannot afford to pay fees or find alternative pasture may choose to illegally graze their animals on the crop or on the farmers’ land. A long-standing system of fines and penalties exists to compensate farmers whose land has been trespassed.  (b) **Pre-harvest:** More serious conflict may occur if nomadic livestock invade fields ripe with crops. Trespassing of this nature is strictly illegal whether it is accidental or otherwise, and poor rains in the area are an exacerbating factor. Meager grazing in wet season pastures may mean that hungry animals return to their dry season grazing grounds early, usually crossing pre-harvested fields in the process.  (c) **Range Enclosure:** The increasing enclosure of rangeland is a significant cause of conflict in the target area. Data collected during the community consultation suggests that this practice is most common in the area. In dryer areas, fencing is less practical because very large and costly enclosures are required to support economic levels of stock. In Al Ferdous locality enclosure of rangeland has occurred by both groups:   * Enclosure by Farmers: customarily, farming communities have erected thorn-bush fences around their fields to delineate property and to prevent trespassing by livestock. In areas where grazing pressure is low, farmers enclose small amounts of uncultivated rangeland around the margins of their fields, thereby providing room for the later expansion of the cultivated area. * Enclosure by Pastoralists: Faced with periodic drought and reduced pasture resources due to overgrazing, many have chosen to enclose rangeland for their exclusive use to safe guard their herds.   (d) **Water Points:** The pronounced period of desiccation during the past few decades in Darfur, has created a situation where competition over water is increasingly resolved with violence. Conflicts regarding water can be classified as follows: *Access to water points*: rights to water are enshrined in both local and native law, in the individual(s) who first opened the source. In permanent structures such as open shaft wells (Saniyas), the question of rights to access rarely arises. Those who wish to draw water for their stock must ask permission from the owner to avoid confrontation. However, in non-permanent points especially idds (hafir) which are seasonally inundated, the issue is more contentious. With the disappearance of running water during the dry season, both farmers and pastoralists flock to the sandy wadi floor to tap the ground water. Competition over rights to the best sites is often fierce, especially among later arriving pastoralists. *Surrounding water points:* Conflicts also occur indirectly around crowded water points. At busy places, long queues and waiting times are common place with the resulting sometimes boiling over into quarrels. Additionally, as farmland is usually concentrated along the banks of wadis, the incidents of watering animals encroaching on cultivated land are especially high at popular sources, according to the assessment findings.  (e) **Closure of Seasonal Live Stock routes:** Some specific laws exist to regulate stock routes. Importantly, legislation is focused on protecting the continued movement of animals along these roadways (e.g. prohibiting cultivation within routes). However, a combination of poor enforcement of these rules and the absence of markers or signs to delineate routes creates a situation where conflict is common place. Disputes over stock routes are almost exclusively farmer- versus-nomad confrontation. Within this context several factors are responsible, including expansion of cultivated land and re-routing. Expansion of cultivated area in target communities creates bottlenecks as stock routes cross the heavily cultivated areas along the wadis that intersect the region. At these bottlenecks loosely defined routes are literally squeezed by expanding cultivation as pastoralists and farmers challenge each other’s rights to use the land in question. Expansion due to infrastructural development and conflict itself may also close a route. Re-routing: If a stock route is closed even temporarily, pastoralists must find new routes to reach their grazing grounds. These diversions may be some distance from the original route, the opening of new sections usually leads to dispute with other land users.  (f) **Livestock Theft:** Raiding has a very long history among the nomadic tribes of the area. Livestock rustling in particular has been a convenient strategy for some to gain wealth or restock herds lost as a result of drought. Communities suffering from stock theft traditionally organize themselves into armed groups to pursue the assailants (fazaa). The native administration especially sheikhs are responsible for mustering these parties. The hunt for the stolen animals often turns to violent episodes as the thieves try to evade the armed search teams.  An important to mention gender security risk which identified recruitment, retaliation, sexual violence and drug consumption as the highest risk for boys and young men. Sexual violence, early marriage, recruitment and retaliation, followed by domestic violence and FGM are perceived as the highest security risks for girls and young women.  **Limited or lack of livelihoods options, reduced income earning opportunities**  The Darfur crisis has led to population displacements and reduced communities to dependency on humanitarian aid. People moved from their original land with nothing but their lives and are living in the IDPs camps without livelihoods options and practice. Idleness and high level of unemployment among youth is a factor that cannot be ignored as it contributes to high rates of criminality and provides opportunity for the youths to join militia and armed gangs. The displaced populations cannot practice farming for security reasons. Lack of income generation opportunities have worsened the situation as people cannot sustain themselves and their families. The few returnees’ communities do not have basic services and facilities to help them work, produce food and generate income, thereby leading to livelihoods related conflict in the communities.  The above mentioned are the main peace gaps that have contributed to conflict in the target area. The poorest and most vulnerable conflict-affected populations in Darfur are still struggling to meet their daily food and essential household needs. Women and girls expected to look for or mobilize the food for the family, bring water, collect fire wood and grass for domestic livestock at home level. It will take some years before they overcome trauma and truly rebuild their lives, communities, and future. ARC will seek to support stabilization of livelihoods through income generation and small scale employment that promotes peaceful coexistence and safe and dignified return, especially targeting IDPs, women and youths. Initiatives in this area will help kick-start economic and social recovery and restore peace and justice in particular for conflict-affected groups who have not yet received assistance, even for asset replacement as part of peace dividends results.  This project has been designed in line with UNDP proposed outcomes and aims to mitigate and reduce the  tensions of these deep-rooted, primarily resource- and livelihoods-based conflicts by increasing social cohesions of the  fragmented population, increasing women’s meaningful participation in peacebuilding and socioeconomic activities and  by addressing overwhelming needs in the area.   |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | TABLE 1: Conflict Analysis | | | | | | | Locality | Villages | Identified Conflicts | Summary of Analysis | | | | Root Causes | Triggers | Actors | |  |  |  |  |  |  | | Al Ferdous | Abu Sineadira | Tribal, conflict triggered by competition over resources | Grazing land , water points | Animal Theft , looting  Engagement in shadow/war economy | Active tribal militia , Hakamat Rizigat/Habania | | Al Ferdous | Hebeail | Conflict between herders and farmers | Grazing land | Animal theft and criminality | Farmers vs pastoralist | | Al Ferdous | Al aradeab  Admistartion Units/villages to be slected | Competition over water points triggered by shortage of water , Involvement in criminal activities such as banditry and theft | Water points  Poverty , school drop out | Shortage of water  Literacy triggered by lack of income | Pastoralist vs farmer  Youth | | Al Ferdous | Azumri | Tribal conflict triggered by competition over resources | Water points , grazing land | Land competition | Pastoralist / Framers | | Alferdous | Um Eed | Conflict between herders and farmers | Increased competition over available resources | Limited livelihood opportunities. | Farmers /pastoralist | | Alferdous | Al sarij | Conflict between herders and farmers | Grazing land , crop destructions | Animal theft , criminality | Farmers / Pastrolist | |  |  |  |  |  |  | |
| 1. Relevance: Conflict Resolution Mechanisms and Access to Rule of Law |
| * Describe the current conflict resolution and reconciliation mechanisms in place in the target communities.   + Who are the leaders and members of the local conflict resolution mechanisms? How diversified are these groups/committees?   + How well are the conflict resolution and reconciliation mechanisms working? How frequently are they called upon to resolve community issues?   + What kind of conflicts are handled within the community and what type of issues are referred elsewhere?   + Where do they refer cases if they cannot be handled by the local community?   + Have any of these groups/systems previously received support from DCPSF? If yes, please clarify and justify why additional support is required * Describe what access the communities have to the court system and/or other rule of law systems. * What are the local conflict resolution gaps in these communities? * Please note that DPCSF prioritizes areas where there is 1) a need for conflict resolution, prevention, and reconciliation, and 2) focus more explicitly on meaningful participation of women and youth, among others by working on gender awareness of the male members   Conflict resolution and reconciliation mechanisms exist at different levels within Darfur society:   * within the family; * within the village, for sedentary communities, or the damra or feriq, for nomads or semi-nomads; * within a broader geographic or even identity community spread out over several locations; * within the tribe; and * between different tribes   A long-standing focus for conflict resolution at these different levels has been the native Administration. The native administration is and has been a key institution in the history of governance in Sudan over the last hundred years. In Darfur, the native administration was installed by the British reprising elements and individuals of the sultanate—the centralized state that had ruled much of Darfur since the mid-seventeenth century. At its core, the purpose of the native administration is threefold: to manage land, to render justice, and to represent both the state, in the various and diverse parts of the territory inhabited by diverse communities, and the interests of those constituencies to the authorities.  The first two functions, managing the land and administering justice, are deeply intertwined in that many disagreements between individuals or groups relate, both historically and today, to land use and land ownership. The justice function also involved (and still involves) a strong reconciliation component; the land administration included management of natural resources (water, pastures, wood) as well as migratory routes. The third function, traditionally defending the area against outside attackers, in particular livestock raiders, was the particular role of the agid (war leader) but became increasingly problematic under statutory law because it now falls within the responsibility of other more official institutions.  The native administration has a specific role in the dispensation of justice in the region. The mahkama ahliya is a traditional, customary, or native court that operates under customary rather than statutory law. It typically handles disputes over land, damage to farms and livestock, minor violence, family problems such as inheritance and divorce, and small commercial matters. Members of the native administration are typically Shakes, omda and sultan. Traditionally and currently, women are not included as members of the native administration. It is presided over by traditional leaders who deal with individual cases. The term *ahliya* comes from *ahal*, or family, and denotes something local, customary, or tribal. It can also refer to a settlement that does not involve an official court or the presence of a government official (*ittifagiya ahliya*).  Traditional leaders in Darfur also play a critical role in the traditional reconciliation mechanism of judiya. The  term is derived from jud, which translates to generosity or magnanimity in Arabic. The native administration generally facilitates the convening of judiya whose central tenet is that of a consensual mediation that brings together a commonly acceptable outcome for the parties. This mechanism stresses that problems are not solved by punishment, but by a common acceptance of social ties. During the conflict the word Ahliya also comes from similar juidia which is a traditional way of solving the problems out of court. The access to the local court is not possible at all time, the rural court is established at locality base with poor capacity of technical staff and basic infrastructure.   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **TABLE 2: Survey of Conflict Resolution Mechanisms in Target Villages** | | | |  | | *Locality* | *Village* | *Description of Local Conflict Resolution Mechanisms and degree of functionality* | *Access to Courts and/or Rule of Law* | *Identified Gaps in local conflict resolution* | |  |  |  |  |  | | Al Ferdous | Abu Sineadira | No active CBRM presence apart from traditional sheikhs | No court structural in place with little capacities of police men | Lack of trained CBRM and poor capacity of traditional leaders in conflict mitigations | | Al Ferdous | Hebeail | No active CBRM presence apart from traditional sheikhs that experienced tribal conflict | No court structural in place with little capacities of police men | Absent of CBRM with poor skills of traditional leaders | | Al Ferdous | Al aradeab | Untrained traditional leaders with poor capacity | No court apart from traditional community members | Absenteeism of trained and structured CBRMs | | Al Ferdous | Azumri  adminstration unit/villages to be selected | Lack of CBRM committees , | lack of government  structures at community level to play an effective role and capacity to lead meaningful community peace processes remains limited and weak. | Lack peace conveners , poor capacity of the traditional leaders | | **Al ferdous** | Um Eed | 5% Native administration system significantly weakened and politically manipulated | **Absetism of community police and rural court include traditional adminstration system** | **Un trined traditional leaders with weakened capacity** | | **Al Ferdous** | Al sarij | **Absenteeism of CBRMs** | **No local court in place** | **Absent of Confilict and rsik mitigators** | |
| Gender & Inclusion |
| Family relationships are highly valued in Darfur culture. The family unit includes: mother, father, wife, children, brothers, sisters, grandparents, nephews, nieces, cousins, in-laws, and godparents. By tradition, the father is the head of the household and the official leader. He is responsible for all financial aspects of family life. Customarily, the father makes all decisions regarding the family and may consult his brothers and brothers-in-law or other male family members. Families support one another financially and socially. Traditionally, families take care of their sick, old, and mentally ill members. Women provide most of these social services and are also responsible for maintaining the home and raising the children. As a result, women have limited participation in development, unfair distribution of family resources, limited access to family resources, and limited ownership of pro.   * Describe the dynamics in the target community that may contribute to social, gender, or economic exclusion. * Describe how your project promotes the inclusion of both men and women. What measures will you take to counter the potential exclusion of participation based on gender? * Describe how your project promotes the inclusion of different ethnic groups, age groups, and socio/economic groups. * What measures will you take to counter potential exclusion and to encourage inclusion throughout the project?   Economic and human development indicators in Sudan are among the lowest in the world and gender disparities are significant (World Bank 2019). Protracted conflict and displacement in Darfur in particular have worsened socio- indicators and exacerbated gender disparities by impeding livelihood opportunities and access to basic services. Health and education indicators are generally lower in Darfur than in other states in Sudan. Women and children are among the most vulnerable groups in Darfur and protection concerns, particularly for female IDPs, are considerable.  During the Darfur conflict many men lost their livelihoods and moved elsewhere in search of opportunities, leaving a large number of female-headed households. Women also undertake most of the domestic and agricultural work, meaning that they are heavily reliant on available water and land resources. However, women are largely excluded from decision -making in the household and wider community on how these resources are exploited.  Women in Darfur suffer unequal access to land, credit and other agricultural services or resources, although they participate heavily in this field. Women are more likely than men to be landless with the limited rights over agricultural land, and other reproductive resources despite their significant role in agricultural production. This is mainly due to the male dominated society, which is also a main influential factor for women’s responsibility and activities relevant to agricultural sectors in rural community. Lack of access to land – which underpins rights to all other natural resources and is a key asset for securing productive inputs – can force women into increasingly vulnerable situations and expose them to higher levels of physical and livelihood risk, with trickle-down impacts on community welfare. The structural discrimination that women face regarding resource rights and access also limits their political participation and economic productivity.  Socioeconomic status affects women’s opportunity: 54% of women living in Sudan’s poorest households were married before the age of 18, compared to 19% in the richest households. Many families still negotiate mahr (the payment of money and gifts by a groom) during marriage contract processes, showing a financial incentive to marrying daughters young (UNICEF, 2020).  55% of women with no education were married before the age of 18, compared to only 3% who had completed higher education. Girls choosing to finish school are often stigmatized as agir (infertile) or bayra (not demanded for marriage) and the Sudanese curriculum does not promote or encourage later marriages for young women. (UNICEF, 2020).  This project is going to be supported by gender focal person to ensure gender inclusion and mainstreaming across the project and will also critically examine the project intervention and shape its activities.  The impact of COVID-19 on existing gender disparities in Darfur is currently unknown due to the suddenness and scale of the outbreak. However, early indications suggest that COVID-19 may exasperate inequalities and entrench further the aforementioned gender disparities. Gender-based violence (GBV) is thought to have increased as a result of lock down measures imposed by the Government of Sudan to control the outbreak. The economic consequences of COVID-19 are also likely place greater stress on households and economic hardship is a known driver of GBV.  Previous epidemics, such as HIV-AIDS, SARS, H1N1, and Ebola, have shown that the most vulnerable – be they countries, communities, households or individuals – often bear the heaviest burden. There is also the unequal distribution of care work between men and women within households. During normal times, women and girls bear the responsibility for household and family care due to social norms in Sudan. They will now most likely shoulder the increase in care demands brought about by the closure of schools, the confinement of elderly people, and the growing numbers of ill family members. The closure of schools and economic impacts may also increase risks of child marriage.  The shift of public resources toward the public health emergency can also pose a risk to sexual, reproductive, and maternal health services, particularly where health systems’ resources are highly constrained. During past Ebola and SARS crises, increases in maternal mortality were reported partly due to reduced access to health services and fear of contagion in maternity wards. Likewise, limits on access to reproductive health might increase unwanted pregnancies, particularly among adolescent girls.  This project has undertaken a gender-sensitive participatory approach to facilitate complementary male and female natural resource conflict management capacities. The project will build on the achievements made on promoting gender sensitive programming, and will continue to encourage and maintain gender balance in peace committees, peacebuilding and conflict resolution, training, and actively participate in the planning, decision-making and management of livelihoods programming in their area. Every opportunity to engage women in peacebuilding will be utilized in this project. The project will utilize their multi-group kinship ties, primarily non-combatant status, and vulnerability as individuals, mothers and wives, and will enlist the support of the opinion shapers, traditional leaders, youth and the government in resolving conflict in ways not open to other actors. The project will continue to support vulnerable women and young people in improving their family income by taking the lead, management and ownership of the project. ARC will raise awareness among women, community leaders and young people in order to encourage women to become involved to take part in conflict assessment, conflict prevention and monitoring including preventing violence against women. ARC will work towards creation of livelihood options for disabled or most hard to reach women and men and teenage youth households.  Every unit will be encouraged to have active women representation in their CBRMs, where they can utilize their capacities as peace-builders. Efforts will be made to improve women’s confidence, awareness and participation in the peace process surrounding natural resource conflicts thereby availing more possibilities for conflict resolution. Both women and men will contribute significantly to reconciliation efforts, to the revival of local markets, and to the rebuilding of essential local services and networks. |
| C2 (a) | OUTPUT and Intervention |
| **output 1:** Community-based conflict resolution and reconciliation mechanisms (CBRMs) are in use and working effectively to resolve conflict  Intervention   1. Hire Consultant for Baseline survey and community consultation workshops 2. Re activate / Establishment of Community-based Conflict Resolution Mechanisms (CBRMs) 3. Organize CBRM TOT workshops including equipment and materials 4. Organize inter community sports activities for youth 5. Provide technical & material support to traditional / local leader to resolve community conflict 6. Conflict resolution training for government officials & native administration 7. Peace Culture promotion (Arts activities). 8. Support peace forums to promote inter community dialogue. 9. Support and strengthen local women's peace committees.   **Strategy:** The strategies and approaches that ARC will use to decide where and what work will be undertaken, focus group discussion will be led by ARC at the launch of the project to determine which community needs and where feasibly can be met, gender sensitive approaches will also be implemented to this strategy by paying women and men the same wage where women participation can be more enhanced. The key component around this strategy is to sensitize community on conflict resolution mechanisms and having more discussion with the community on the existing forums for conflict resolutions and how can be more strengthened and supported.  **Methodology:** a consultant will be hired to facilitate the base line and survey as well as the dissemination of the information on the project to the communities.  Women participation in all committees and meetings forums will be a core methodology in all project intervention, in a such context a so called ‘’HAKAMA’’ can have an influence and encouraging people for war or peace, however the women group is the group that more suffered and affected. By engaging them they will be equipped with some knowledge and build some skills that will enable them raise up their issues and concerns as well as contributed with their ideas on promoting peace among their own community as well as strengthening local women peace committee. |
| 'Output 2: Peace dividends for community interdependence and coexistence are delivered.  Intervention   1. Provide start up grants to young entrepreneurs. 2. Cash for work - local infrastructure. 3. Cash for work - local infrastructure materials. 4. TOT training for Producers Associations on value addition & quality control techniques. 5. Establishing joint management committees for local resources. 6. Community initiatives to deliver collaborative income generating opportunities. 7. Vocational training / access to education courses. 8. Provision of startup tools and kits to vocational trainees. 9. Literacy & numeracy skills workshops for youth. 10. Micro enterprise development workshops for young entrepreneurs.   **Strategy:** cash for work will be an approach to promote public infra structure rehabilitation it can also provide income to the neediest people while it is also supporting the community restoration of key infrastructure and developed the skilles of targeted beneficiaries. To decide where this work will be undertaken it will be depending on needs on the ground and in consultation with the local authorities  Cash for work will also be linked up with skills development as targeted beneficiaries may be involved in vocational skills training in such areas as masonry, carpentry, etc. The implementation of cash-for-work brings different groups together through a common interest in restoring community infrastructure and thus enhances social cohesion.  **Methodology:** do no harm approaches will be a key in this project to ensure safe program and avoid causing inadvertent harm and are conflict sensitive in line with sphere standard and protection principles.  All the proposed intervention will be adhered to the Do No Harm principles (DNH) checklist endorsed by the social cohesion and sustainable livelihood cluster.  Participatory approaches will be the heart of the entire intervention approaches, ensuring that the voices of the most hard to reach beneficiaries can impact the program design, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.  Beneficiaries will be involving during the project cycle at all levels since ARC’s approach is focused on client centered; community will be lead in all structures that will be set and consultative meeting will be conducted and feedback will be integrated in the programing.  Feedback will be utilizing community mobilization activities delivered by dedicated community mobiliser, community consultation meetings and a hotline, which have successfully continued to provide client and community feedback since 2017. From August, 2020 ARC has started deploying feedback boxes which are place at key community places. These will also be used to ensure that community members have the means to provide feedback.  During the project the following steps will ensure participation and accountability to beneficiaries;   * Community mobilization and sensitization about the project. * Local authority’s engagement at different levels of the projects * Engage with the community to determine the community infrastructure that can be supported by the cash for work. * Consistent follow up with complaints and feedback received. * Consultation with the line departments/ministries * Ensure that beneficiaries and communities have access to a complaint/feedback mechanism. These will be through feedback boxes, hotline and consultation meetings. To ensure women voice is heard, ARC will conduct consultation meetings by gender and age sensitive. |
| 'Output 3: Women´s organizations, including those representing pastoralist women, empowered to meaningfully participate in local and state-level peacebuilding platforms  Intervention   1. Gender consultant (Research & knowledge development). 2. Women leadership mentoring. 3. Institutional capacity development women's groups. 4. Advocacy & networking skills training for women leaders. 5. Sensitization of local leaders on GBV & related legal frameworks. 6. Communication & media training for women leaders. 7. Awareness campaign on the negative impact of harmful gender practices. 8. Sensitization of local government on national policies & laws (FGM /SGBV)   **Strategy:** ARC East Darfur will be supported by Gender focal person guided by the ARC gender advisor from the main office, to ensure proposed activities are all meets ARC quality standard and as well as those put forward by UNDP. ARC will put women at the heart of its activities. The strategy will focus on sustainable intervention that will be achieved gradually through preparation of women groups both those in the urban/villages and the pastoralist to be able to actively participate to enhance and increase resilience and promoted to be future leaders in their own communities.  **Methodology:** women groups will be empowered and sensitized with the knowledge on national policies and lows (FGM/SGBV), the women groups will also be linked up with the network and gets capacity development through trainings, workshops..etc. |
| 'Output 4: Improved networking, coordination and learning between local and state-level peacebuilding institutions  Intervention   1. Capacity support to Ed Daein University Peace Center 2. Consultant State-level peacebuilding coordination. 3. Advocacy mentoring for CSOs. 4. Communication & media training for CSOs. 5. Training officials on human rights, gender and child protection. 6. Establishment of advocacy platforms. 7. Advocacy platform media support. 8. Technical & material support to CBOs capacity building. 9. Advocacy training for local leaders / native administration   **Strategy:** this intervention will mainly be targeting relevant authorities and actors that have an influence on people such as community leaders, teachers, imams, administrators, Hakama, youth leaders.etc, the peace center at Al-Deian university. Will also be a key unit through wich the information dissemination and consultation with various group will be undertaken through them.  **Methodology:** ARC will strength consultations and coordination with the government line ministries at state level as well as all other peace building actors particularly Al-deain university, will ensure the overall consistence and coordination of the project as per compliance with the necessary procedures and requirements. Capacity building support will e given to the peace department in Aldain university as well as civil society organization that are active in peace building. Training will be a key for capacity building and advocacy platform will be established with community leaders and other influential community representative’s engagement. |
| C2 (b) | project strategy, methodology and RESULTS**:** |
| The proposal builds directly on ARC’s current peacebuilding activities in East Darfur and the experience we have gained in implementing a DCPSF project in South Darfur. The project is contingent on a two-pronged theory of change. Firstly, if processes of community dialogue are independently brokered and fostered, then trust and confidence can be restored between communities affected by conflict. Secondly, if the material benefits and dividends of peace can be delivered to the targeted communities, then the processes of dialogue and trust can be reinforced and sustained. A crosscutting theme which underpins the theory of change is gender. Gender has long been recognized as a key factor in both violent conflict and peacebuilding: men, women and gender minorities are both differently involved in and affected by these processes.   * Describe the project approach to address peacebuilding gaps and conflict triggers described in sections C1 and C2. * Describe the expected impact of your project. If you have developed a Theory of Change for your project, please include it here. * Please describe in detail how the proposed project will contribute to the DCPSF overall Results Framework (please refer to the relevant DCPSF output and indicator) in justifying how the project will address the peacebuilding gaps. * The summary details for each output indicator should also be reflected in Annex 1\_INDICATOR PLAN * Provide information on assessments which you have completed in developing this proposal. What assessment tools were used and how have the results been incorporated into project design. * If your project includes livelihoods activities related to vocational training or income-generating activities, you must include market assessment information that provides evidence there is a need/opportunity for the type of businesses to be supported. * If your project includes group-based livelihoods activities or savings and lending activities, you must include information on your organization’s approach towards group-based businesses, including the selection of group members, the management of group assets, and the suitability of this approach in your target communities. * Provide information on the targets, including total numbers disaggregated by sex. Please make sure to identify the targets from the peacebuilding objective (important to involve the “hard-to-reach,” not the “vulnerable”) * Describe how the project will ensure the principles of Do No Harm and conflict sensitivity. * Describe how women’s involvement (not only as beneficiaries but as peace actors) under each output is ensured, how to ensure any specific results on women. * Describe how youth involvement (not only as beneficiaries but as peace actors) under each output is ensured, how to ensure any specific results on youth. * Describe link between proposed intervention and previous DCPSF funded intervention in the area. * Describe the link between the proposed project and other initiatives in the area. * For the design of interventions/activities please refer to the guidance note. * Please complete the summary in Table 3   Extensive research over the past two decades has shown that building inclusive, sustainable, positive peace in societies affected by violent conflict requires analyzing and addressing gendered power dynamics as well as gender roles and expectations. The project aims to strengthen women’s contributions to peacebuilding especially in relation to the  ways in which they use, manage, make decisions on and benefit from natural resources. Coupled with shifting  gender norms in conflict-affected settings, women’s roles in natural resource management provide significant  opportunities to enhance their participation in decision-making at all levels, and to enable them to engage more  productively in economic revitalization activities.  As part of this project strategy, targeted support will be provided to help overcoming the structural, societal and cultural barriers to women’s formal and informal participation in peacebuilding in conflict-affected settings. The proposal also hopes to create enabling conditions to build women’s capacity for productive and sustainable use of natural resources in the aftermath of conflict. Training and mentoring such as peace and economic empowerment aims to enhance the capacity of local women leaders to advocate for peace and resolve conflict. A range of activities are planned which aim to empower women and women’s organizations through the project such as capacity building of women to economically be able to voice out in public, equipping women with business skills and linking these women to microfinance institutions. Our national partner NIDO will lead implementation of these activities at community level the will include conducting entry level meetings with community leaders, support selection of women who will form part of community structures, provide guidance to community in selection of women to participate in empowerment activities, provide continuous support to communities throughout the life of the project. Furthermore, NIDO will ensure inclusion and involvement of community members with the aim to strengthen the role of women in peace building efforts and that communities accept the roles women play. ARC shall provide technical support by ensuring NIDO has put in place systems that will enable to deliver the activities on time and to standards.  The proposed project also includes a number of activities which aim to engage youth in peacebuilding and support young people in gaining employment opportunities / sustainable livelihoods such engaging youth in sporting activities, building youth skills through vocation skills and supporting youth with business start-up equipment. To support nonviolent peaceful transformation and counter extremist narratives, these activities are planned to promote youth dialogues and artistic forums that provide opportunities for youth to discuss peaceful co-existence and common values / experiences. The project will also train and empower women to speak credibly to counter radical narratives, engage local communities about the dangers of radicalism and violence, and develop counter messaging campaigns.  Central to the project strategy is the establishment and empowerment of Community-Based Resolution Mechanisms (CBRMs). These grass root mechanisms have proved powerful actors in tackling conflict especially between communities and groups. Through the project, we will also broaden the CBRM approach to include support to the Native Administration and local government. Activities are outlined which aim to enhance the skills, knowledge and accountability of these different local actors in peace building. In doing so, ARC hopes to strengthen the ‘local peace governance’ in the target areas by enhancing the capacity of the community, native administration and local government.  CBRMs will be supported to conduct community dialogue for prevention of conflict occurrence in all program areas and selected target locations. Both ARC staff and community leaders will work together in community sensitization and mobilization for training and identification peace gaps and mitigative measure for conflict occurrence in all program areas. The roles and responsibilities of each party will be defined in a MOU. ARC in collaboration with local authorities, beneficiaries and community leaders will prioritize and enhance capability of community empowerment initiatives to prevent conflict occurrence.  Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) are powerful actors in advocating for policy changes and reforms which can support peaceful transition. CSOs can also provide links between the community level conflict resolution mechanisms and higher level of conflict resolution mechanisms (e.g. at the state and region-wide). Different CSOs platforms will be targeted (including NGOs, government, and private sector) to lobby and influence the transition process and related state and national level policies and decision-makers. As part of these sessions, participants will receive training in advocacy skills as well as receive presentations on a number topic including human rights, gender and child protection, setting up locality level participatory security committees, WAM, combatting GBV, the importance of investing in formal and informal justice  ARC’s peacebuilding team and M&E staff, in collaboration with the local peace committees, will be involved in monitoring project operations and activities. ARC will produce quarterly donor reports and a final report upon completion of the project. Quarterly reports will be shared with local authorities and other agencies and a copy of which will be sent to DCPSF. An external evaluation is plan at the end of the project. This will independently consider the impact of the intervention and recommend areas of future work as well as capturing lessons learnt.  A project evaluation will be done at the end of the project. An audit will be undertaken by an independent body at the completion of the project to maintain coordination, accountability and transparency with all parties involved in the project.   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **TABLE 3: Planned interventions** | | | | | | | | **VILLAGES** | **PEACEBUILDING GAPS** | **PLANNED INTERVENTIONS** | **Female** | | **Male** | | | **Adult** | **Youth** | **Adult** | **Youth** | | (New locality) | Lack of trained CBRM and poor capacity of traditional leaders in conflict mitigations | Output 1: Community-based conflict resolution and reconciliation mechanisms (CBRMs) are in use and working effectively to resolve conflict | 9744 | 13456 | 7056 | 9744 | |  |  | 2.1.1 Hire Consultant for Baseline survey and community consultation workshops. | TBC | TBC | TBC | TBC | | Hebeail  Abu Sineadira  Azumri  Al aradeab  Um Eed  Al sarij | Absent of the CBRMs  Civil Society, although expanded remains divided and is suffering from acute capacity deficiencies including lack of appropriate governance structures | 2.1.2 Re activate / Establishment of Community-based Conflict Resolution Mechanisms (CBRMs) | TBC | TBC | TBC | TBC | | Hebeail  Abu Sineadira  Azumri  Al aradeab  Um Eed  Al sarij | The capacities of the different governance structures at community level to play an effective role and capacity to lead meaningful community peace processes remains limited and weak | 2.1.3 Organize CBRM TOT workshops including equipment and materials | TBC | TBC | TBC | TBC | | Hebeail  Abu Sineadira  Azumri  Al aradeab  Um Eed  Al sarij | The limited capacity of community institutions and poor governance in conjunction with other factors (livelihoods, natural resources, etc.) | 2.1.4 Organize inter community sports activities for youth | TBC | TBC | TBC | TBC | | Hebeail  Abu Sineadira  Azumri  Al aradeab  Um Eed  Al sarij |  | 2.1.5 Provide technical & material support to traditional / local leader to resolve community conflict | TBC | TBC | TBC | TBC | | Hebeail  Abu Sineadira  Azumri  Al aradeab  Um Eed  Al sarij |  | 2.1.6 Conflict resolution training for government officials & native administration | TBC | TBC | TBC | TBC | | Hebeail  Abu Sineadira  Azumri  Al aradeab  Um Eed  Al sarij |  | 2.1.7 Peace Culture promotion (Arts activities). | TBC | TBC | TBC | TBC | | Hebeail  Abu Sineadira  Azumri  Al aradeab  Um Eed  Al sarij |  | 2.1.1 Support peace forums to promote inter community dialogue. | TBC | TBC | TBC | TBC | | Hebeail  Abu Sineadira  Azumri  Al aradeab  Um Eed  Al sarij |  | 2.1.2 Support and strengthen local women's peace committees. | TBC | TBC | TBC | TBC | | Hebeail  Abu Sineadira  Azumri  Al aradeab  Um Eed  Al sarij |  | Output 2: Peace dividends for community interdependence and coexistence are delivered. | TBC | TBC | TBC | TBC | | Hebeail  Abu Sineadira  Azumri  Al aradeab  Um Eed  Al sarij |  | 2.2.1 Provide start up grants to young entrepreneurs. | TBC | TBC | TBC | TBC | | The village will be determine after base line survey form 6 targeted villages |  | 2.2.2 Cash for work - local infrastructure. | TBC | TBC | TBC | TBC | | The village will be determine after base line survey form 6 targeted villages |  | 2.2.3 Cash for work - local infrastructure materials. | TBC | TBC | TBC | TBC | | The village will be determine after base line survey form 6 targeted villages |  | 2.2.4 TOT training for Producers Associations on value addition & quality control techniques. | TBC | TBC | TBC | TBC | | The village will be determine after base line survey form 6 targeted villages |  | 2.2.5 Establishing joint management committees for local resources. | TBC | TBC | TBC | TBC | | The village will be determine after base line survey form 6 targeted villages |  | 2.2.6 Community initiatives to deliver collaborative income generating opportunities. | TBC | TBC | TBC | TBC | | The village will be determine after base line survey form 6 targeted villages |  | 2.2.7 Vocational training / access to education courses. | TBC | TBC | TBC | TBC | | The village will be determine after base line survey form 6 targeted villages |  | 2.2.8 Provision of startup tools and kits to vocational trainees. | TBC | TBC | TBC | TBC | | The village will be determine after base line survey form 6 targeted villages |  | 2.2.1 Literacy & numeracy skills workshops for youth. | TBC | TBC | TBC | TBC | | The village will be determine after base line survey form 6 targeted villages |  | 2.2.2 Micro enterprise development workshops for young entrepreneurs. | TBC | TBC | TBC | TBC | | Hebeail  Abu Sineadira  Azumri  Al aradeab  Um Eed  Al sarij |  | Output 3: Women´s organizations, including those representing pastoralist women, empowered to meaningfully participate in local and state-level peacebuilding platforms | TBC | TBC | TBC | TBC | | The village will be determine after base line survey form 6 targeted villages |  | 2.3.1 Gender consultant (Research & knowledge development). | TBC | TBC | TBC | TBC | | Hebeail  Abu Sineadira  Azumri  Al aradeab  Um Eed  Al sarij |  | 2.3.2 Women leadership mentoring. | TBC | TBC | TBC | TBC | | Hebeail  Abu Sineadira  Azumri  Al aradeab  Um Eed  Al sarij |  | 2.3.3 Institutional capacity development women's groups. | TBC | TBC | TBC | TBC | | Hebeail  Abu Sineadira  Azumri  Al aradeab  Um Eed  Al sarij |  | 2.3.4 Advocacy & networking skills training for women leaders. | TBC | TBC | TBC | TBC | | The village will be determine after base line survey form 6 targeted villages |  | 2.3.1 Sensitization of local leaders on GBV & related legal frameworks. | TBC | TBC | TBC | TBC | | Hebeail  Abu Sineadira  Azumri  Al aradeab  Um Eed  Al sarij |  | 2.3.2 Communication & media training for women leaders. | TBC | TBC | TBC | TBC | | Hebeail  Abu Sineadira  Azumri  Al aradeab  Um Eed  Al sarij |  | 2.3.3 Awareness campaign on the negative impact of harmful gender practices. | TBC | TBC | TBC | TBC | | Hebeail  Abu Sineadira  Azumri  Al aradeab  Um Eed  Al sarij |  | 2.3.4 Sensitization of local government on national policies & laws (FGM /SGBV) | TBC | TBC | TBC | TBC | | Hebeail  Abu Sineadira  Azumri  Al aradeab  Um Eed  Al sarij |  | Output 4: Improved networking, coordination and learning between local and state-level peacebuilding institutions | TBC | TBC | TBC | TBC | | AL Daein |  | 2.4.1 Capacity support to Ed Daein University Peace Center | TBC | TBC | TBC | TBC | | Hebeail  Abu Sineadira  Azumri  Al aradeab  Um Eed  Al sarij |  | 2.4.2 Consultant State-level peacebuilding coordination. | TBC | TBC | TBC | TBC | | Hebeail  Abu Sineadira  Azumri  Al aradeab  Um Eed  Al sarij |  | 2.4.3 Advocacy mentoring for CSOs. | TBC | TBC | TBC | TBC | | Hebeail  Abu Sineadira  Azumri  Al aradeab  Um Eed  Al sarij |  | Communication & media training for CSOs. | TBC | TBC | TBC | TBC | | Hebeail  Abu Sineadira  Azumri  Al aradeab  Um Eed  Al sarij |  | 2.4.4 Training officials on human rights, gender and child protection. | TBC | TBC | TBC | TBC | |  |  | 2.4.5 Establishment of advocacy platforms. | TBC | TBC | TBC | TBC | |  |  | 2.4.6 Advocacy platform media support. | TBC | TBC | TBC | TBC | | Hebeail  Abu Sineadira  Azumri  Al aradeab  Um Eed  Al sarij |  | 2.4.1 Technical & material support to CBOs capacity building. | TBC | TBC | TBC | TBC | | Hebeail  Abu Sineadira  Azumri  Al aradeab  Um Eed  Al sarij |  | 2.4.2 Advocacy training for local leaders / native administration. | TBC | TBC | TBC | TBC | | Abu Sineadira | Lack of trained CBRM and poor capacity of traditional leaders in conflict mitigations, land demarcations |  | 12180 | 16820 | 8820 | 12180 | | Hebeail | Absent of CBRM with poor skills of traditional leaders |  | 14129 | 19511 | 10231 | 14129 | | (New Locality) | Lack peace Governors , poor capacity |  | 17052 | 23548 | 12348 | 17052 | | **Total** |  |  | **53,105** | **73,335** | **38,455** | **53,105** | | **NOTE:** All activities are replicated in the four localities. | | | | | | | |
| 1. Results: Innovation |
| he field of peacebuilding is fast moving and new innovations are challenging old models of conflict resolution. Some of these challenges are arising from new technology that is disrupting traditional approaches. There are other forms of ‘innovation’ that also need to be put forward in response to the multitude of challenges to peace being faced, that move beyond the role of technology. The United Nations Secretary General’s Sustaining Peace agenda calls for a rebalancing of investment of funds and attention from peacekeeping to conflict prevention – and while this demand is not new, significant ‘innovation’ is still required across the international community to achieve intended outcomes. New methods are also required.  Key to ARC’s approach to innovation in peacebuilding is to create a space of local knowledge. By coupling local knowledge of peace building with international expertise and experience, we have developed an innovative and tailored approach to the specific context of conflict in Darfur. Through this project we will also leverage the use of technology to collect data and changing perceptions within the target communities. Social media is also an increasing source of information for many people in the region. Project activities will use social media to raise awareness of the project and help promote the objectives. A number of awareness raising campaigns are planned and social media will be used to support these efforts. |
| 1. Results: Monitoring and Evaluation |
| M&E is a very important component of the DCPSF. Applicants are requested to provide robust and detailed information on their plans for monitoring the project and quality assurance. The following guidance applies to the DCPSF and will be expected to be addressed in the proposal.   * The project needs to have a clear and transparent approach to counting the beneficiaries of their programme. * The DCPSF Results Framework outlines standard reporting indicators for each of the Outputs. The project is also be expected to develop additional indicators relevant to the specific intervention of the project. * Projects which include individual or household level livelihoods support will be expected to design, monitor, and report on the economic, employment, and quality of life changes of participants in these activities. * In addition to ongoing monitoring of outputs, the project is be expected to evaluate their outputs and outcomes through DCPSF standardized perception and household surveys at defined points in time throughout the project. * The project expected to identify and appoint an external evaluation firm/consultant with the capacity and capability to undertake an evaluation at the end of the project. Costs for this evaluation should be included in the budget at the Full Proposal stage. * Thus; the following areas to be clearly stated; * Describe the quality assurance system you will use in your project and how an effective communication flow will be ensured between the field location and HQ. * Describe your M&E strategy, including means of verification for each of the outputs and tools for monitoring and updating outputs indicators. * Describe the plans for updating DCPSF indicators that require community-based surveys or perception surveys. * A baseline should be established for each indicator before the start of the project implementation, please include this activity in the schedule of activities. * Describe how the project will incorporate gender sensitive M&E tools to ensure that women have voices and are participating. * A final project evaluation is required for each DCPSF project and should be indicated in the Project Budget and in the schedule of activities. * Describe the beneficiary communications strategy and methods that will be used to receive and respond to beneficiary complaints.   ARC is committed to rigorous and robust monitoring and evaluation systems that are consistent and of high quality that guarantee efficient tracking of program indicators, and integrate all components of M&E, Accountability and Learning (MEAL). This allows the system to effectively contribute to superior program performance and consistent improvements in programming over time. The design of this project’s monitoring and evaluation system will follow our Global ARC MEAL Policies and Procedures and ARC country MEAL strategy. As a key aspect of ARC’s overall strategic method, the following M&E protocols ensure that qualitative and quantitative assessments inform program decision-making and implementation.  ARC implementation is focused on client results-based programming. In support of this approach, a robust monitoring and evaluation plan will be developed that will support monitoring of performance indicators that will measure project efficiency and effectiveness. A monitoring table (tracker), will be used that will aid in meeting predefined benchmarks and in monitoring output quality during the implementation of the project. Baseline information will be collected from the start of the project and will be supplemented by secondary sources.  Detailed conflict analysis will be conducted at the beginning of the project which builds upon the most recent conflict analysis report. This in-depth analysis will build on the rapid conflict assessment that was used to design this project and will identify the key factors relating to conflict and the linkages between them, pointing to sources and dynamics of conflict as well as peace. Additional insights drawn from this in-depth assessment will be used to refine the indicators. A baseline analysis will also be performed and information used to revise the baseline information. This document will form the basis of monitoring as information gathered will be used to update it on a regular basis and will finally feed into the evaluation. An updated Logical Framework and Monitoring plan will be developed by ARC and will be crucial monitoring tools. All program staff at field level and stakeholders will receive an orientation to the Logical Framework at the beginning of the project.  The monitoring system will use appropriate tools to measure the impact of the intervention at every stage on the changing context and vice versa, and to enable programming to be adjusted if necessary to ensure optimum conflict sensitivity. This project contains many important processes that are critical to peace-building. Proxy indicators will be used to periodically measure how far a process has developed in a particular direction. The monitoring and evaluation system put in place for this project will be conflict-sensitive and transformative. This will be done by involving respondents in the process of indicator monitoring and analysis, helping them to understand their own place in – and possibly even their contribution to – changing the conflict context.  The M&E department will work with the beneficiaries to jointly develop simple monitoring tools that ARC in conjunction with them will use to monitor key events that are likely to disrupt community and cause tensions. This community based monitoring will strengthen early warning and will be used to initiate mediation in good time to prevent re-occurrence of conflict. This same method will be used to monitor progress towards constructive and positive engagement between the target communities. Through these processes ARC will be able to prepare quarterly reports that not only update UNDP on the activities but how the interventions are progressively impacting on the specific factors that drive conflict and contributions they make to peace. The monitoring will be done in a way that can provide valuable data to the final evaluation.  The purpose of the evaluation will be two pronged:  Learning and improvement: The evaluation will systematize knowledge of results and performance, which can help improve similar projects. It will provide lessons learnt and best practice that can be used to refine design of future community based peace-building projects.  Accountability and documentation:  The evaluation will ascertain whether the project has been performed as intended and/or whether the expected results have been achieved. ARC will hire external consultant to conduct the evaluation which will focus on peace related queries that will assess performance in terms of contribution to peace. In summary the framework of the evaluation will be guided by these lines of inquiry:  • Explicit peace-building efforts: The primary inquiry will be whether this project made a relevant contribution to durable peace, by deliberately and effectively addressing key driving factors of conflict among crucial conflict actors.  • Explicit conflict prevention efforts: The question of focus will be whether the project made a demonstrable contribution to reducing tensions, preventing violence, either by intervening swiftly to avert escalating violence or by addressing long-term structural drivers of conflict.  • Impact of livelihoods recovery initiatives: The main question of focus will be to what extent these initiatives have made a positive contribution to peaceful co-existence. The evaluation will also determine whether the livelihoods recovery initiatives were based on an assessment of peace-conflict dynamics and whether the programming choices were based this assessment. Also the evaluation will determine whether these initiatives engaged on key social tensions that were identified as driving factors of past, current and potential conflict. |
| 1. Results: Sustainability  * This section should outline innovative ideas and approaches that the project aims to use to deliver results. * What is the expected impact of using these approaches? * What challenges are being addressed through innovation? Innovative approaches described should also consider how such approaches can be sustainable past the lifetime of the programme.   DCPSF is particularly interested in innovative approaches to deliver results in:   * Increasing the inclusion of women and youth in peacebuilding and community based reconciliation mechanisms * Increasing the linkages and networking of peacebuilding actors in Darfur * Ensuring the sustainability of CBRMs |
| * Describe how the expected changes which result from the project will be sustainable. What project design elements have been used to ensure sustainability? * How will your proposed project achieve sustainable change for communities beyond the lifetime of the funding? * Please include specific information about the sustainability of CBRMs (OUTPUT 1). * Applicants should also detail the likelihood of the project receiving endorsement and/or other support from the relevant state authorities. * What are the potential obstacles to the sustainability of the project and how will these be addressed during the life of the project? * Whenever possible, pls develop an exit strategy that guarantee ownership and sustainability?   Core to ARC’s work in Sudan is its model that centers on community engagement and co-creation with key actors, from program beneficiaries and community and religious leaders to Sudanese government entities, international donors and governments, the private sector, and Sudanese diaspora in the United States and Europe. For 16 years in Sudan, ARC implements an approach that fosters sustainability and mitigates risks of failure through deep community engagement and leadership, including with community councils and a staff comprising professionals from the communities served. By initiating a range of different activities related to peacebuilding and strengthening cohesion in the targeted communities, ARC believes that key aspects of this project will provide an established and long-lasting foundation for a stronger and more active participation of local people in Darfur’s peace process. Practice experiences gained through this project, via trainings and real-world, hands-on exposure to peacebuilding and full engagement of marginalized communities will ensure that the experience and successes of this project will become embedded as part the ongoing peace process initiated by the transitional government.  We will carefully document the implementation of the project, paying particular attending to what worked and what didn’t. These lessons learnt will be documented in a final project report which will provide an opportunity for knowledge transfer for future peacebuilding efforts in Darfur and other relevant contexts. ARC’s exit strategy will be strategically designed to ensure the sustainability of impacts after the program ends. In this project specifically, that includes a ‘Phasing Out’ approach for certain activities and a ‘Phasing Over’ approach to others. A number of activities are specific to the project and can be ‘Phased Out,’ once the activities are complete. However, the majority of activities can be ‘Phased Over’ and mainstreamed into future development programs. By working with local partners and strengthening the capacity of local CSOs, the project will also leave of legacy of enhanced capacity and energy for these working within the new peace framework which is evolving in the region.  The establishment of Community-based Conflict Resolution Mechanism (CBRMs) is expected to provide a direct long-term benefit from the project. The training activities planned will help improve the knowledge needed to improve the sustainable development of the rural livelihoods and develop the capacity of the local economy. Besides the direct support in term of training and mentoring, the focus will be mainly on continuing the introduction and application of sustainable and more effective ways of livelihoods activities sensitive to environment as complementary activities to ones implemented through this project. The Cash for Work component will leave a lasting legacy of improvements to the local infrastructure which can be benefitted by different members of the local community. |
| C3 | **Organizational Positioning:** |
|  | 1. What experience does your organization have in implementing peacebuilding projects or initiatives in Darfur? |
|  | * Describe relevant previous experience your organization has had in implementing peacebuilding projects or initiatives in Darfur. * Applicants should include any relevant previous experience of implementing projects of similar nature and/or size * Explain your organization’s relationship and partnership with stakeholders and partners in the proposed project locations. * Describe the staffing structure for this project. Describe relevant peacebuilding experience of the team being proposed for this project.   ARC has previously implemented two DCPSF project in Gereida locality South Darfur (2012-13) ( 2014-2015), in Seven villages of Gereida locality of South Darfur state; Abid , Joghana, Jajay, Mowella, Tuel, Dagama, and Abulala aimed to promote peace among the diverse communities shattered by conflict including farmers, pastoralists, and agro-pastoralists, through sharing of limited natural resources, increasing livelihoods options, supporting a positive indigenous cultural peace-building and reconciliation process in peaceful manner. The intervention resulted into activation of 6 CBRMs whom are effectively functional to date despite the decade conflict of land ownership issue on the area .ARC is well suited to implement this project given its prolonged presence and established relationships with the communities, local organizations, international agencies and the authorities in East Darfur. We are well-respected by the community and authorities given some of the innovative and high impact projects that we have implemented in Al Firdous locality. ARC brings to the project its extensive grass-roots contacts and intimate knowledge of the area, fostering a keen awareness of local disputes’ trajectories and possibilities of violence erupting.  ARC produces monthly and quarterly reports on the project activities and beneficiary data. Monthly and quarterly reports are then shared with the key stakeholders. Stakeholders and beneficiaries in project conceptualization and decision-making structure at the onset of the project. This ensures better coordination, accountability and transparency towards sustainability of the project.  ARC is committed to the delivery of programs that ensure measurable quality and lasting impact for the people it serves and seeks to improve the wellbeing of refugees, displaced people and host communities. ARC actively coordinates and collaborates with Government Departments (SMOA, WES and SMOH), UN agencies (WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA), other NGOs and communities benefiting from its services. ARC continues to engage local capacity including locally-recruited staff, community-based committees and institutions in the design and implementation of programs and services. |
|  | 1. Technical capacity of your organization related to peacebuilding. |
|  | CommAARC has been working in Darfur for 16 years and has extensive experience of working with different communities across the region. Core to ARC’s approach throughout its 16 years in Sudan is a co-creation model that sows deep relationships with the local communities, especially IDPs. Our approach is as innovative as it is practical: take a consumer-centered design approach to co-create solutions that come from the people served, informed by, and designed side-by-side with those who have a stake in services provided. This includes beneficiaries, donors, partners, governments, community leaders, religious leaders and others dedicated to lifting individuals and communities up – moving individuals and communities toward self-reliance in a dignified and impactful way.   * Why is your organization suited to deliver a peacebuilding project? * What technical resources specific to peacebuilding, conflict resolution, and reconciliation do you have within your organization? * Describe any technical expertise required for this project that is not available within your organization. How will you access this expertise during the project? * Describe any tools, methodologies, or technical resources that your organization has developed related to peacebuilding or social cohesion. * Describe how your organization will implement the peacebuilding capacity building components of the project and whether training modules and facilitators will be in-house or outsourced.   In addition, WINDOW 1 Applicants should address:   * What are the main objectives/mandate of each sub-recipient partner and its human resource capacity? * How have the partners been selected? * Explain how your sub-recipient partners for this project have specific capacity and experience to implement the project in the proposed project locations in Darfur. * How will each partner contribute to the project? What are the main activities of the partners? * What percent of the budget will be allocated to the sub-recipient partner(s) of this project? * Describe the approach your organization will take in capacity development of the sub-recipient partner.   ARC Sudan has more than 760 staff, the majority in the field and comprising 98% Sudanese. The country office is based in Khartoum and programs are implemented through offices in El Daein, East Darfur, and Nyala, South Darfur and in more than 11 localities in both states. ARC expanded to East Darfur in 2020 and current has offices in Kassala and Girba, East Sudan.  We have a dedicated team FSL staff who have implemented numerous projects in the region over the past few years. We are currently implementing several SHF projects which has a livelihoods focus and we can call upon in house technical expertise to help design and implement activities. We are also currently implementing a peacebuilding project with UNDP in both East Darfur and South Darfur. Peace building is a cross cutting activity through ARC’s different programs and we have built up good experience / skills in the practical delivery of these outputs.  Complementing our peacebuilding capacity is our protection team. This includes a technical protection lead based in Nyala and a global team of protection specialists who will provide guidance and support throughout the project. We are currently delivering a sizeable community-based conflict resolution and protection project promoting peaceful social coexistence in East and South Darfur. This project is supported by UNHCR. |
| C4 | **Value for Money** |
| * Describe the approach that your organization has used in considering Value for Money for this project. * Please include evidence that your project ensures value for money (Economy, Efficiency and Effectiveness) * Describe the specific indicators that your project considers when analyzing value for money and how these indicators will be monitored. * Describe how the views of project beneficiaries/communities have been considered in determining value of money for the project.   ECONOMY  Assessing the acquisition and usage of financial, human or material resources. Are we buying inputs of appropriate quality at the right price? What are the main drivers of costs? How do you plan to manage such costs?  EFFICIENCY  How well do you convert inputs into outputs? Are you developing capacity from the scratch or are we building on what they already have? Is there commitment and ownership from the local counterparts on the results you want to deliver?  EFFECTIVENESS  How well are the outputs from an intervention achieving the desired outcome of peacebuilding? Assessing the ability of projects to achieve their intended outcomes and subsequent impacts over the longer term.  Overall VfM assessment needs to weight economy, efficiency and effectiveness considerations against the aims and objectives of the portfolio and the overall fund – not just simply looking at economy as is often done. The model also places specific weight on equity and sustainability considerations as central to decision- making, and in weighting efficiency, economy and effectiveness. |
| ARC’s seeks to ensure value for money (VfM) throughout the delivery of its programs in Sudan. By focusing on VfM we aim to maximize the impact of the funding we receive to improve the lives of the people we serve. However, we recognize that VfM is not always about cost and does not always imply opting for the cheapest solution. This is especially the case for peace building support. The costs of accessing the hardest to reach people and places may involve higher costs. The quality of outputs is also an important consideration when consider the balance of costs and VfM  During this project, ARC will use the 3 E framework– economy, efficiency, and effectiveness to consider VfM. We will give specific consideration to the following:   * Best use of resources to achieve intended and sustainable outcomes. * Striking the best balance between economy, efficiency, and effectiveness to achieve the desired impact.   In line with 3 E framework, we will adopt the following practices in order to achieve VfM:   * Procure goods & services locally * Use national staff where possible to deliver project activities * Prepare procurement plans to guide the efficient and effective purchase of times * Follow ARC’s own procurement guidelines to gain best value for money in purchasing * Consider sustainability of activities, goods and services related to the project * Engage the community in the delivery of the project to ensure buy-in to the propose activities and outputs. |

TABLE 4: DCPSF RISK LOG

NAME OF ORGANIZATION:

| **#** | **Description** | **Type of Risks and Brief** | **Likelihood of Risk** | **Impact on Project** | **Countermeasures / Contingencies** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | Enter a brief description of the risk | Environmental  Financial  Operational  Organizational  Political  Other | Describe the Likelihood of this risk occurring. | Describe the potential effect on the project if this risk were to occur | What actions have been taken/will be taken to counter this risk? |
| 2 | Rainy season | Environmental  / Operational | Low | The rainy season in East Darfur state causes a few challenges in accessing the target areas | ARC will prioritize the activities & targeted areas that may be affected by the rainy season. |
| 3 | Potential floating of the SDG currency devaluation in Sudan. In their most recent visit to Sudan, IMF recommended increased 'flexibility" in the currency as a means to minimise the country's ongoing economic and foreign exchange crisis. | Financial / Operational: affecting the delivery of interventions as prices are increasing in daily basis. | High | inflation lead to instability in the market which will affect the procurement process. It affects local supply chain and availability of commodities in local markets. | ARC will keep monitoring the market prices and will develop/ follow a procurement plan, and purchase the required items as earlier as possible. |
|  | Re-structuring some of government departments/offices - currently started by replacing National security personnel in HAC with Military intelligence personnel | Organization/operational outside the control of ARC but it does affect the work due to forecasted delays in handling paperwork | Medium | Changes in procedures are expected in handling requests for permits and visas approvals. The two international positions are likely to be affected. This may create delays visa & permit approvals till staff are familiar with processes and the backlog is cleared. Delays on implementation for short term as mentioned above. | ARChas a dedicated liaison person for following approvals and visa. These are also being tracked by the INGO Forum on a shared tracker. Technical support will be provided remotely and in surge capacities to enable kick-off of project activities |
|  | Increasing criminal acts due deterioration in security from state - may include looting, robbery and break into offices and INGO premises | Operational: Safety, beneficiaries and asset | Medium | These acts may put INGOs assets, staff and beneficiaries at great risk - may lead to temporary closure of offices and increase investment in safety - operational costs | In the event of incidents such as looting, ARC's Incident Management Team would support the team in the office affected, with remote support from ARC's Safety Advisor. A contingency plan is in place to ensure staff and goods are protected and staff are aware of how to react in these circumstances. In addition, compounds are secured, manned by guards 24 hours, and valuable assets and documents locked as appropriate. |
|  | parties of peace agreement may not able to translate peace into ground. This could lead to violence as different parties attempt to seize power, meaning Sudan will enter new phase of conflict characterized by human rights violations, likely targeting civilians where INGOs operate, and potentially INGOs. | Operational: Safety, inter community clashes | Medium | Limited or no access to beneficiaries, violence against INGOs assets and staff, restriction of movements and may lead to withdrawal from specific areas as it becomes impossible to operate. | Should the likelihood of this event raise to "high", a contingency plan will be immediately |

TABLE 5: List of Previous Projects

NAME OF ORGANIZATION:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Organizational Track Record in Implementing Projects of Similar Nature in Darfur (Peacebuilding/Social Cohesion/Reconciliation)** | | | | | | |
| **#** | **Name of Project** | **Source of Funding** | **Amount of Funding** | **Start and End Dates** | **Number of Months Duration** | **Scope of Project (please highlight the peacebuilding aspects of the project)** |
| 1 | Engendering Reconciliation and Peace-building through Community Peace Projects in Gereida Locality in South Darfur State | UNDP (DCPSF) | 500,000 | 15/**03/2014** | 15/06**/2015** | The project was implemented in Gereida, South Darfur covering six Villages; Joghana, Abulala,Morgrana and Mowaila,JayJay and Donkey Abiat. with a population of 73,800 (25,000 men, 30,000women, 18,800youth). The six areas had a mixture of all the tribes characterized as farmers, nomads transhumance population.  Activities were designed to increase cooperation and peaceful co-existence between communities over access to natural resources and livelihood options. it was accomplished through supporting positive indigenous cultural peace-building and reconciliation process, demarcation of migratory routes, animal treatment, and vaccination, rangeland protection through fire break lines creation, promotion of joint inter-community peace livelihoods and water projects (such as the construction of strategic haffirs and animal troughs), organizing and supporting local peace committees |