FULL PROPOSAL – WINDOWS 1 AND 2
DCPSF 2017 Round of Funding

SECTION A: INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR ORGANIZATION

ORGANIZATION INFORMATION			
	This application is for	☒WINDOW 1	☐WINDOW 2
A1	Organization Name	World Vision	
A2	Nature of Organization (INGO, UN Agency, National NGO, IOM)	INGO	
A3	Organization Main Address (Sudan)	No (10) Hara (1) Al Geraif Gharb; Al Manshia| Khartoum	
A4	Legal Status of Organization	Registered as a not-for-profit in the USA; registered in Sudan as INGO under Ministry of Social Welfare Certificate: PR/F/No.: 1049	
A5	Registration Status of Organization in Sudan	2004 Registration certificate: PR/F/No.: 1049	
A6	Year Established in Sudan	2004	
A7	Organization Website	www.wvi.org	
A8	Have you previously delivered DCPSF project(s)?	☐NO ☒YES: If yes, please list date, title, location (state), budget Date, title, location (state), and budget of previous DCPSF projects Jan 1, 2009 – Dec 31, 2010: 'Decrease Conflict among Communities in the Northern Areas of South Darfur States ', USD 1,124,731. Jan 1, 2013 – Jul 31, 2015: 'Peace Building along the Ariyuda Migration Route in South Darfur', USD 800,000. Oct 1, 2011 – Sep 30, 2012 'Capacity Building of Sudanese Civil Society Organisations in Edd Alfursan and Rehed Albirdi', South Darfur, USD 1,400,000. Apr 1, 2014 - Sep 30, 2015, 'DCPSF Small Grants Programme Manager (II) project in South Darfur', USD 460,374.	
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			
A10	Contact Person	Jackson Olodo	
A11	Job Title/Position	Program Development and Quality Assurance Director	
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A15	Job Title/Position	National Country Director	
A16	Phone of Country Director	+249-91-215-5667	
A17	E-mail or Country Director	Vince_Edwards@wvi.org	

	ORGANIZATION MISSION AND ACTIVITIES
A18	Description of the Organization's mission and activities
	ANSWER HERE: World Vision (WV) is a humanitarian organization dedicated to working with children, families, and their communities worldwide to reach their full potential by tackling the causes of poverty and injustice. WV provides assistance in nearly 100 countries, serving all people regardless of religion, race, ethnicity, or gender in the areas of peacebuilding; health care; HIV and AIDS prevention; water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH); education food security and livelihood; and micro-enterprise development. WV builds peace with communities by weaving a fabric of resilience to protect and empower those affected by violence, to help them to resolve their conflicts, to build capacities to heal broken relationships, and to nourish more just systems and structures. WV uses participatory methods such as Do No Harm (DNH) and Making Sense of Turbulent Contexts (MSTC) to understand the root causes of conflict and build social cohesion. In the long term, peacebuilding contributes to good governance, sustainable and equitable economic development, peace and reconciliation and civic empowerment. World Vision was registered in Sudan in 2004 and carries out relief and recovery programming in South Darfur and Blue Nile States. World Vision Sudan (WVS) is an active member of *Inter-Agency Standing Committee* (*IASC*) and participates in UN / government lead thematic cluster groups at both State and Federal levels. WVS interventions are in Health and Nutrition; Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH); Education; Food Security and Livelihoods; Child Care and Gender Development (CCGD). Over the past five (5) years, WVS' peace building programmes have averaged USD 450,000 annually. These include funding from DCPSF such as the 2009 programme in Sharia and Mershing localities (USD 1M) and the 2010 programme in Edd Al Fursan (USD 1.4M). As evidenced by successive evaluations and community dialogs; these peace building programmes have contributed greatly to reducing bloodshed, conflict and displacement. Peace building communities established are functional and actively engaged in managing conflicts that arise over differences in resource distribution, tribal affiliations and religious dogma. For instance, the construction of migratory routes such as the 'Ariyuda Migratory Route' funded by DCPSF has all but eliminated annual conflicts between pastoralists and sedentary farmers. The construction of water harvesting hafirs has increased availability of water in communities; reducing competition of this vital resource while reducing perennial flash flooding. The construction of schools used by both nomads and non-nomadic tribes has helped cement relationships and provided a common forum for regular interactions and collaboration. With funding from UN agencies, the European Union, ECHO, DFID, OFDA and the Governments of Canada and Germany, WVS is delivering blended humanitarian and developmental programmes that address emergency needs of IDPs, host communities and refugees totally over USD 38M per year. These programmes are implemented by a staff of over 213 national and 9 international staff. WVS's robust financial, procurement, partnership management and logistical systems are backstopped by the East and Horn of Africa regional office in Nairobi and Desk Officers in diverse Support Offices headquartered across the globe including UK, Germany and the United States. WVS' Finance and Procurement Department is managed by a Director with global experience in Asia and Africa. The Director is supported by a dedicated Grants Manager (international position) who is responsible for grants' management and donor reporting. At the Darfur level; finance and procurement are overseen by an international Finance and Procurement Manager. In addition to finance and grants management and accounting staff, WVS has a robust internal audit function that is supported at the regional level. WVS finances are independently audited annually by the World Vision Global Centre as well as the Regional Auditor. All grants over USD 250,000 are audited annually. In addition to internal auditing, grants of over USD 500,000 undergo independent external audits and evaluations. WVS has deep-rooted relationships with federal, state and communities' leadership grounded in years of commitment to the people of Darfur and Blue Nile States. WVS' community involvement in programmes goes beyond including them in programme design. Communities are actively involved in selecting vendors and beneficiaries and in joint monitoring and evaluation. Robust feedback mechanisms such as hotlines and suggestion boxes are enacted during the lifecycle of the project. In 2017, WVS in partnership with UNCHR introduced the post of 'Community Participation Officer' (CPO) to further increase the level to which communities engage with projects and to ensure interventions are more inclusive.

	Alshrooq Organization for Social and Cultural Development (AOSCD) AOSCD is a Sudanese voluntary, charitable and humanitarian NGO founded by Darfurian women and youth volunteers. The founders of the AOSCD are women and youth who are affected by conflict and who decided to champion peace in their communities after seeing first-hand the negative effects of conflict particularly on women and young people. AOSCD was established in 2005 and officially registered with the HAC as NNGO in 2006 to provide relief and advocate for promotion of human rights. The organization has evolved into a respectable organization run by a board of directors of good standing within the Sudanese community and who serve without any compensation. AOSCD's performance, good stewardship of finances and non-confrontational approach to peace building has contributed to the success of the organization and the renewal of their annual registration. AOSCD is based in Nyala, South Darfur and is not affiliated with any religion or political group. AOCD has offices in South Darfur (Labado, Gerieda, Kass, Asalam, Mershing, EddAl Fursan and Katyla localities) and in Ed Daein in East Darfur. AOSCD works with IDPs, refugees and host communities. AOSCD has successfully undergone competency and due diligence evaluations by international organizations (UN agencies), international NGOs including World Vision and government agencies including HAC. In 2016, AOSCD's budget was USD 129,000 and their thematic focus was in Peace Building and Conflict Resolution; Education, WASH, women and gender, food security and health. Among AOCD donors are UNHCR, UNFPA, UNDP, WFP and UNAMID. AOSCD has partnered with World Vision since 2011. AOCD has 16 full time staff, with 4 specialized in peace building and conflict resolution. Apart from programmatic funding, World Vision has been building the capacity of AOSCD and cascading its systems and templates for their use. Currently AOCD is partnering with WV in Kabum and Katyla on a USD 2.2M Government of Canada Emergency lifesaving Health, WASH and Protection Project.	
A19	Applicant Declaration	☒ I have read the Full Proposal Guidance and used it for the development of this concept note.

SECTION B: PROJECT INFORMATION

PROJECT DETAILS					
B1	Project Title	Katyla and Edd Elfursan Community Cohesion Project			
B2	Project Location - State	North Darfur ☐		West Darfur ☐	Central Darfur ☐
		South Darfur ☒		East Darfur ☐	
B3	Project Location – Locality and community	Locality	Katyla	Village(s)	Edira Althoura
		Locality	Katyla	Village(s)	Betikha and Kebabish
		Locality	Katyla	Village(s)	Erieda Aldonki
		Locality	Katyla	Village(s)	Haraza
		Locality	Edd Elfursan	Village(s)	Boba
		Locality	Edd Elfursan	Village(s)	Deleib
		Locality	Edd Elfursan	Village(s)	Dargalla
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	Nyala Opposite Former DRA office, next to Shifa Alabrar Hospital		
		When established?	2004	Number of Staff:	222
B6	Estimated Project Budget in USD	**USD 599,091**			
B7	National Partner(s) – Window 1 only	Name	Alshrooq Organization for Social and Cultural Development (AOSCD)		
		Registration	A121		
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 CONCEPT NOTE					
B9	Executive Summary. Provide a concise executive summary of the project, including what specific results you intend to achieve.				

Problem statement: This intervention will target an old tribal conflict over resources that has been exploited and exacerbated by recent events and powerful personalities. According to a Local Capacities for Peace (LCP) assessment of 2015 that was validated in March 2017; tribal conflict in Katyla and Edd Elfursan started in 1986. Major battles included the clashes between Flata and Gemer communities (1996), the Tasha and Gemer battle (1992) and the Gemer and BeniHalba battle (2015). Inter-tribal conflicts are interlaced with intra-tribal fighting over land tenure and land use particularly between the pastoralists and the agro-pastoralists. Following the scale down of the major Darfur conflict, youths joined tribal gangs engaged in crime including cattle rustling. Influential individuals exploit the post-conflict power vacuum and lawlessness to mobilise gangs along tribal lines to further expand existing tribal fault lines.

Project scope: The project will be implemented in Katyla and Edd Elfursan localities. The project will aim to re-create a peaceful co-existence among the different tribes of Katyla and Edd Elfursan localities that will foster re-settlement and recovery. This will be achieved through:
-   Establishing functional and effective community-level peace building and conflict resolution in 8 communities in Katyla and Edd Elfursan (DCPSF output 1);
-   Increasing inter-community shared livelihood productive and income generating opportunities as connectors of peace (DCPSF output 2);
-   Enhancing joint management of natural resources such as water resources and basic social services such as schools to enhance cooperation between communities in Katyla and Edd Elfursan (DCPSF output 3); and,
-   Creating linkages between grassroots and higher-level peace building initiatives (DCPSF output 4).

Success factors: This intervention recognizes tribal conflicts and nested intra-tribal conflicts and works at all levels to re-establish relationships; build peace and pro-actively resolve potential conflicts. The project relies on traditionally accepted, tried-and-tested peace building and conflict resolution mechanisms.   The project pays particular attention to the role of women and youth (particularly demobilized youth without stable livelihoods) whose contribution to peace building and conflict resolution is enormous but often is neglected. The project also addresses both the root causes and triggers of conflict. This project draws from past successes such as the impact of the DCPSF-funded the 'Ariyuda Migratory Route' on local peace building and conflict resolution; and similarly learns from failures of previous conflict resolution mechanisms. This project appreciates the role of the different power relationships and perceptions of masculinity in influencing the direction of conflict.

The critical success factors are thus:
a) Basing interventions on existing evidence-based approaches and methodologies that are informed by robust assessments and previous DCPSF projects;
b) Strengthening existing traditional peace building and conflict resolution mechanisms that are already familiar to targeted communities;
c) Continuously assessing conflict dynamics using methodologies such as 'Do No Harm' to understand the different conflict layers and the nested complex relationships between the conflicts and the actors
d) Harnessing synergies and contributions of other projects by World Vision, UN agencies and other stakeholders
e) Paying particular attention to inclusivity and gender in designing, responding and evaluating interventions

SECTION C: PROJECT DETAILS

PROJECT ANALYSIS

C1	**RELEVANCE:**

a) Relevance: Context
What is the analysis of the situation or context in the communities where your proposal will function?

Geographic scope: This project will cover 5 communities in Katyla and 3 in Edd Elfursan localities that share the same demographics and that are inter-linked by the current conflict. The specific villages targeted are: Edira Althoura, Betikha, Kebabish, Erieda Aldonki, Haraza in Katyla locality and, Boba, Deleib, Dargalla in Edd Elfursan. Katyla was curved out of Edd Elfursan locality; a decision that contributed to increasing existing tensions and mistrust.

The nature of the conflict: The LCP assessment mentioned above observed that tribes in Katyla and Edd Elfursan co-existed peacefully before 1986; albeit with smaller conflicts over resources that were often resolved peacefully. This was before the conflict assumed a political angle when politicians and influential individuals started exploiting the existing tensions. Apart from inter-tribal conflicts between two major tribes i.e. Flata and Gemer, there are intra-tribal conflicts between Gemer and Benhalba sub-tribes. Agro-pastoralism is the main means of livelihoods among sedentary farmers. Both localities host nomadic tribes that migrate south during the dry spell. This migration creates new conflicts and feeds into existing conflicts. Old conflicts simmer below the surface waiting to be triggered by new events. For instance, the 1986 conflict between Gemer and Benhalba in Edd Alfursan remains unresolved as Benhalba believe that the land occupied by Gemer in Katyla should be given to them for farming since it is arable and suitable for agriculture. Although Katyla locality was curved out of Edd Elfursan, Benhalba feel they should exert economic control over Gemer in the new locality. The Gemer tribe considers other tribes as 'Umdahkan' (foreigners); which is derogatory. Two sub-tribes of BenHalba in Edd Elfursan locality i.e. Dargalla and Umberni have internal tensions as Umberni believe that Dargalla are favoured by distribution of basic services. Prolonged conflict has destroyed productive assets and livelihoods and disenfranchised the youth who are recruited by politicians into gangs that commit crime including cattle rustling. Tribal affiliation of these gangs contributes to exacerbating tribal tensions as communities accuse each other of deaths, destruction of property and general insecurity by gangs affiliated to their tribes. Key actors to this conflict are community leaders / elders including Nazirs and Omdas; government operatives; nomads; weapon traders; and, leaders of the different militias / gangs.

Causes of the conflict: The underlying and the longstanding cause of the conflict is competition over productive resources such as water and land. <u>Access to water and land</u>: Drought brought on by depreciating water resources increases competition which is further exacerbated by population growth. Historically, local conflict over resources particularly between pastoralists and sedentary farmers has always existed in Darfur. Competition over natural resources intensified in the 1980s and 1990's due to cyclic and prolonged drought periods that were accompanied by flooding as climatic changes became more visible and rain patterns unpredictable. These factors conspired with desertification and population growth to reduce food production and cause famine. The most severe famines in recent history in Darfur occurred within a relatively short period (1983–85; 1987–88; 1990–91; 2000–1). Historical data indicate that rainfall decline of between 16 per cent and over 30 per cent have occurred turning hectares of marginal semi-desert grazing lands into deserts. This has resulted in sedentary farmers trying to keep pastoralists from their arable land and in nomadic tribes travelling greater distances to feed and water their livestock. This is very much the case in Katyla and Edd Elfursan localities where the Gemer, Flata and Benhalba have competed for land and water as far back as anyone can remember.

The root causes above were politicized during the Darfurian war at many different levels including at administrative levels (e.g. the splitting of Edd Elfursan into two localities (Ed Elfursan and Katyla); at tribal level pitting Flata against Gemer; and, at intra-tribal level e.g. between Gemer and Benhalba sub-tribes. This further compounded the nature of the conflict and dimmed the major fault lines. To further compound the conflict, proliferation of arms particularly at the height of the Darfurian crisis made it easier to commit atrocities which, according to tradition and culture, could not go unanswered. The subsiding of the Darfur war and the resultant peace processes have failed to mob out these weapons which are now in the hands of idle, unemployed youth who are the mercies of influential personalities that exploit them to carry out crime and cattle rustling. Law and order has similar been slow to return particularly to the rural areas that are far from the reach of the police and other governance agencies. Even where such governance structures exist, the power and authority welded by tribal and armed leaders far outweighs fear from administrative police. Additionally, the many communities would rather use their own retributory measures than depend on punitive measures metered out by Sudanese courts.

Why these specific communities were selected: There are many localized conflicts in South Darfur and World Vision in consultation with government and local leaders considered the following factors when selecting these communities: the lifespan and complexity of the conflict – priority was placed on long, compounded conflicts grounded

in competition over resources but compounded by recent Darfurian war; currency of the conflict and the potential to exploit into active fighting and thus jeopardize ongoing peace building; potential impact and scalability of new conflict; willingness of the actors to engage in lasting resolution mechanisms; and, realistic and viable chances of positively impacting the conflict through DCPSF proposed intervention methodology. The conflict in Katyla and Edd Elfursan localities continues to negatively impact on food security and livelihoods and prevents the two localities realizing improved food security that is being witnessed in other localities. This is in spite of increased humanitarian action within these localities.

How working with these communities will help reach the overall objectives of the Fund: The purpose of DCPSF is to 'stabilize communities while restoring trust & confidence between communities' and working with these communities particularly by reducing triggers of conflicts; restoring conflict resolution mechanisms and enabling enhancing peace connectors will stabilize these localities that have witnessed active conflict since the late 1980s.

Socio-economic conditions: Protracted conflict and displacement have worsened socio-economic indicators and exacerbated vulnerabilities of communities in both Katyla and Edd Elfursan localities. These rural areas depend on crop production and keeping livestock as their main means of livelihood. Analysis of household data for IDPs and host communities for 2015 and 2016 shows food insecurity was comparable at 16 per cent in November 2015 and at 19 per cent in November 2016[1]. Pockets of food insecurity however remain and are associated with localized conflicts that prevent cultivation; that lead to destruction of crops; and, that negatively impact on the functioning of markets. In Katyla and Edd Elfursan, deliberate destruction of crops by grazing livestock in farmers is rampant and is used as a weapon meant to weaken the opposing tribes by destroying their means of livelihood.   In reverse, there are increasing incidents of extensive burning of fields by farmers and camel keepers to keep cattle herders away. This burning has a negative and long-term negative impact on the environment and contributes to desertification especially when floods sweep away the unprotected top soil. In other cased, sedentary tribes blocked migration routes leading to overgrazing in places like Edd Elfursan.

Price of millet in Darfur's state capitals, May 2015 to April 2016.
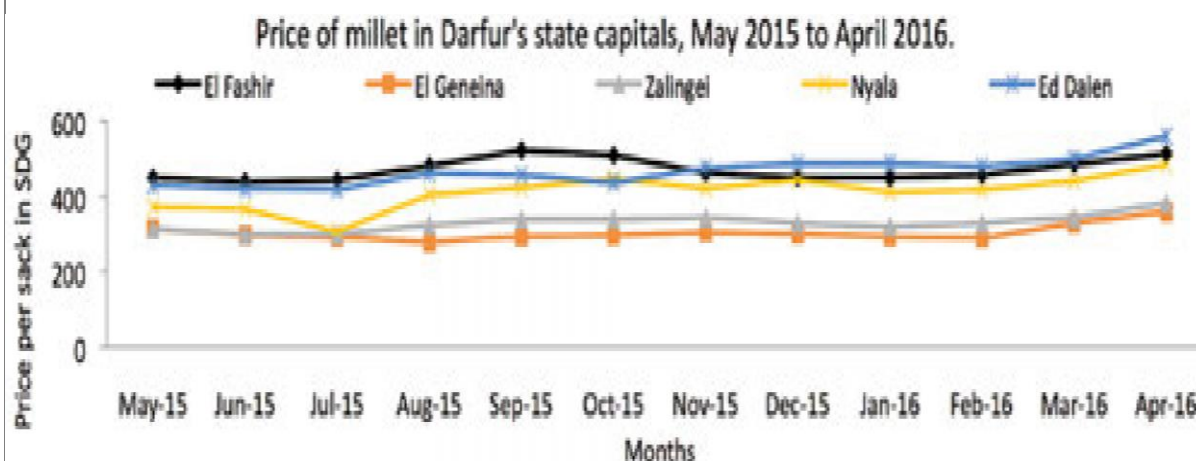
Unemployment – especially of young people is very high. In years that farming communities are unable to cultivate and or have their crops destroyed, unemployment and resulting hunger directly contributes to insecurity and violence. Years of war have disfranchised the youth; the majority of whom have known nothing but war in their entire lives. Apart from improving their social standing, a large majority of youth see conflict as a way of obtaining and sustaining livelihoods that they want. Most of the role models in their communities are associated with acts of violence and atrocities.

Law and order; conflict mitigation and resolution: Darfur is subject to the same laws, covenants and treaties governing the rest of Sudan. Legal rights and obligations in Darfur are therefore enshrined within the 2005 Interim Constitution and reflect adherence to a combination of Islamic Sharia law and a formal system based on British Common Law. Interwoven within these systems are customary institutions as administered by traditional authorities, as formalized, for example, within the Native Administration. In reality, powerful, wealthy individuals backed by groups of armed men wield much power. Traditional and cultural institutions are however very powerful and very relevant in power relations and conflict resolution. The rule of law and order and role of administrative leaders, whilst appreciated, holds less authority in rural areas as compared to urban locations. Local governance institutions, recovering from years of conflict, have minimal resources to provide the security and to maintain order. Their role is mostly limited to advocacy of civic rights and conflict mediation. Like other localities in Darfur, communities in Katyla and Edd Elfursan had their own conflict mitigation and resolution mechanisms including 'Diaay', 'Ajaweed' and 'Rakoba'. The larger Darfur conflict significantly weakened these mechanisms which had prevented active conflict for years before the

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[1] Sudan Ministry of Agriculture

Darfur war. This project will seek to rebuild these community based conflict mitigation and resolution mechanisms. Apart from the greater initiatives to bring peace back to Darfur, the international community, UN agencies and other humanitarian agencies have been working to restore peace either through funding connectors of peace such as water points and / or through directly funding peace building and conflict resolution interventions. This project will learn from and build upon these initiatives

Actors and women: Stakeholders include nomadic Arab pastoralists, native sedentary farming tribes, Internally Displaced Persons from West Darfur, Returnees from IDP camps; Sudanese national and local civil society, Local Government Agencies (LGAs) and Humanitarian Agencies. Nomadic tribes want water and pasture for their animals and safe migratory routes. Farming communities want land for cultivation and protection of their crops from nomadic groups. IDPs seek support during their displacement; returnees want their land back; LGAs seek to re-establish law and order and humanitarian agencies seek to provide basic services to the most vulnerable and aid in recovery and rehabilitation of communities impacted by years of war. With these groups are sub-groups and leadership structure with different and at times competing agendas. For example, within both host and nomadic tribes are political leaders whose quest for power covertly undermines the general and community-wide need for peace and stability. For example, local leaders including Omdas, Sheiks and Ageeds have great influence in their tribes and can create conflict for personal reasons e.g. seeking revenge and wanting to cement their power. Also within these communities are institutions such as the police, health facilities and schools that can play a role in peace building and conflict resolution.

Deep gender inequalities, steeped in tradition and culture compromise the role of women in peace building and conflict resolution even though women are disproportionally affected by these conflicts. While men fight the occasional outbreaks of violence, women endure the daily harassment, abuse and intimidation. For instance, many cases of women being bullied on the way to and from markets, water points and when fetching firewood were cited in the World Vision's assessment. Women, in their tradition role as mothers, nurturers and caregivers; invariably bear the brunt of the conflict. Women stereotypically are depicted as victims and men as perpetrators. After every conflict, large numbers of women find themselves as single parents and widows; unable to support their large families. This feat is made harder by the exclusion of women from decision making bodies and from owning and controlling productive resources.

The role of women in conflict is greatly under-estimated. For example, 'hakkamas' are lady singers who encourage men from their tribes to kill and seek revenge. Communal perception of masculinity is greatly hinged on women's perception of bravery, courage and endurance and often drives young men to commit acts of revenge in the name of their family, clan or tribe's honour. Songs composed by women to honour acts of bravery or to taunt cowardice have been known to start new conflicts and / or to lead to unspeakable atrocities. On the other hand, women's songs have been known to discourage conflict for example by singing songs that discourage inter-group conflicts.

TABLE 1: Conflict Analysis
Conflict, root causes, triggers and actors in all the targeted villages are largely similar except for isolated incidents. The table below provides only indicative incidents to demonstrate the nature of this conflict. It is not possible to list all conflict incidents in the villages. It is worth noting that some triggers are unknown as they were trivial or unrecorded and / or might have resulted from the general mistrust that lead to misinterpretation of intentions. As far as possible, active mentioning of parties is avoided to prevent identification.

Locality	Villages	Identified conflicts	Summary of analysis		
			Root causes	Triggers	Actos
Edd Elfursan	Boba	Tribal conflicts	Battles between Slamat and Tasha in 2002 and 2014 over tribal supremacy Perceived economic dominance of Slamat over Tasha which continues to create resentment	Competition to elect the Chief of the two tribes Competition to control local markets and institute levies	Nasirs, Omdas, Hakkamas, Youth, Traders
	Deleib	Land tenure	Assertion by Tasha that the area belongs to them and that Slamat have infringed on their land	Attempts to re-claim and forcefully resettle on pieces of land	Nasirs, Omdas, Hakkamas, Youth, Other community leaders
		Administrative boundaries			
		Acquisition of weapons	Land tenure, tribal supremacy and old feuds and desire to revenge	Race to arm themselves in preparation for future conflict. Youth who	

				acquired weapons have songs composed in their honour	
	Dargalla	Cattle rustling	Poverty and perception of livestock as indicators of wealth Attempt to start active fighting	Approvals of community leaders and improved social standing (songs composed to honour participants) Economic gain	Youth, Hakkamas, Community leaders
		Conflict between nomads and farmers	Conflict over resources	Destruction of crops by nomadic cattle Exhaustion of water from hafirs by nomadic cattle	Nomadic tribes; local farming tribes, community leaders, youth
Katyla	Edira Althoura	Gemer tribal issue (intra-tribal conflict; Umdkhana issue)	The Gemer that migrated to South Darfur during the 1983 famine to reside with their relatives are considered outcasts and second-class citizens Gender exploitation of Gemer from West Darfur i.e. use of their females (Hamas) for cooking and other chores during fighting and / or on special occasions to entertain guests	Economic exploitation of the West Darfur Gemer members for cheap labour Requirement for the West Darfur Gemer to join the Gemer in fighting BenHalba tribe	Intra-community leaders, youth, migrant labour groups, Hamas
		Fighting over grazing land between Rehid Aberdi Tasha tribe, Kattela, Flata tribe and Gemer tribe	Land tenure and competition over resources	Destruction of crops by livestock; attempts to settle on pieces of land	Youth, tribal leaders, influential (rich) community members
	Betikha Kababish	Conflict over migration routes	Competition over resources; over staying by nomadic tribes	Destruction of crops by livestock; exhaustion of water from hafirs	
	Erieda Aldonki	Fights started by unemployed youth with weapons	Unemployment, ease of access to weapons	Improve social standing and obtain respect from women; obtain economic goods	
	Haraza	Cattle rustling (theft of livestock from Rahid Abeddi and Flata)	Poverty and perception of livestock as indicators of wealth Attempt to start active fighting	Approvals of community leaders and improved social standing (songs composed to honour participants)	Youth, Hakkamas, Community leaders
		Conflict over utilization of hafirs	Competition over resources; over staying by nomadic tribes	Destruction of crops by livestock; exhaustion of water from hafirs	Nasirs, Omdas, Hakkamas, Youth, Other community leaders

b)   Relevance: Conflict Resolution Mechanisms and Access to Rule of Law

Conflict resolution and reconciliation mechanisms: Years of conflict has eroded communities' confidence in the Rule of Law as politicians and administrations are percieved to be biased. Governance systems deteorirated significantly during the Darfur crisis and are still nascient with limited scope. Traditional and religious leaders and mechanisms continue have more influence on peace and conflict particularly in rural areas. Indigenous conflict resolution mechanisms include:

- 'Jodia' which is bringing warring parties to the negotiating table. For inter-tribal disputes, mediators are drawn from disputing tribes while mediators for intra-tribal disputes are from other friendly tribes. 'Jodia' operates at both tribal and intra-tribal level.
- 'Deay' is is used for murder cases and requires the guilty party to pay financial or alternaive compensation. Once the payment is accepted, retribution is shelved. 'Deay' operates at household and intra-tribal levels but has been used for inter-tribal conflicts too.
- 'Rakoba' is named after a traditional practice of delaying retribution on the grounds of an underlying social contract between warring parties. This mechanism is only employed where tribes have an existing agreement and are compelled by this 'Rakoba agreement' to resolve disputes amicably. This mechanism operates mostly at inter-tribal level.

The above mechanisms are not mutually exclusive and can be used jointly. For instance, two communities that have a 'Rakoba' agreement are brought together through 'Jodia' and resolve a murder case through 'Deay' mechanism. Peace building and conflict resolution mechanisms have not been funded by DCPSF in these communities before.

Conflict resolution mechanisms

Traditionally, community leaders such as Nassirs and Omdas and other influential community leaders comprise conflict resolution mechanisms. Government administrative leaders are often included to give these mechanisms validity and avoid duplication. It is however noting that years of conflict and the complex nature of the current conflict has greatly eroded the coverage, the authority and the composition of these mechanisms. For instance, the emergence of armed group and militia leaders and their participation and influence in these mechanisms has changed not only the composition but influence of individual members. Similarly, rich individuals such as traders, owners of large cattle herds have a great influence in these mechanisms and often bankroll armed youth that fight on behalf of their communities. Another emerging theme is the expectation of individual gain and increased influence by participating in conflict resolution.

As detailed above, conflict resolution mechanisms exist at different levels and thus have authority over all types of conflicts from land tenure, to murder to individualized conflicts such as fight over inheritance and marital disagreements. Also as detailed above, these mechanisms have a graduating system where lower structures refer complex issues to senior structures. Seniority of structures is determined by its membership, coverage and influence. For instance, a tribal structure is superior to a clan-level structure and has wider influence. For complex issues, more than one resolution mechanism is pursued e.g. use 'Jodia' and 'Deay' mechanism as indicated above. Whereas use of legally administrative courts is feasible as a fallback mechanism for appeals, the trust in the legal system, the cost of using this system, the poor coverage of the court system and the minimal authority it has over the day to day issues discourages its use.

Conflict resolution gaps in these communities include:
- Buttressing the role and place of conflict mitigation which is preventative in nature and less costly. This can be achieved by instituting more 'rakobas' (underlying social contracts that delay active conflict and provide opportunitgies for peaceful resolution)
- Actively blunting triggers of conflict e.g. by demarcating migratory routes; delineating animal watering areas from those used by humans; and increasing number and size of watering points
- Re-instituting authority of the community-base conflict-resolution mechanisms
- Linking the above mechanisms to the legal structure and using administrative organs such as the police to enforce decisions reached by these mechanisms
- Reviewing the composition of the above mechanisms to give them authenticity
- Providing resources to the above mechanisms to enable them gain credibility by being more accessible and increasing the number of cases they are handle
- Supporting communities to establish a clear appeal processes through the different mechanisms
- Reviewing the role of women in mitigation, continuation and resolution of conflicts
- Challenging cultural and traditional perceptions of masculinity such as equating bravery with murder

- Reviewing intra and inter-tribal power dynamics and assessing the role of the new centres of power such as leaders of armed groups
- Linking local conflict resolution mechanisms to wider regional and national mechanisms to increase credibility and advocate for increased resourcing and legislation.

These groups have not previously been supported by DCPSF.

Localt Conflict Resolution Mechanisms, Access to Courts and Gaps Identitified

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
Katyla and Edd Elfursan	Edira Althoura, Betikha, Khebabish, Haraza and Erieda Aldonki, Boba, Deleib and Dargalla	Jodia,	For inter-tribal disputes, mediators are drawn from disputing tribes while mediators for intra-tribal disputes are from other friendly tribes.	The mediators need more skills in conflict resolution and mediation to be in line with current rule of law. They also need to be trained on documentation so that the judgements could be filled in a way that it can be referred at some point.
		Deay	Is used for murder cases and requires the guilty party to pay financial or alternative compensation. Once the payment is accepted, retribution is shelved. 'Deay' operates at household and intra-tribal levels but has been used for inter-tribal conflicts too.	
		Rakoba	Named after a traditional practice of delaying retribution on the grounds of an underlying social contract between warring parties. This mechanism is only employed where tribes have an existing agreement and are compelled by this 'Rakoba agreement' to resolve disputes amicably. This mechanism operates mostly at inter-tribal level.	

c) Gender & Inclusion

How does your project promote inclusion of different groups (ethic, age, gender, economic, etc.)? What measures will you take to counter potential exclusion and to encourage inclusion throughout the project?

Exclusion within target communities is driven by gender, socio-economic and perceived origins. As explained above, the role of women in peace building and conflict resolution is often under-estimated but women are actively excluded from peace building and conflict resolution by their gender. The origin of one's family is also considered important. For instance, the Gemer from West Darfur that fled into South Darfur in the 1980s are considered inferior to their relatives and cannot thus own productive resources such as land. Their role is to provide cheap labour, support fighting and provide women to cook and provide other services to fighters. The family and tribe into which you are born is also a source of exclusion; with some families designated by birth as owners of productive resources. With the advent of the Darfur conflict and the proliferation of arms, owning a weapon significantly improves one's standing within the community. Youth that refuse to join fighting and acquire weapons are despised and excluded from decision making and other communal activities. In such a competitive environment, disability is a significant barrier to participation in economic activities, in conflict resolution and in peace building.

This project does not seek to initiate new conflict resolution mechanisms but to strengthen existing one by enabling inclusive participation of traditionally excluded groups such as women and youth in decision-making processes. Conflict resolution awareness will be carried out in all communities ensuring participation of all ethnic groups.

Visits and stories from other communities will convey the negative impact of conflict on vulnerable groups such as women and children who are disproportionally impacted by conflict and the youth who are exploited by influential persons. This project will use 'Do No Harm' principles to determine location of projects such water sources to avoid increasing vulnerabilities of women in particular. The project has designed specific activities for the excluded groups such as women, youth and marginalized groups e.g. IGAs for women, vocational training for youth proportionally selected from all tribes, and nomads will be targeted by demarcating migratory routes to reduce harassment of women during migration.

This project will pay special attention to the role of women and youth in conflict prevention, conflict resolution and peace building. As seen above, women's role in discouraging conflict and in triggering and fuelling conflict is significant; albeit understated. On the other hand, women suffer disproportionally from conflict and are often left alone to weather the impact of conflict years after the end of the fighting e.g. by providing for their families after losing their husbands. Some other women – e.g. those from tribes considered to be inferior – are used in conflicts against their wishes e.g. by providing services to fighting men. This project will work with communities, government agencies, leadership at both community and LGA levels to address these forms of gender-based violence (GBV) that are unintentionally perpetuated by conflict and tradition.

Similarly, youth – often from poor backgrounds – are used as instruments of war. Except for the spoils of war, this youth are hardly compensated. When maimed or wounded, they are often left to themselves with no means to support their families nor seek medical attention. This project will seek to increase awareness of the negative impact of fighting at individual, family and community levels and discourage youth from being exploited.

Through the Community Participation Officer (CPO); the vital voices such as concerns of women, widows, the disabled and the poor will be brought to bear in decision making organs and their inclusion in relevant mechanisms advocated for. Interventions proposed in this project have been mapped on concerns expressed by excluded groups and this mapping will be used to raise awareness among community leaders and other stakeholders. The project will seek to use existing groups such as Hakkamas to preach peace and reconciliation. This will be carried out after extensive focus group discussions (FGDs) among these groups to enable them to understand the real cost of conflict. Joint gender-sensitive conflict mapping and monitoring will be used do demonstrate the impact of conflict on different community groups.

C2	**RESULTS:**

a)   Results: Intervention, project strategy and methodology
How will your project address the peacebuilding gaps and triggers of conflict identified in Section C1 and lead to change?

Output 1: <u>Effective Community-Level Conflict Resolution and Prevention Platforms in Darfur are in Place</u>
Years of conflict have eroded traditional conflict resolution and peace building institutions. In the absence of modern governance structures, these traditional institutions are critical to resolving conflict over resources and to re-establishing trust between different communities. World Vision – and other DCPSF-funded interventions - have demonstrated the effectiveness of grassroots institutions in supporting peace building. Output 1 seeks to re-establish and strengthen such institutions. This will be carried by:
-   Forming and training of 8 CBRMs: CBRMs will be formed in each of the eight (8) targeted villages. These CBRMs will undergo training in peace building and conflict resolution. Care will be taken to ensure equitable composition of CBRMs to increase inclusivity and gender representation. To enhance the work and credibility of these CBRMs; the project will support them to hold forums and engage in conflict resolution and take initiative in re-constituting peace agreements (rakobas) with other villages. CBRMs will be supported to conduct conflict mapping and clearly designate actions for each of the significant peace connectors and dividers.
-   Creating village-level platforms for peace building: Using centres that will be building in Output 3; this project will create semi-annual forums for discussions on peace and sharing of stories on the impact of conflict. Representation by existing groups such as the 'Hakammas' and youth will be critical to ensuring inclusiveness in these conversations. To enhance participation; these forums will double up as cultural events in which songs and dances and other cultural events will be carried out. Through exchange visits; members from other villages will be invited to participate in these meetings.
-   Organising social events to increase cohesion: An inter-village sports event will be organised to re-build relationships between communities. In addition to providing sports materials and equipment including balls, uniforms and venues; this project will facilitate mass education on peace in these events using songs, dance, and drama.
-   Provide psycho-social support to survivors of conflict and GBV: Through established women and children centres; this project will target persons who have been most impacted by conflict and GBV and provide them with support. Children will be supported to recover from trauma through play in child-friendly spaces. Women will receive additional support in life skills including making handcrafts, numeracy classes, tailoring etc.

World Vision will be responsible for the overall delivery of the above activities. Specific activities that the national partner will be in charge of are:

- Community mobilisation
- Formation of 8 youth sports teams to participate in sports for peace events to bring tribal communities together.
- Exchange visits between different tribes and youth sports events

To reduce duplicity; both World Vision and the national partner will use the same community resource persons based in their villages as the entry point and for monitoring activity implementation.

Output 1 gaps and indicative project activities	
Gaps / triggers	**Indicative interventions**
Weakened traditional grassroots conflict resolution mechanisms and platforms	The project strategy at this level will involve re-vitalising inclusive and gender-sensitive, grassroots conflict-resolution mechanisms and creating associated platforms (output 1). Indicative activities will include: - Establish, strengthen grassroots peace building and conflict resolution mechanisms - Link community-based conflict resolution mechanisms to legal and executive institutions - Support warring tribes / sub-tribes to institute 'rakobas' (underlying social contracts that delay active conflict and provide opportunitgies for peaceful resolution) - Enhance the role and participation of women in conflict mitigation and peae building - Increase awareness of the cost of conflict through case studies and sharing stories of victims - Support communities to review and understand power relationships and perceptions of masculinity - Support community engangment forums to raise awareness of community-based conflict resolution mechanisms

Output 2: Productive capacity improved and sharing of assets as connectors for peace and cooperation between communities in Katyla and Edd Elfursan increased

Protracted conflict has significantly reduced economic productivity and infrastructure. This output seeks to re-build shared economic infrastructure as a means of enhancing cooperation between different tribes. This will be achieved through the following methods:

- Institute Village Savings and Loans Activities (VSLAs) for 16 groups of 15 persons per group. This project will adopt the CARE VSLA model with the following basic principles:

  o Phase 1 (Month 1-4) • Inception phase: Groups supported to establish and register themselves with the department of Social Services; and trained through weekly meetings. Technical assistance e.g. on formulating constitution and electing officer bearers will be provided.
  o Phase 2 (Month 5-7) • Development phase: The groups will meet twice a month and start to assume responsibilities; among the different office bearers.
  o Phase 3 (Month 8-12) • Phase-out: The groups will handle all their procedures and this project will only carry out monitoring with some injection of technical advice where needed.
  o An additional Phase 4 'Graduation' will be incorporated. This phase is enable this project inject start-up funds for individual micro-business (as loans payable back to the group) or for group-wide initiatives e.g. procurement of oil presses. As much as possible, World Vision will use value-based vouchers that will enable groups obtain business items from vendors who will redeem these vouchers from World Vision. This will reduce the risks associated with handling cash.

VSLA activities will target established women groups such as the 'hakamas' to demonstrate the tangible benefits of peace and to use the opportunity to participate in economic activities as a platform for peace building. The selection criteria will be informed by local government agencies – particularly the Department of Social Affairs and community leaders. However, emphasis will be placed on women and the most vulnerable women such as victims of war and GBV.

- Support youth from warring tribes to engage in joint group farming: This activity will provide alternative to rain-fed agriculture by enabling 16 groups of 15 youth per group from rival villages use shared water resources for irrigation agriculture. World Vison will support this activity by supporting group formation; providing agricultural training for the youth and providing initial starter farm inputs kits. World Vision will user a voucher system to enable beneficiary groups to access these farm inputs. The use of vouchers will enable these groups to access a wider range of farm inputs of their choice, it will reduce risks associated with handling funds including fraud and it will reduce misappropriation of funds by group members.

- Construct infrastructure in shared markets: This activity will focus only on markets that are accessed by different tribes. Working through market committees and using beneficiary list agreed upon by local government actors and tribal leaders; this project will construct market shades and market stalls for selected beneficiaries. Priority will be given to women vendors and other excluded community members such as the disabled and / or persons affected by war.

The national partner will be responsible for the VSLA component of this output. World Vision will however provide supervision; technical advisory and directly engage the extension worker that will be seconded from the Ministry of Social Affairs. World Vision will similarly be responsible for the training materials and the determination of when to graduate the participants from one phase to another.

Output 2 gaps and indicative project activities	
Gaps / triggers	**Indicative interventions**
The collapse of economic infrastracture and limited livelihoods particulary for youth who have been decommissed from militia groups	The project strategy at this level will involve increasing shared economic assets and income generating opportunities as connectors of peace. Indicative activities will include: - Supporting established women groups such as 'Hakammas' engage in productive economic activities such as village savings and loans activities - Support youth from different tribes to engage in productive, group based-agricultural activites - Improving economic infrasracture such as market stalls in shared markets as a means of enahcning inter-tribal cooperation while increasing economic opoortunities.

Output 3: Cooperation Between Competing Communities Over Mgt Of Natural Resources & Access To Basic Social Services Increased

This output will focus on re-building trust between targeted communities by enhancing joint management of joint natural resources and basic services infrastructure. By increasing the number basic services infrastructure; this project contributes to reducing tensions resulting from competition over services such as water. By enabling access to these services and instituting shared management responsibility; this project increases engagement between communities and hence contributes to re-establishing trust. Specific activities will include:

- Building one migratory route through the eight (8) targeted villages: Seasonal migration is at the heart of conflict in many parts of Darfur as pastoralist cattle destroy crops belong to sedentary farmers. By providing livestock with demarcated routes fenced off from crops; this project intends to reduce this conflict. Fencing will be done jointly with government agencies who will provide some materials including fencing poles.
- Increasing access to water by constructing new water sources and protecting these water sources. This project will contract out four (4) handpumps to increase access to potable water. Using community labour and some materials donated by the community; these water sources will be fenced off to protect them from animals.
- Construction of classrooms: Similarly, twelve (12) new classrooms will be constructed in schools with high student populations from different communities. In addition to easing congestion, this will increase interaction between communities which in turn will reduce tensions.
- Other shared resources to be constructed / protected will include **one (1) veterinary clinic** that will be used jointly by all tribes; **four women and children centres** for traumatised women and children and **four shared pasture lands**.
- Establishment of joint management committees: For each of the above resources / infrastructure; management committees from communities that are sharing the resource will be formulated. Care will be taken to ensure inclusive and gender-sensitive representation.

The national partner – under World Vision and the Ministry of Social Affairs' supervision – will be responsible for running the children and women centres. A total of four centres will be built. Children will use these centres in the mornings and weekends while women will use them in the afternoons.

Output 3 gaps and indicative project activities	
Gaps / triggers	**Indicative interventions**
Lack of designated management over shared resources such as communal grazing lacks, water resources, migration routes etc to pro-actively resolve conflicts over access and usage	The project strategy at this level will be to re-establish joint management over shared resources to anticipate and prevent conflict whilst fostering opportunities for cooperation between different tribes. Indicative activities will include: • Support nomadic and host communities agree on and demarcate migratory routes; and establish committtes to oversee access, usage and resolve associated conflicts, • Encourage LGAs and other administrative authorities e.g. the police to over migration and safe passage • Establish and / or create linkages between peace committees and resource management committees (such as water committtees) and support them to take pre-emptive actions such as delineating animal watering areas from those used by humans; fencing sharing community resources etc

<u>Output 4: Cooperation Between Competing Communities Over Management of Natural Resources & Access to Basic Social Services Increased</u>
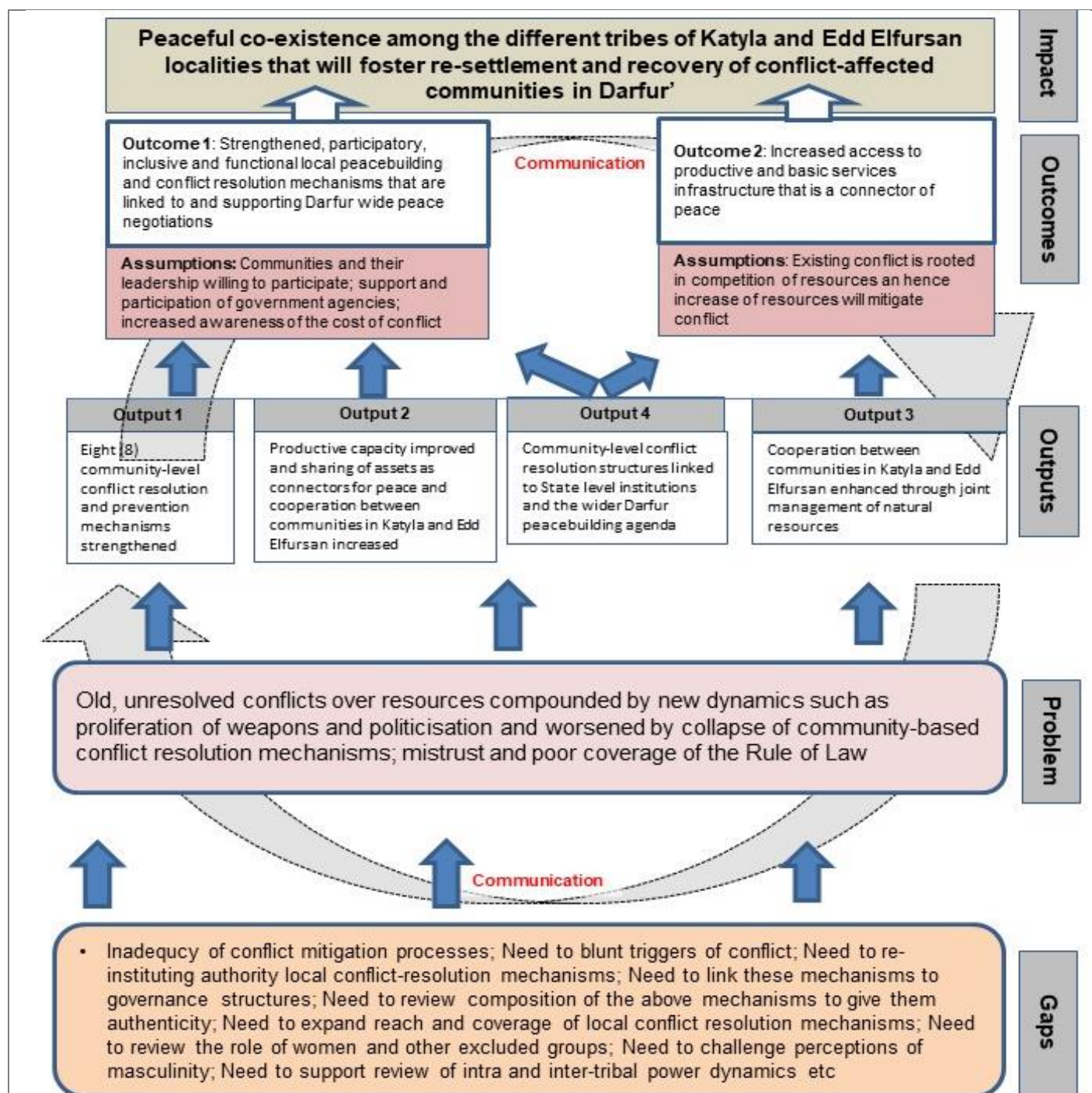Output four (4) will focus on supporting the resolution of the conflict between Gemer and Flata tribes. This output will rely on previous grassroots work carried out in Output 1 by CBRMs. This work will cumulate into four (4) semi-annual conferences where progress and actions points will be discussion and next steps agreed upon. Government agencies at locality and state levels will be included actively in planning and conducting the conferences. As with the above activities, care will be taken to ensure equitable representation and involvement particularly by marginalised groups and persons.

Impact: This project is underpinned by the following theory of change (ToC):
If productive resources such water and economic resources and opportunities are increased; and if community-based conflict mitigation and resolution mechanisms are strengthened and functional; and if exclusion and exploitation that triggers and contributes to active conflict are combatted; then there will be a peaceful co-existence of different tribes in Katya and Edd Elfursan localities.

The intervention is expected to contribute to establishing a 'peaceful co-existence among the different tribes of Katyla and Edd Elfursan localities that will foster re-settlement and recovery of conflict-affected communities in Darfur'. The two main outcomes are: Outcome 1: Strengthened, participatory, inclusive and functional local peacebuilding and conflict resolution mechanisms that are linked to and supporting Darfur wide peace negotiations'; and, Outcome 1: Increased access to productive and basic services infrastructure that is a connector of peace. The four result areas are: Eight (8) community-level conflict resolution and prevention mechanisms strengthened; Productive capacity improved and sharing of assets as connectors for peace and cooperation between communities in Katyla and Edd Elfursan increased; Community-level conflict resolution structures linked to State level institutions and the wider Darfur peacebuilding agenda; and, Cooperation between communities in Katyla and Edd Elfursan enhanced through joint management of natural resources.

A cross-cutting theme across all the result areas will be participation, inclusion and representation. A mapping of the all stakeholders will enable the project to ensure that all community segments are represented and participate in all major decision making to avoid feeding into underlying resentment. Inclusion will focus on ensuring women, youth and other disenfranchised groups that are negatively and disproportionally impacted by conflict are heard and participate in decision-making.

Peaceful co-existence among the different tribes of Katyla and Edd Elfursan localities that will foster re-settlement and recovery of conflict-affected communities in Darfur'

Impact

Communication

Outcome 1: Strengthened, participatory, inclusive and functional local peacebuilding and conflict resolution mechanisms that are linked to and supporting Darfur wide peace negotiations

Outcome 2: Increased access to productive and basic services infrastructure that is a connector of peace

Outcomes

Assumptions: Communities and their leadership willing to participate; support and participation of government agencies; increased awareness of the cost of conflict

Assumptions: Existing conflict is rooted in competition of resources an hence increase of resources will mitigate conflict

Output 1	Output 2	Output 4	Output 3
Eight (8) community-level conflict resolution and prevention mechanisms strengthened	Productive capacity improved and sharing of assets as connectors for peace and cooperation between communities in Katyla and Edd Elfursan increased	Community-level conflict resolution structures linked to State level institutions and the wider Darfur peacebuilding agenda	Cooperation between communities in Katyla and Edd Elfursan enhanced through joint management of natural resources

Outputs

Old, unresolved conflicts over resources compounded by new dynamics such as proliferation of weapons and politicisation and worsened by collapse of community-based conflict resolution mechanisms; mistrust and poor coverage of the Rule of Law

Problem

Communication

- Inadequcy of conflict mitigation processes; Need to blunt triggers of conflict; Need to re-instituting authority local conflict-resolution mechanisms; Need to link these mechanisms to governance structures; Need to review composition of the above mechanisms to give them authenticity; Need to expand reach and coverage of local conflict resolution mechanisms; Need to review the role of women and other excluded groups; Need to challenge perceptions of masculinity; Need to support review of intra and inter-tribal power dynamics etc

Gaps

The goal and the result areas of this intervention are aligned to the DCPSF overall Results Framework. This project seeks to apply the ToC of the DCPSF Results Framework by ensuring that processes of dialogue and consultation are independently brokered; trust amongst communities is restored. This is achieved by strengthening existing community-based conflict resolution mechanisms; raising awareness of these mechanisms and linking them to governance structures at locality and federal level and lastly, linking them to wider conflict resolution mechanisms at the regional and national levels.

As per the DCPSF Results Framework ToC; this project further contributes to delivering material goods that will increase economic opportunities and thereby demonstrate tangible benefits of peace. With these productive assets, the project aims to reduce competition over resources such as water and land related conflict by demarcating migratory routes. This project's outputs are aligned to the DCPSF Results Framework outputs.

Assessment: This project was informed by a Local Capacities for Peace (LCP) that was initially carried out in 2015; validated in March 2017 and explored further in Focus Group Discussions in June 2017 to fulfil the guidelines of this project. According to the LCP; conflict in Katyla and Edd Elfursan started in 1986. The conflict was initially tribal;

caused by competition over resources before it assumed a political angle when politicians and influential individuals took control. Major battles include the clashes Flata and Gemer communities (1996), the Tasha and Gemer battle (1992) and the Gemer and BeniHalba battle (2015). Inter-tribal conflicts are interlaced with intra-tribal fighting over land tenure and land use particularly between the pastoralists and the agro-pastoralists. Following the scale down of the major Darfur conflict, youths joined tribal gangs engaged in crime including cattle rustling. Influential individuals exploit the post-conflict power vacuum and lawlessness to mobilise gangs along tribal lines to further expand existing tribal fault lines. Tribal affiliation of these gangs contributes to exacerbating tribal tensions as communities accuse each other of deaths, destruction of property and general insecurity by gangs affiliated to their tribes. Key actors to this conflict are community leaders / elders including Nazirs and Omdas; government operatives; nomads; weapon traders; and, leaders of the different militias / gangs.

The June 2017 FGDs highlighted the particular role of women and the vulnerabilities of women that result from conflict. The role of women in preventing and ending conflict was particularly highlighted as was the disproportional negative impact of conflict on women. The role of women groups such as Hakkamas in fuelling conflict was explored as was the tacitly-accepted GBV related to subjecting women from sub-tribes that do not originate in South Darfur as servants to men fighting conflicts.

Beneficiaries: This project will reach a total of 42,404 direct beneficiaries and 388,979 indirect beneficiaries. A list of beneficiaries per activity is attached separately and is summarised below:

Activity	Direct beneficiaries				Total
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	
Output 1: Effective Community-Level Conflict Resolution and Prevention Platforms in Darfur are in Place					
Formation and training of 8 CBRMs (15 members each)	81	39	0	0	120
Train selected Peace Committee members in conflict mapping / assessment, basic conflict resolution skills and management of a community-based conflict monitoring system					
Hold quarterly peace forums to enhance participation in peace building for community groups such as 'Hakammas' and youth (4 meetings x 2 years x 8 villages x 100 persons)	500	300	0	0	800
Facilitate community meetings for rakoba formulation	Part of CBRMs				
Formation of 8 youth sports teams to participate in sports for peace events to bring tribal communities together.	0	0	176	176	352
Output 2: Productive capacity improved and sharing of assets as connectors for peace and cooperation between communities in Katyla and Edd Elfursan increased					
Provide alternative means of livelihoods to excluded groups (micro-savings and lending groups) - 16 groups x 15 persons per group	120	120			240
Support irrigation farming for youth from different tribes (training and farm inputs for 16 groups x 15 persons per group)	180	60	0	0	240
Construction of market shades and designating joint market days	100	104	-	0	204
Output 3: Cooperation Between Competing Communities Over Management of Natural Resources & Access to Basic Social Services Increased					
One migratory route demarcated through 8 villages	5,407	5,858	10,041	10,878	32,184
Protection of joint water and pasture grounds (demarcation)	Counted under water resources				

Construct classrooms (12)	5	3	300	180	488
Construct four (4) water systems and formulate joint water management committees	336	364	624	676	2,000
Tree planting and pasture rejuvenation in common shared areas	Counted under other activities				
Construction of veterinary clinic	Counted under water resources				
Women centres for psychosocial and VSLA activities	-	2,000	-	-	2,000
Children centres			1,680	1,820	3,500
Output 4: Cooperation Between Competing Communities Over Mgt Of Natural Resources & Access to Basic Social Services Increased					
Conduct peace conference between Gemer and Flata intra tribal conflicts (participants)	166	110	0	0	276
Total	**6,895**	**8,958**	**12,821**	**13,730**	**42,404**

Indirect beneficiaries per locality						
VILLAGES	**Locality**	**Female**		**Male**		Total
		Adult	Youth	Adult	Youth	
Boba	Edd Elfursan	7,321	17,081	6,824	10,235	41,461
Deleib	Edd Elfursan	3,242	7,563	3,021	4,532	54,358
Dargalla	Edd Elfursan	6,275	14,641	6,034	9,050	36,000
Edira Althoura	Katyla	1,464	3,416	1,408	2,112	15,600
Betikha	Katyla	1,255	2,928	1,207	1,810	11,702
Khebabish	Katyla	785	1,831	754	1,132	25,861
Haraza	Katyla	6,275	14,41	6,034	9,050	30,359
Erieda Aldonki	Katyla	1,569	3,660	1,508	2,263	155,280
Total		28,186	51,120	26,790	40,184	388,979

Do No Harm: World Vision has extensive experience in designing programmes that strengthen connectors of peace and will bring this experience to bear on this project. This project is based on thorough needs LCP assessment and informed by internationally approaches such as 'Do No Harm' and 'Making Sense of Turbulent Contexts' that help understand root causes of conflict and how to build social cohesion. WVS' application of DNH will be guided by the Sphere Document[2] and will be applied at both the activity and the result level. A comprehensive mapping of all activities against conflict sensitivity will be carried out at the project kick off. This analysis will inform the suitability of the activity, the location of the activity, the process of delivering the activity and the management of the completed activity. Care will be taken to ensure activities to not increase exposure of individuals / groups to further harm, activities build on and do not undermine individual and groups; capacities and information of confidential nature. This is a community driven intervention and each major activity will be subjected to the analysis below before implementation. This analysis will be done through FGDs in a group setting that includes equitable representation along ethnic, tribal, gender and age lines.

In-depth analysis of dividers → In-depth analysis of connectors → Negative and Positive Impact of Propose Activity → Decision to proceed / review activity
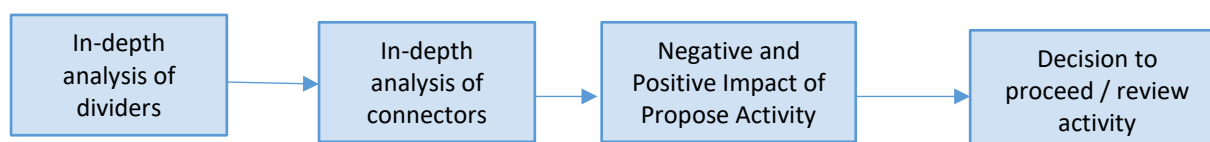
As outlined above, women's role in conflict resolution and peace building is often understated. This project will specifically aim to change this perception by improving appreciation of the role of women groups such as Hakkamas in building peace but also increasing conflict. These groups will be specifically targeted with the aim of turning their agenda into peace builders.

The definition of male masculinity also rests with these groups and care will be taken to re-train women on the roles of men and perception of masculinity to reduce incidents of taunting young males into conflict and into acquisition of arms.

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[2] http://spherehandbook.org/en/protection-principle-1-avoid-exposing-people-to-further-harm-as-a-result-of-your-actions/

On the other hand, women are disproportionally affected by conflict and this project will seek to highlight these vulnerabilities by sharing case studies. On the other extreme is the culturally acceptable form of GBV such as use of females from excluded sub-tribes as servants during fighting. This project will seek to challenge this practice and empower themselves women to turn around their lives. Specific activities will be developed for each of the women's sub-groups and care will be made to avoid lumping all women in the same group as vulnerabilities are different. Similarly, and as highlighted above, this project will work with the youth who are often exploited to fight battles at no pay. In addition to education, youth specific interventions such as involvement in irrigation farming will be used to demonstrate alternative livelihoods. Both women groups and youth groups will be used to preach peace and narrate their stories for increased effectiveness.

Integration with other interventions

Intervention	Managing agency	Synergies
Katyla Locality		
CHF Nutrition intervention	World Vision	The nutrition project will interface with the upcoming project in linking the community nutrition promoters in supporting the initiatives from farmers for their crops not to be destroyed by livestock keepers since in the absence of food, malnutrition cases increase.
Tadood Food security project- Ended	World Vision	Most of the beneficiaries of the food security project are farmers who are targeted by this intervention and whose crops are destroyed by the livestock keepers.
GoG FSL and WASH projects	World vision	The beneficiaries of both food security and WASH will also benefited by this project which will seek to protect the farmers interests as well as creating more water resources which has been a cause of conflict.
GAC- Health, WASH and Protection	World Vision	The current target beneficiaries for WASH and protection will benefit since more water resources will be created to reduce pressure on the resource while reduction of conflicts will improve the protection of the community and children while the children will benefit more by educational facilities that will be created.
WASH Interventions	NCA	The NCA pulled out of their WASH interventions and the beneficiaries will be supported for their WASH needs.
Edd Elfursan Locality		
Tadood FSL and WASH-Edd Elfursan	World Vision	Most of the beneficiaries of the food security project are farmers who are targeted by this intervention and whose crops are destroyed by the livestock keepers.

TABLE 3: Planned interventions						
VILLAGES	**PEACEBUILDING GAPS**	**PLANNED INTERVENTIONS**	**Female**		**Male**	
			Adult	**Youth**	**Adult**	**Youth**
Boba (Edd Elfursan)	Conflicts over natural resources	**Output 1 activities** • Formation and training of 8 CBRMs (15 members each)	7,321	17,081	6,824	10,235
Deleib (Edd Elfursan)	Tribal and intra-tribal conflicts Land tenure conflicts	• Train selected Peace Committee members in conflict mapping / assessment, basic conflict resolution skills and management of a community-based conflict monitoring system	3,242	7,563	3,021	4,532
Dargalla (Edd Elfursan)	Administrative boundaries conflicts Proliferation of weapons	• Hold semi-annually peace forums to enhance participation in peace building for community groups such as 'Hakammas' and youth	6,275	14,641	6,034	9,050

Edira Althoura	Gemer -Gemer tribal issue (intra-tribal conflict Umdkhana issue) Conflict over grazing land between Rehid Aberdi Tasha tribe, Kattela tribe, Flata tribe and Gemer tribe Migration route conflict in Kattela area Nomads – farmers disputes Ideal youth with weapons and mobilized in groups Cattle rustling Water scarcity and competition of cattle – humans over water	• Facilitate community meetings for rakoba formulaton • Formation of 8 youth sports teams to participate in sports for peace events to bring tribal communities together.	1,464	3,416	1,408	2,112
Betikha		**Output 2 activities** • Provide alternative means of livelihoods to excluded groups (micro-savings and lending groups) • Support irrigation farming for youth from different tribes • Construct market stalls shades in designated shared markets	1,255	2,928	1,207	1,810
Khebabish		**Output 3 activities** • One migratory route demarcated through 8 villages • Protect joint water and pasture grounds • Construct classrooms (12) • Construct four (4) water systems and formulate joint water management committees • Rejuvenate pasture lands in shared areas • Construct shared veterinary clinic (shared) • Construct women and child centres for psychosocial support and VSLA activities	785	1,831	754	1,132
Haraza			6,275	14,41	6,034	9,050
Erieda Aldonki		**Output 4 activities** • Conduct peace conference between Gemer and Flata intra tribal conflicts	1,569	3,660	1,508	2,263

Results: Innovation
In what ways is your project innovative?
This project will be innovative in the following ways: • **Challenging traditional concepts of masculinity:** Communal perception of masculinity is based on women's perception of bravery, courage and endurance and often drives young men to commit acts of revenge in the name of their family, clan or tribe's honour. Songs composed by women to honour acts of bravery or to taunt cowardice have been known to start new conflicts and / or to lead to unspeakable atrocities. For instance, songs composed to praise young women who acquire weapons have greatly encouraged proliferation of arms. Young men that refuse to be drawn into conflicts and acquire weapons are derided in song and find it harder to get spouses. This project will endeavour to study this practice in detail and, based on recommendations of the study, formulate and disseminate behavioural change messages to positively influence knowledge, attitudes and practices (KAP) related to masculinity. • **Reversing negative role of 'battle' women**: The Hakkamas – a group of women that cheer lead battle warriors can start a conflict but an also stop and discourage men from waging war as explained above. Through their songs, these women groups can lament for revenge and push men to react. Similarly, through their songs, these women can discourage conflict. This intervention – appreciative of the understated role of

- women and women groups – will work closely to positively influence and change the mandate of Hakkamas to be peace builders.
- **Challenging exclusion and exposing inherent GBV:** 'Murams' are a special lot of women born of Gemer families that migrated from West Darfur in the 1980s escaping famine. These women's place in the society is so inferior that they are used for such chores as providing service men in battle and serving guests. This form of GBC is so common-place that it is rarely acknowledged and rarely challenged. Similarly, male children born of families that migrated from West Darfur in the 1980s escaping famine are expected to join the Darfurian Gemer in their tribal fights irrespective of their individual wishes. During peace times, these men are used to provide cheap labour. This exploitation is rarely challenged except when the affected persons take arms to defend themselves. This project will similarly seek to study, highlight and to positively influence communities to combat this exploitation.
- **Increasing participation and inclusion:** Borrowing from UNHCR's SHF programme design, this project will employ a 'Community Participation Officer' who will map, find creative ways of enforcing and monitor participation by all stakeholders including different ethnic groups and community segments such as women and youth.
- **Focus on mitigation**: Borrowing from the traditional 'Rakoba' contractual arrangements between some communities (expounded upon above), this project will seek to replicate inter-and intra-tribal contracts that prioritize non-violent conflict resolution.
- **Power mapping**: Conflict is direct correlated to power, the use of power and perceptions of power. A significant component of this project will map power dynamics at the different levels (household, clan and tribal) to better understand how power is perceived, influenced, shared and transmitted. This is crucial to the success of this project but also critical to transitioning development from consultation to participation to empowerment.
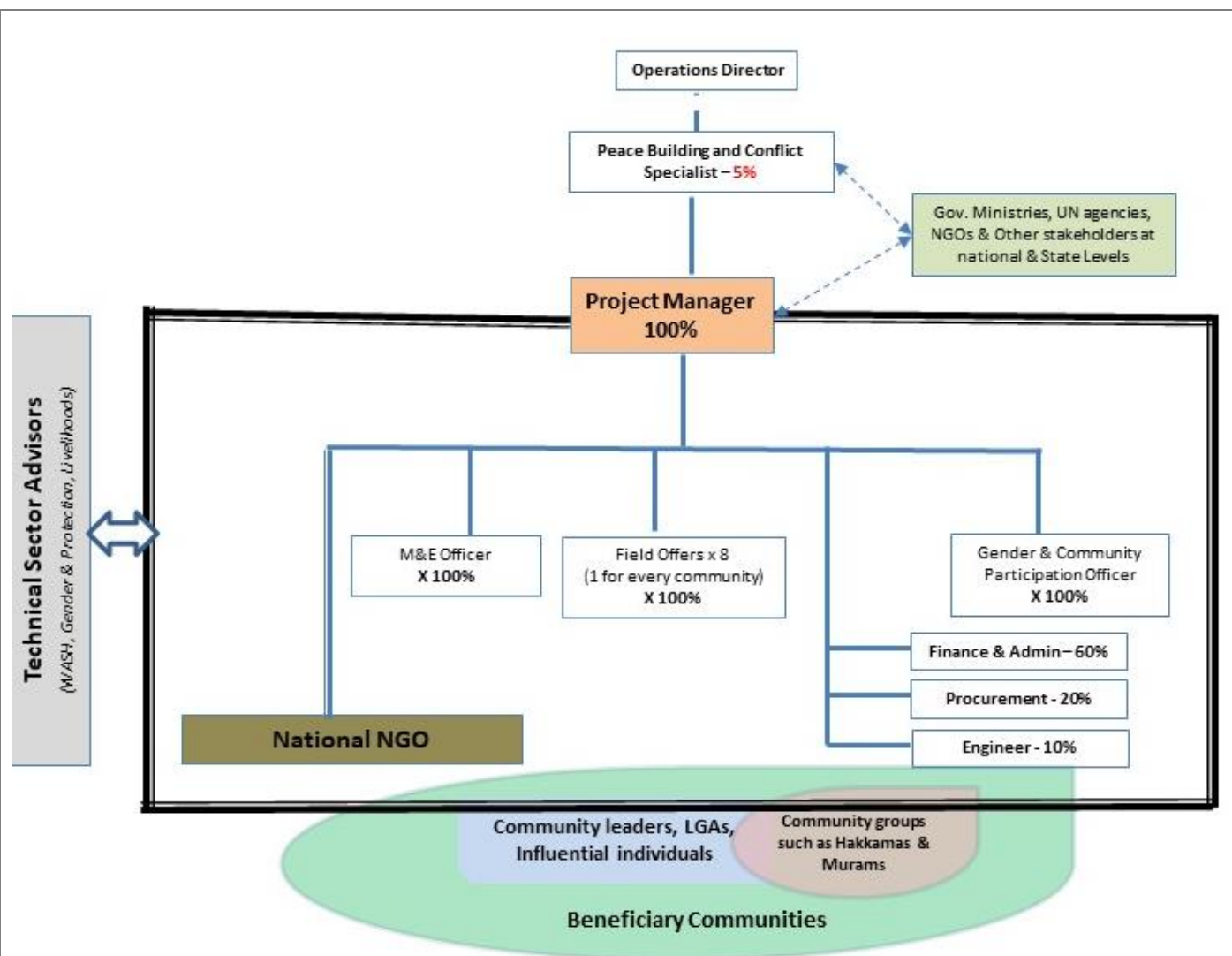
Results: Monitoring and Evaluation
How will you measure change in your project? What are your plans to monitor and evaluate your project?

Management structure: This project will be managed by a Project Manager who will report to the 'Peace Building and Conflict Resolution Specialist' – both based in Nyala, South Darfur. The project Manager will manage the eight (8) Field Officers who will be based within their communities and who will be the face of the project in their villages and the entry point for both World Vision and the implementing partner. A dedicated M&E Officer will oversee accountability, monitoring and evaluation across the project. A dedicated gender and participation officer will oversee the following broad areas: Community mobilization and facilitation for effective participation by all community segments / groups; Effective and non-discriminatory access to services and utilities by the different community segments – particularly women, children and the disabled - in conditions of dignity and safety; Functional community-based referral mechanisms for persons requiring specialized services / follow up; and, Accountability to targeted communities and local government agencies. World Vision has independent Accountability Officers who will verify reported activities by both WVS staff and by partners. This independent verification is a critical component of quality assurance particularly due to problems of access some field locations. World Vision will similarly use real-time 'Google' forms onto which information such as training reports, attendance sheets and pictures will be uploaded to facilitate remote project monitoring. Procurement, finance, logistics and HR functions will be outsourced to other project staff who will only charge a proportion of their time to this grant.

M&E: At the project kick-off meeting, indicator verification including targets and milestones will be reviewed and agreed upon with all parties including the implementing partner. Means of verification and frequency of data collection will similarly be agreed upon. The M&E Officer will then develop a Project Monitoring and Performance Matrix (PMPM) to capture this information. This matrix will informal monthly reporting against project indicators.

A baseline survey will be carried out at the inception of the project and mid-project survey carried out in the 11th month of the project. Primary users of the findings of baseline and mid-term evaluation will include the World Vision Project staff who will use the results and recommendations derived from the mid-term evaluation to improve the second phase of the project; and use the baseline to verify targets and determine the start point. Project indicators will be updated based on the findings of the baseline survey. UNDP use the findings of these evaluations to monitor performance for accountability purposes and to suggest areas of revisions / re-design. Secondary users of the evaluation findings will include World Vision Global Office who are the responsible contract holders; and, the State Government in South Darfur including HAC who monitor delivery of humanitarian interventions. The baseline study will delve into gender and masculinity and power relationships to enable generation of information that will inform the ambitions of this project; particularly challenging power structures and exclusion that contribute to conflicts. A final project evaluation will be carried out in the last month of the project and findings compared to both the mid-project and the baseline evaluations.

World Vision will have the overall responsibility for internal and external monitoring and evaluation. While the implementing partner will be responsible for gathering monitoring data and information on a regular basis, a dedicated M&E Officer will collect, collate, analyse, repackage and disseminate this information, M&E permeates all aspects of this intervention and the importance and role of each project staff in meeting M&E requirements will be outlined at the onset of the project with requisite training of staff being undertaken immediately after the project roll-out. This project will work closely with the Department of Social Affairs in all aspects of M&E.

Key principles that will be at the core of our M&E process **triangulation, participation, diversity and segregation**. In addition to information and data routinely captured by the project, World Vision will use a multi-cluster household survey, KAP survey and FGDs to ensure information captured for M&E purposes is triangulated for verification purposes. This project will strive for participation of other internal and external stakeholders including project beneficiaries. Community score cards will be used to collect general community perceptions throughout implementation. World Vision will use a diversity of methods to capture both quantitative and qualitative indicators. This project will endeavour to segregate data along gender, age and household income. External evaluations will be led by an independent external consultant with a clear understanding of conflict management and the operational environment. The project will be evaluated against clear framework (logframe and workplan). Monitoring and evaluation will be geared towards capturing learning and providing an evidence-base for replication locally and internationally

Results: Sustainability

Sustainability strategy adopted for this project is built around the following principles: building upon existing mechanisms and avoiding creation of parallel structures and systems that are unsustainable; empowering institutional and community structures to take responsibility for conflict management; demonstrating tangible benefits of community-led conflict management and empowering individuals and communities to take control of issues that affect them.

Sustainability is further grounded in: (a) use of traditional conflict resolution mechanisms acceptable within target communities (b) comprehensive consultation with government and community leaders (c) multi-pronged approach addressing conflict resolution whilst contributing to re-building livelihoods. The State government and community leadership is greatly supportive of this project. The conflict resolution structures that will be strengthened are part of the community identity and once they have been institutionalized, they will operate with minimal external input as they are self-sustaining and critical to the functioning of the communities.   Infrastructure that will be constructed does not require operational costs and will be managed by committees. Capacity building will impart transferable skillsets to youth and IGA activities will scale-up using income they generate.

Institutional sustainability: The adoption of the community-based mechanisms for peace building and conflict management in implementation of project activities will ensure that the activities continue at community level after the end of the project period. Strengthening of community-based mechanisms will foster acceptability, ensure community ownership and active participation. The Humanitarian Accountability Partnership (HAP) approach will be used during the implementation to enhance community participation, accountability and ownership. Strong community ownership will also be guaranteed as the project will use Community Owned Resource Persons (CORPS) will continue to exit within their communities after the end of the project. Infrastructure provided by the project will be retained by the respective communities and managed by trained committees. The linking of community mechanisms to government governance structures will increase support of the initiatives from the State and Federal governments and ensure government resources such as the police are available to enforce local agreements.

Policy level sustainability: The intervention builds on the broader Darfur Peace Agreement and therefore supports a framework that is already operational. Additionally, the project seeks to link local mechanisms to State and National conflict management mechanisms which will facilitate policy formulation and revision to protect the gains this and other projects will make.

C3	**Organizational Positioning:**

What experience does your organization have in implementing peacebuilding projects or initiatives in Darfur?

Since 2004, World Vision has been operational in South Darfur implementing humanitarian and recovery projects. Peace building and conflict resolution have been an integral part of WV's work and has been directly implemented, integrated and mainstreamed in all our interventions. Indicative stand-alone peace building and conflict resolution projects include: UNCHR 'Peacebuilding and Basic Services' projects worth over USD 450,000 annually for the past 5 years; DCPSF 'Peace Building and Conflict Resolution' projects worth over USD 2.6M from 2009 and implemented in Sharia, Mershing, Ariyuda migration route and Rehed Albirdi; and, a sub-grant from CRS of 0.5M for a peacebuilding project. WV has also integrated conflict resolution in other humanitarian and recovery projects including the EC funded food security project in Kubum that works with farmer groups from different tribes and that utilises grassroots conflict resolution mechanisms to manage water resources. WV's team in South Darfur has vast and diverse peace building and conflict resolutions experience both locally and internationally. For instance, the Peace Building and Conflict Management Specialist has managed multi-million, multi-year peace building in northern Kenya and this project will leverage his experience. Most of the national staff that managed the projects above are still employed by World and will bring their skills and experience to bear on this project. All WV staff have undergone training in conflict resolution, child welfare and gender.

National partner: AOSCD has partnered with World Vision since 2011. AOCD has 16 full time staff, with 4 specialized in peace building and conflict resolution. Apart from programmatic funding, World Vision has been building the capacity of AOSCD and cascading its systems and templates for their use. Currently AOCD is partnering with WV in Kabum and Katyla on a USD 2.2M Government of Canada Emergency Lifesaving Health, WASH and Protection Project.

The following criteria was used to select the national partner: Preference was given to a national women-led organization that would understand the traditions, the culture but also the aspects of conflict that impact women that are hidden from view. World Vision then preferred working with an organization it had partnered with before to facilitate capacity development and due diligence. Experience in conflict management was mandatory and preference was similarly given to the reputation of the organization as evidenced by the trust of other donors including UN agencies. Presence in South Darfur and previous experience in the targeted localities was mandatory.

AOSCD will oversee community mobilization, educating communities of the negative impact of conflict particularly on women, and, raising awareness of local conflict management solutions. AOSCD will similarly work mentioned women groups to address stigmatization, exclusion and exploitation. AOSCD will additionally manage village savings and lending schemes.

Technical capacity of your organization related to peacebuilding.

- Vast experience: Over 14 years of continuous presence in South Darfur, WV has established a good reputation and acceptance within communities and local leadership. WV has a network within UN and government agencies, communities and other NGOs that will be harnessed to deliver this project e.g. WV will use government designs and technical specifications for infrastructure projects thus reducing delivery time and ensuring projects are acceptable to communities. WV's has successfully implemented similar projects including the DCPSF-funded Ariyuda migratory routes that significantly contributed to reducing conflicts between nomads and host communities.
- Underlying logic: This project is based on thorough needs LCP assessment and informed by internationally approaches such as 'Do No Harm' and 'Making Sense of Turbulent Contexts' that help understand root causes of conflict and how to build social cohesion.
- Complementarity: WV's projects in South Darfur that will complement this project building further credibility within communities. For instance, our SHF funding will leverage funding for a 'Community Participation Officer' (CPO) while our health and nutrition funding from governments of Germany and Canada will contribute to improving access to basic services. These collaborating projects will demonstrate tangible benefits of peace and indirectly contribute to attaining the outcomes of this project.

C4	Value for Money
	Describe how Value for Money has been considered in developing the project.

VFM in this project is informed by the 4Es: Economy: This project will impact 388,979 persons, at a cost of US$ 1.54 per person; which is a good ROI when viewed against both the direct (e.g. number of persons that will benefit from infrastructure projects) and indirect outcomes (e.g. lives / assets saved due to prevention of conflicts). Effectiveness: This project is informed by the LCP assessment and designed using internationally acceptable approaches such as 'Do No Harm'. The project is very likely to achieve its intended outcomes. Efficiency: By using locally acceptable and already existing conflict resolution mechanisms, this project selected the most cost-effective alternative that will yield maximum dividends. Equality and Equality: As discussed above, participation and inclusion are integral to this project and direct, sustainable benefits for women and youth. Additional VF measures taken include optimizing staffing to the only the key members required to delivery this project.

The project budget has been developed based on a careful analysis of prices in the market which is carried out by the supply chain department of World Vision Sudan on a quarterly basis with the cost of each line activity kept in check with possible alternatives. In terms of economy the project will ensure that over 70% of the inputs are locally procured from Nyala town because of the competent procurement and supply chain department with a presence at the Nyala office. This project will be integrated among other World Vision projects contributing to support costs therefore making World Vision competitive in terms of support costs versus actual project implementation.

To drive down costs especially during construction of water sources and the two schools, the community will provide local construction materials of stones and gravel plus excavation labour to the project. This will bring cohesion and harness ownership and sustainability. Training costs will also be reduced by using trainers from the previous phase of DCPSF who reside in neighbouring localities.

Darfur Community Peace and Stability Fund (DCPSF)

Requesting Organization:	World Vision
Project Title	Katyla and Edd Al Fursan Community Cohesion Project
DCPSF Ref. Code	
Proposed Project Duration	24 months
Proposed Project Start and End Dates	1st January 2018 - 31st December 2019
DCPSF Funds Requested	599,709
Lead Agency Budget	496,655
Sub Grant Recipient(s) Budgets	103,054

Direct beneficiaries per activity

Activity	Direct beneficiaries				Total
	Men	**Women**	**Boys**	**Girls**	
Output 1: Effective Community-Level Conflict Resolution and Prevention Platforms in Darfur are in Place					
Formation and training of 8 CBRMs (15 members each)	81	39	0	0	120
Train selected Peace Committee members in conflict mapping / assessment, basic conflict resolution skills and management of a community-based conflict monitoring system					
Hold quarterly peace forums to enhance participation in peace building for community groups such as 'Hakammas' and youth (4 meetings x 2 years x 8 villages x 100 persons)	500	300	0	0	800
Facilitate community meetings for rakoba formulaton	Part of CBRMs				
Formation of 8 youth sports teams to participate in sports for peace events to bring tribal communities together.	0	0	176	176	352
Output 2: Productive capacity improved and sharing of assets as connectors for peace and cooperation between communities in Katyla and Edd Elfursan increased					
Provide alternative means of livelihoods to excluded groups (micro-savings and lending groups) - 16 groups x 15 persons per group	120	120			240
Support irrigation farming for youth from different tribes (training and farm inputs for 16 groups x 15 persons per group)	180	60	0	0	240
Construction of market shades and designating joint market days	100	104	-	0	204

Output 3: Cooperation Between Competing Communities Over Mgt Of Natural Resources & Access To Basic Social Services Increased					
One migratory route demarcated through 8 villages	5,407	5,858	10,041	10,878	32,184
Protection of joint water and pasture grounds (darmacation)	Counted under water resources				
Construct classrooms (12)	5	3	300	180	488
Construct four (4) water systems and formulate joint water management committees	336	364	624	676	2,000
Tree planting and pasture rejuvenation in common shared areas	Counted under other activities				
Construction of veternary clinic	Counted under water resources				
Women centres for psychosocial and VSLA activities	-	2,000	-	-	2,000
Children centres			1,680	1,820	3,500
Output 4: Cooperation Between Competing Communities Over Mgt Of Natural Resources & Access To Basic Social Services Increased					
Conduct peace conference between Gemer and Flata intra tribal conflicts (participants)	166	110	0	0	276
Total	**6,895**	**8,958**	**12,821**	**13,730**	**42,404**

Indirect beneficiaries per locality

VILLAGES	Locality	Female		Male		Total
		Adult	Youth	Adult	Youth	
Boba	Edd Elfursan	7,321	17,081	6,824	10,235	41,461
Deleib	Edd Elfursan	3,242	7,563	3,021	4,532	54,358
Dargalla	Edd Elfursan	6,275	14,641	6,034	9,050	36,000
Edira Althoura	Katyla	1,464	3,416	1,408	2,112	15,600
Betikha	Katyla	1,255	2,928	1,207	1,810	11,702
Khebabish	Katyla	785	1,831	754	1,132	25,861
Haraza	Katyla	6,275	14,41	6,034	9,050	30,359
Erieda Aldonki	Katyla	1,569	3,660	1,508	2,263	155,280

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?
1	Robberies, destruction of WV or partners property, attacks on staff or beneficiaries	Operational	Medium	Medium	Use of security guard Adherence to security protocols Maintenance of good relationships with communities
2	Major emergency such as famine, drought or displacement	Operational / Political	Medium	Medium	Fall-back to WV emergency programming funded by SHF, WFP and other donors
3	Major militant threats, attacks, or exercises; violence and loss of life	Operational / political	Medium	High	Security conditions do not prevent project implementation
4	Withdrawal of support from government or key community representatives	Political	Medium	High	International advocacy and local, community-oriented advocacy for programme continuation
5	Currency fluctuation	Financial	Medium	Low	Retaining bulk of financial resources in hard currency

TABLE 5: List of Previous Projects

NAME OF ORGANIZATION:

#	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)
**Organizational Track Record in Implementing Projects of Similar Nature in Darfur (Peacebuilding/Social Cohesion/Reconciliation)**
1	Peace Building: Reducing further Displacement	UNHCR	450,000	2009 to 2016	72	Peace building and provision of basic services projects for the past 6 years. The projects constructed schools, clinics and water harvesting systems and other also other early recovery initiatives such provision of seeds to famers and community recourse centres. This project helped communities in South Darfur access resources equitably thereby reduce conflicts. It also supported community based resolution mechanisms to take route and solve community problems. It attempted to support reconciliation and hence further cohesion to mitigate the periodic displacement as a result completion for resources.
2	Peace Building in Sharia and Mershing Localities in South Darfur	DCPSF	1,000,000	2009 to 2010	24	Strengthening the capacity of CSOs to design, plan and manage peace building projects. Provide the community the ability to organize into effective and efficient organization that can mobilize resources for reconstruction and peace building at the grassroots
3	Capacity Building of Sudanese Civil Society Organisations in Edd AlFursan and Rehed Albirdi	DCPSF	1,400,000	2010 to 2012	24	This project aimed at not only promoting peace and increase agro economic ties, it also focused on the establishment of shared water resources and the reaching an agreement between agro pastoralist and nomad communities that were continuously fighting for water resources. Strengthening the capacity of CSOs to design, plan and manage peace building projects. Provide the community the ability to organize into effective and efficient organisation that can mobilise resources for reconstruction and peace building at the grassroots
4	Peace Building Along the Ariyuda Migration Route in South Darfur	DCPSF	800,000	2013 to 2015	19	The project took place in seven villages along the northern part of the Ariyuda migration route in South Darfur. The main objective of the project was to build trust and confidence within communities along Aruiyda migration route in South Darfur state. The project succeeded in uniting different tribes among them nomads and the sedentary farmers along the migration route. In addition, built the

					capacity of the Ajaweed (Peace building committee) in terms of conflict resolution mechanisms to solve inter and intra community disputes. Moreover, the project empowered women through income generating activities and adult education. The project activities were organized under the four core DCPSF outputs. Initially the project focused on establishing 7 functional peace committees in each village, by making plans, selecting members, training them in conflict management (assessment, mapping, resolution) and putting in place a clear system for gathering and disseminating information regarding conflicts.
5	Small Grants Programme Manager (II)	CRS/DCPSF	460,191	2014 to 2015	24	The project assessed, selected and built the capacity of NGOs working in the peacebuilding sector. As a follow on to phase 1 of working with Civil society organisations this project, the SGPM II project intervened in these in Niteaga and Kass localities through CSOs that had capacity building enabling them establish community based resolution mechanisms (CBRMs) and trained them on how to resolve conflict and related issues. The CBRMs emanated from the from Darfur traditional conflict solving mechanisms that are commonly referred to as Diaay, Ajaweed and Rakoba. SGPMII aimed at mentoring and monitoring CSOs conducted on monthly and quarterly basis thereby ensuring that CSOs were learning and performing the right process hence building their response capacity for community progress in peacebuilding. The project also engaged diverse tribes through IGAs besides, training youth on vocational training and youth clubs. Further, women were empowered through economic opportunities in the markets allowing interaction through trade relations which allowed fostering of friendship with other women