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| Organization Information |
|  |  This application is for | [ ] WINDOW 1 | [x] WINDOW 2 |
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| A1 | Organization Name | Darfur Development and Reconstruction Agency - DDRA |
| A2 | Nature of Organization (INGO, UN Agency, National NGO, IOM) | NGO |
| A3 | Organization Main Address (Sudan) | the  |
| A4 | Legal Status of Organization | Registered at Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC), No. T |
| A5 | Registration Status of Organization in Sudan | Valid 15 January 2020 to 14 January 2021 |
| A6 | Year Established in Sudan | 2007 |
| A7 | Organization Website(if applicable) | Enter your Organization website |
| A8 | Have you previously delivered DCPSF project(s)? | [ ] NO [x] YES: If yes, please list date, title, location (state), budget |
| A9 | Is this a consortium application? If yes, please list all agencies. | [x] NO [ ] YES: If yes, please list all consortium agencies. List all agencies in the consortium for this project |
| Contact Information  |
| A11 | Job Title/Position |  Programme Director |
| A12 | Phone | 0912351753 - 0922397070 |
| A13 | E-mail | Mhadam109@gmail.com |
| A14 | Country Director Name | Youssif El Tayeb EL Nour |
| A15 | Job Title/Position | Executive Director |
| A16 | Phone of Country Director | +249 912734299 |
| A17 | E-mail or Country Director | Youssifeltayeb.hamid58@gmail.com |
| Organization Mission and Activities |
| A18 | Description of the Organization’s mission and activities |
| ANSWER HERE: DDRA is a national not-for-profit and non-political organization. Our mission is that "DDRA exists to help the people of Sudan, especially those in Darfur, to escape marginalization and suffering and realize their potential” DDRA has a wide range of strategic thematic areas that work to ensure the enhancement of people’s advancement, resilience, and wellbeing through application and implementation of durable solutions and concepts. Examples of those activities include the promotion of sustainable livelihoods, improvement of community resilience for better adaptive, absorptive and transformative capacity within those we work with. We also implement activities that protect the environment and natural resources, promote peace and social cohesion, support the improvement of basic social services, and are widely engaged in advocacy to promote the civil and economic rights of the conflict-affected. We maintain offices in 5 states and Darfur with being the Headquarters in Khartoum. |
| A19 | Applicant Declaration | [x]  I have read the Full Proposal Guidance and used it for the development of this concept note.  |

Section B: Project Information

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| Project details |
| B1 | Project Title | Enhancement of Durable Solutions and Resilience of Conflict-Affected Communities in East Darfur State (EDSCAC-ED); |
| B2 | Project Location - State | North Darfur [ ]  |  West Darfur [ ]  | Central Darfur [ ]  |
|  |  | South Darfur [ ]  | East Darfur [x]  |  |
| B3 | Project Location – Locality and community | Locality | El Firdous | Admin unit(s); VillageRiyadh | Zumri, Um Eid, Ardaiba  |
|  |  | Locality | Ed Daein  | Admin unit(s); Al Jallabi) | Um GutnaUm Ramad |
|  |  | Locality | Bahr aL-Arab | Admin unit(s); Village(s) | * Keryo, Um Gireinat
 |
|  |  | Locality |   | Admin unit(s); Village(s) | Enter here |
|  |  | Locality | Enter Locality | Admin unit(s); Village(s) | Enter here |
|  |  | Locality | Enter Locality | Admin unit(s); Village(s) | Enter here |
|  |  | Locality | Enter Locality | Admin unit(s); Village(s) | Enter here |
| B4 | Project Duration *(Number of Months – all projects should be between 18 – 24 months)* | 24 months |
|  B5 | Does your organization currently have a field office in the state where the project will be implemented? | [x] YES [ ] NO  |
|  |  | Address of Field Office | Hse#152, Blk No20, Hai aL Nahdha, Ed Daein |
|  |  | When established 2013 | 2013 | Number of Staff: | 3 - excluding support staff  |
| B6 | Estimated Project Budget in USD | US$349,888 |
| B7 | National Partner(s) – Window 1 only  | Name | the  |
|  |  | Registration  | Enter registration information |
| B8 | Results: Which of the DCPSF Results Framework Outputs will your Project Proposal address? | Output 1 | Output 2 | Output 3 | Output 4 | OTHER (please list) |
|  |  |[x] [x] [x] [x]  enter |
| Summary of Project proposal |
| B9 | Executive Summary. Provide a concise executive summary of the project, including what specific results you intend to achieve. |
|  | ANSWER HERE: According to persistent national and international efforts to finding durable solutions to chronic negative impacts brought about by natural and manmade disasters on the people of Darfur, various mechanisms avail resources for the implementation of interventions that aim to reduce adverse conditions consequential to those disasters and conflicts. DDRA plans to implement in 3 localities in East Darfur State to further and streamline those objectives. East Darfur, and its population, have long been suffering impacts of low and high profile conflicts which impaired its ability to develop solutions that help it recover from shocks and devastating effects caused by conflict and other disasters - lowered production and productivity, social instability, displacement, localized fights and other forms of disturbances. Major other problems also include the prevalence of abuses on women, girls, youth, and vulnerable groups: GBV, gender-based undermining attitudes, and behaviours. To address these challenges we plan to implement this proposal. Proposal, therefore seeks to support communities in Eastern Darfur State in the localities of Ed Daein, EL Firdous and Bahr aL-Arab and shall be implemented in 7 village communities, namely: Um Gutna, Um Ramad, Keryo, Um Gireinat, Azumri, Um Ead, and Al Aradeeb The project will aim to reduce scales of conflict caused within community by fierce competition over scarce and poorly managed natural resources; improve situation of women, girls and other vulnerable groups by empowering them and increase community positive attitudes towards women issues; increased women participation – in social, political and public arena. Revival and establishment of local community-based conflict resolution mechanisms, community specialised committees (women committees, natural resource management committees etc). The proposed assistance is targets 22308 people, directly with 20000 indirect beneficiaries who share the same resources in the project area. This intervention is aimed at increasing their engagement and interaction, and their collective efforts to supporting themselves: better manage natural resources, sustainably maintain peace and security, work to improve social and economic situation. The project is implemented with high involvement of community and its institutions as a strategy to increase community participation and increase chances for the sustainability of established institutions and project impact. The action will be managed from our Ed Daein office, with support from DDRA Khartoum and Darfur Field Offices. For that effect, the project team, together with community representative is charged with the implementation monitoring and reporting on the progress to be made.  |

Section C: Project details

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| Project Analysis |
| C1 | **Relevance:** |
| 1. Relevance: Context

What is the analysis of the situation or context in the communities where your proposal will function?  |
| *ANSWER HERE*: Darfur has been in a state of a protracted crisis for a number of years with humanitarian, development and peace actors coexisting and operating side-by-side and simultaneously to respond to ongoing needs of the conflict affected communities while trying to address the underlying structural causes and drivers of these needs. The underlying root causes of the conflict and crisis in Darfur are complex, intrinsic and multi-layered and are attributed to local, regional, national and international factors, and therefore require a holistic and an integrated approach in addressing them. The above portrayed picture is true for the entire Darfur Region but more specifically so and relevant for the East Darfur State (ES). The state, similar to the rest of Darfur state, is host to numerous ethnic groups: Tama, Birgid, Gimir, Bendala, Baigo, Zaghawa, Ma’aliya, Berti and the Rezaiqat – being the main tribe and the biggest in number. The State has evidently endured consequences of marginalisation and underdevelopment for decades and is subsequently facing numerous challenges for the communities residing in it and to their authorities. Poor or non-existent infrastructure, poor basic social services, scarce economic opportunities and the official negligence have all resulted in a state, and a situation very fragile, fluid, troubled and full of turmoil – rampant poverty among vulnerable segments of community, repeated tribal and intertribal conflicts, insecurity, challenged peace and strained relations within society/community hence poor chances for peaceful coexistence and cohabitation. Though we see signs of security improvement and that communities are slowly emerging from conflict conditions, reduced clashes between tribes and reduced presence and activities of rebel action, the aftermath and the repercussions wrought on people/community are immense and require intervention – high illiteracy and poverty among women, big IDP presence, constrained access to production areas and means because of insecurity or displacement, and a clear signs of psychosocial disturbance among those affected directly and most. The above situation is further complicated by the advent of the COvid-19 Pandemic. Those death numbers in East Darfur compare low to other states in Darfur. COvid-19 obviously affected social, economic and cultural aspects in the community and reduced their action to help themselves. As part of our efforts to contribute to enhancement of community resilience and their speedier recovery, we intend to implement a project in ES to within conflict-affected communities – groups and individuals. The proposed project will therefore be implemented in in 3 localities; namely: EL Firdous, Ed Daein and Bahr aL-Arab, where 6 villages/communities will be the recipient of this intended intervention in East Darfur State. The selected area is, as indicated above, conflict-influenced, whether historically or under the current wider conflict in Darfur. Eastern Darfur State, however, is still entrenched, and continues to entrench, conflicts broadly characterized by influences stemming from, and rooted into, disputes over use of fast shrinking natural resources, either due to effects or impact of climate variability or excessive human use, or conflicts ensued or motivated by socio-political and traditional interests – inter-clan, intra- and intertribal conflicts – The Rizaiqat-Ma’aliya, Rezaiqat- Zaghawa, and other localised conflicts (e.g. Rizaiqat-Tama-Gimir 2019) are classical examples of conflicts of frequent occurrence. Cross state boarder conflicts are also of frequent and high incidence – mostly associated with pastoralists’ movement to access to grazing resources in neighbouring states – Western Kordofan, North Darfur, and South Darfur State. As the State boarders the State of South Sudan (SS) , seasonal migration of pastoralists and other livelihood actors often involve conflicts in the region of Northern Bahr AL-Ghazal of SS. Currently and in the past, localised conflicts did and do continue to happen for a variety of reasons. However, in the last 4 to 5 years, while climate variability has hugely impacted on the availability and quality of range resources, availability of drinking water for human and animals, in the last 4 to 5 years there is noted an increase in agricultural farm practices, area, a high pace and race of land grapping. Many reasons are said to be responsible for that late hunger for land possession: (1) increase in cereal and cash crops prices, almost countrywide; (2) displacement of original and historical agricultural producers, normally women and non-pastoralists; (3) the advent of the plough – mechanised and animal draught. This has hugely helped to increased ploughed area; (4) land as a store of cash – as land is becoming commoditized; (5) use of land in the interplay of power and politics and conflict. This recent development is complicating the conflict situation and is further fueling conflicts, between individuals and groups, reducing chances for peaceful co-existence vastly disempowers vulnerable groups – i. e women, girls, youth and the dispossessed. Still ES has a high prevalence of small and light arms, as a driver of conflict; has a very poor judicial system outside of main towns, high (tribal) intolerant culture that reduces chances for inter- and cross-ethnicity interaction and coexistence; broke basic social services. It must be said, however, that recently, the high profile norms of conflict are on limbo, whether temporarily or for reasons not obvious now. Yet, the impact caused in previous conflict periods on the populations is evident everywhere and is more pronounced in prevalence of GBV, of various types; underdevelopment; strained social relations and reduced opportunities for community-propelled dispute solving; conflict resolution and peacemaking. The overall situation, therefore, is that the impact of previous and current conflicts brought a situation where former mechanisms, approaches and strategies used to resolve conflicts and disputes, maintain peace and security and helped help communities pursue their normal lives and livelihoods were seriously impacted. These communities, if left unassisted, a renormalization of their life – reduced poverty, reduced psychosocial disturbances and appeased violent, especially GBV – will certainly be difficult or farfetched. A reversal of the current situation and its transformation into situation of peace and prosperity can only be achieved if we can implement informed and well-planned durable solution packages with the objective and the purpose to increase communities resilience to ensure they have the absorptive, adaptive and transformative capacity to help achieve the goals of IASC Framework – largely the i) return of displaced persons to their place of origin or habitual residence; ii) local re-integration in areas where displaced persons have sought refuge; and iii) settlement elsewhere in the country.   With the above in mind, DDRA is suggesting implementing a DCPSF-supported project in East Darfur in 3 localities, namely: El Firdous, Ed Daein and Bahr aL-Arab. The project will target 6 communities in 6 villages, with direct target community/persons of 22,268 persons. The details of these selected areas are as follows: Ed Daein Locality: Um Gutona 2500 people; Um Ramad 1718, (total) 4218 people; Al Firdous Locality: Azumri 5600; Aradeeb 4650 and Um Eid 3000 – (total 13250); Bahr aL-Arab Locality: Keryo 2960; Um Gireinat 1880; Total targeted community of 14250 people;

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| **TABLE 1: Conflict Analysis** |
| Locality | Villages | Identified Conflicts |  Summary of Analysis  |
| Root Causes | Triggers | Actors |
| Ed Daein | Um Gutona | * Farmer-herders: over trespassing into farms or denied access to grazing resources
* Herder-herder co conflict over grazing resources, water and pasture;
* Conflict over farm land – new trend;
 | * Scare resources
* Route blockage;
* Lack of sufficient water for human and animals
* Reduced grazing areas due to expansion of farms;
* Some IDPs started to claim, back, their deserted lands for safety (displacement) hence casue of conflict;
* Clan and tribe’s disputes over territory rights (e.g. Ma’aliya and Rizaiqat);
* Impunity;
* Dysfunctional rule and order maintaining mechanisms;
* Illiteracy;
* Political polarization and charging;
* Conflict of interest – cultural, economic etc
 | * Blockage of routes and driving of herds through farms
* Forced passage by herders;
* Disputes between two people or more;
* Killing of a person or an animal;
* Theft;
* Intimidation;
* Mistake killing;
* Fights between children, women and shepherds;
* Availability and proliferation of small and light fire arms;
 | * Farmers
* Pastoralists and agro-pastoralists;
* Youth
* Hakamas
* Local poets
* Other livelihood groups – charcoal makers, timber collectors etc
 |
| Um Ramad | * Farmers-herder
* Inter- herder (over grazing resources), farmer-farmer (over farm boundaries;
* Inter-livelihood groups – hay and timber collectors, charcoal makers etc;
 | * Increased competition due to shrinking resources
* Route blockage;
* Destruction of crops;
* Lack of sufficient water and water sources;
* Reduced grazing areas due to expanded farm areas;.
* Increased lawlessness;
* Illiteracy;
* Political polarization and charging;
* Conflict of interest – cultural, economic etc;
 | * Blockage and continued changing in migratory route –*weather-dictated* change hence intrusion into farms or grazing areas (by farmers);
* Application of inappropriate conflict resolution mechanisms or ways (less or non-amicable – exaggerate fines, resolution to harsh punishments etc);
* Any dispute between two people or more – over serious or a petty disagreement;
* Killing of a person or an animal;
* Theft;
* Intimidation;
* Localised fighting – in markets, water sources or at ceremonies;
 | * Farmers
* Youth
* Hakamas/men poets;
* Government (government often appropriates land for reasons of investment etc and strips historical users of their rights);
 |
| Al-Firdous | Azumri | * Inter-farmer conflict (dispute over land and plot rights;
* Herder-to-herder (over grazing and water);
* Conflict between farmers and herders and other livelihood groups;
* Different livelihood group over forest products (firewood, charcoal, building materials etc)
 | * Blocked migration routes (by other economic practices – unauthorized enclosures, farming etc;
* Impaired conflict resolution mechanisms and disrespect for rule of law and order and dysfunctional judicial system;
* Restricted pastoralist movement;
* Loss of farming or grazing land to new investors – normally from North Darfur;
* Poverty
* Gender disparities and beliefs ( family honour fights);
 | * Crop destruction;
* Fame and defamation songs by local poets and Hakamas (women and poets);
* Theft
* Isolated fight/incidents – between shepherds, women or men at water source or markets;
* Increased population and need for land for production;
 | 1. Farmers
2. Herders;
3. Investors;
4. Hakamas
5. Cultural groups (Ageeds and Fursan – knights;
6. Government , native administration (often when native administration intervenes to regulate farming and grazing rights.
 |
|  | Ardaiba | * Conflict between farmers;
* Herder-to-herder over grazing and water;
* Conflict between farmer-to-farmer conflicts over farm land and farm boundaries;
* Different livelihood group over forest products (firewood, charcoal, building materials
 | * Blocked migration routes (by other economic groups and practices – unauthorized enclosures, timber logging;
* Impaired conflict resolution mechanisms and absence of judicial systems;
* Denied pastoralists movement
* Loss of farming or grazing land to climatic adversaries, or control by others;
* poverty
* culture – GBV,
* Feeling of hopelessness among youth;
* Increased violent culture
* Illiteracy;
* Political polarization and charging;
* Conflict of interest – cultural, economic etc
 | * Crop destruction;
* Fame and defamation songs by local men poets and Hakamas
* Animal theft and rustling
* Isolated fight/incidents – between shepherds, women or men at water source or markets;
 | 1. Farmers
2. Herders;
3. Investors;
4. Hakamas
 |
|  | Um Eid | * Inter-clan conflicts – for different reasons;
* Conflict between farmers;
* Herder-to-herder over grazing and water;
* Conflict between farmer-to-farmer conflicts over farm land and farm boundaries;
* Different livelihood group over forest products (firewood, charcoal, building materials
 | * Blocked migration routes (by other economic practices – unauthorized enclosures, farming etc;
* Impaired conflict resolution mechanisms and disrespect for rule of law and order and dysfunctional judicial system;
* Loss of farming or grazing land to other uses;
* Rampant and souring poverty
* Gender dimensions
* family honour
* youth despondency;
* Increased violent culture
 | * Heated discussions;
* disagreement over marriage arrangements etc;
* Crop destruction;
* Livestock theft
* Isolated fights/incidents – between shepherds, women or men at water source or markets;
* youth fights, forced marriage
 | 1. Farmers
2. Herders;
3. Investors;
4. Hakamas
5. Government;
6. Other livelihood groups;
7. Investors – increasing trend;
 |
| Bahr al- Arab | Keryo | * Conflict between farmers;
* Herder-to-herder over grazing and water;
* Conflict between farmer-to-farmer conflicts over farm land and farm boundaries;
* Different livelihood group over forest products (firewood, charcoal, building materials
 | * Loss of farm land;
* Blocked migration routes (by various practices –
* Impaired conflict resolution mechanisms and disrespect for rule of law and order and dysfunctional judicial system;
* Restricted pastoralist movement (conflict in or with neighbouring tribes) leading to confinement of large human and livestock populations in small space;
* Loss of farming or grazing land to climatic adversaries, or control by others;[[1]](#footnote-1)
* Chronic poverty
* Gender dimension – family honour
 | * Crop destruction;
* Fame and defamation songs by local poets and Hakamas (women poets);
* Livestock theft
* Isolated fight/incidents – between shepherds, women or men at water source or markets;
 | 1. Farmers
2. Herders;
3. Investors;
4. Hakamas
 |
|  | Um Gireinat | * Conflict between farmers;
* Herder-to-herder over grazing and water;
* Conflict between farmer-to-farmer conflicts over farm land and farm boundaries;
* Different livelihood group over forest products (firewood, charcoal, building materials
 | * Blocked migration routes (by other economic practices – unauthorized enclosures, farming etc;
* Impaired conflict resolution mechanisms and disrespect for rule of law and order and dysfunctional judicial system;
* Restricted pastoralist movement (conflict in or with neighbouring tribes) leading to confinement of large human and livestock populations in small space;[[2]](#footnote-2)
* Loss of farming or grazing land to climatic adversaries, or control by others;[[3]](#footnote-3)
* Chronic poverty
* Gender dimension – family honour
 | * Crop destruction;
* Fame and defamation songs by local poets and Hakamas (women poets);
* Theft
* Isolated fight/incidents – between shepherds, women or men at water source or markets;
 | 1. Farmers
2. Herders;
3. Investors;
4. Hakamas
5. Government
6. Local and native administration
 |

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| 1. Relevance: Conflict Resolution Mechanisms and Access to Rule of Law
 |
| *ANSWER HERE:* In times of conflict, the normal becomes abnormal and the well-set systems and civil infrastructure becomes target for destruction, vandalisation and disturbance. Relations, too, get destroyed. This often happens with communities that find themselves victims to a disaster – especially rapid onset disasters: violent conflicts, floods, cyclones hurricane and Tsunamis. The worst happens in situation of conflicts involving weapons - firearms ammunitions or other means used for attacks. In the project area, in ES, low and high profile conflicts between tribes or individuals, though often had and have serious consequences and high price, they largely end up be settled by application of longstanding conflict resolution mechanisms – Judiya (literally Jury) where community leaders, often native administrators, local respected community figures (again local leaders, religious men[[4]](#footnote-4), from the same community or from the wider mosaic that forms the entire community, respected women leaders (Hakamas/poets) from the same area or from other areas. These leaders and their mechanisms, Judiya, Nafir, local conferences (especially convened for a specific conflict resolution), normally are the mechanisms that intervene to stop a conflict and work to reach agreement between conflicting communities. In most cases of conflicts (husband and wife disputes, disputes over grazing and agricultural rights, disputes resulting from disagreements involving fights etc) these mechanisms are found to be useful, effective and frequently work to resolve conflicts - they are very frequently involved – when need be. Dependent on the profile and magnitude of a conflict, any number of people can attempt to mediate between foes to resolve it. Where conflict scale is bigger than can be curbed or solved by local capacity and involves intricate and complicated aspects, additional backup or support can be mobilised from other tribes etc – other leaders from other tribes are called in to mediate to resolve the issue. In the proposed project area, again, such conflicts, disputes and contentions are also attended to by local leaders, applying local traditional systems - native administration-run courts, the Ajaweed (arbitrators/peace brokers), application of customs and local tradition instruments. Local people's courts, recognised by Sudan Judiciary, are also a degree of litigation that litigants resort to in order to obtain justice. These courts are run by community leaders, normally men, who are selected by their people and with endorsement from Judiciary, also discharge verdicts in situation of conflicts. Structured judiciary exists in main towns and is respected by people. However, as most conflicts happen in village areas, these courts are rarely resorted to by women, youth and the elderly – a situation aggravates levels of denied access to justice, especially for women and those live distance away from main towns. In our experience, though these mechanisms are useful and people tend to use them for conflict resolution and dispute settlement, these mechanisms are run by men, exclusively, hence women’s interests are not represented and women are not able to influence them. During the peak/height of conflict, a few years back, this system sustained serious challenges and was stressed beyond endurance levels. To date, these mechanisms are still functional and valued by the majority of communities but not by the New Leaders – youth members to rebel groups. Local conflict resolution mechanisms are preferred over government courts because they are closer to their communities, intervene timely and have an in-depth knowledge and understanding of local contexts and traditions. The experience has also shown that previously established or supported CBRMs still operate, maintain membership and hold a high respect from their communities. However, we still see a need to continue to support these mechanisms (at least 3 of the former supported CBRMs are part of the suggested area for work). These mechanisms still need to see that their membership is including women, not only for token representation reasons, but for meaningful participation, with parity and equal weight – this will take sometimes before women firmly thumb their authorities but such engagement, involvement and participation has to be started, supported and facilitated - a commitment our organisation is ready to see happen. Given the current facing Sudan, and the ES, further support to local conflict resolution mechanisms ensures delivery of justice, protection of the poor and the vulnerable and can be used as awareness raising mechanisms for community empowerment and strengthening.  |
| Gender & Inclusion How does your project address issues of participation of and engagement with women and youth and demonstrate gender equality in its activities, with clear methodology of how women and youth will be engaged in all aspects of the project and especially in peacebuilding and conflict resolution mechanisms as much as possible. Projects must disaggregate the beneficiaries to indicate male and female including vulnerable groups; youth, minorities and people with disability, |
| *ANSWER HERE:* The pro The proposed action in the target area recognises the situations engulfing women and girls as completely unfavourable and not ideal. A number of forces/dynamics are interplaying to contribute to the economic, social and gender exclusion of women. These dynamics include, interalia: (i) customs and traditions; (ii) socio-cultural beliefs; (iii) social politics and norms; (IV) Illiteracy; (v) total occupation of women’ time – women are often made to stay occupied with chores and duties that make their exclusion very factual and possible. Other issues still affect women and girls: (i) systemic marginalization, as mentioned above; (ii) poor representation in the CBOs, and if represented, their representation remains token; (iii) lack or blocked access to livelihood opportunities; (iv) though latent, high prevalence of GBV and other abuses – early and set marriages, FGM practices, deprivation from education; (v)constrained movement (vi) controlled and limited participation in addressing issues affecting women; (vii) limited space for voice, and of late (viii) Covid-19 Pandemic – affecting and impacting community in its health economy and social relations. These dynamics combined are also found, very often, to hold a view of women either as second class or are less important compared to men, without proof that that comparison is valid. This view is certainly refutable by the degree of women’s participate in every part and aspect of life: as producers, reproducers, household caretakers and many other role players. It is therefore unfortunate to see women’s contribution unrecognized or appreciated. Also, and because of such views, women are rarely represented in local institutions and mechanisms responsible for conflict resolution, community development or discussion fora or events whose subjects are related to the community affairs. It is weird that those beliefs and attitudes constitute a deprivation ground for the marginalisation and exclusion of from decision making processes that affect all – especially in public affairs, in conflict resolution efforts, or as equal right holders. It is momentous therefore to correct these anomalies in order to readdress the impact of anti-woman attitude. There is no way that these women have their situation improved without implementation of serious interventions that promote them, promote their rights and remove obstacles currently blocking their advancement. Design of such intervention and intervention packages need to put women in the centre of their attention: enhanced women’s participation, improved awareness, restored confidence necessary for forceful participation, engagement and voice, ensured planned and calculated inclusion in all local and community-based institutions responsible for the development and support of community. Our intervention will therefore ensure inclusion of women, girls, youth, elderly, in the committees and local and state-level mechanisms - all the committees and mechanisms: CBRMS, development committees, project management and coordination committees, ensure women hold senior and important positions within structures established by project or by community. Our intervention (project) will also make sure that any proposed economic empowering components will be based on the opinion and the choice of women, men and girls based on open consultations. Committee formation and social inclusion, participation in public arena – in political and public affairs – and support for recognition, by their community and authority shall be among the supported activities and objectives set by us. Current weak and less respected institutions and mechanisms (CBRMs) shall be strengthened and women members in them shall receive adequate support to participate meaningfully. All in all, the project will target strengthening the capacity of women and girls and men for effective participation, influencing, promotion of equitable playing of roles, promote issues of equality and – socially, economically and politically: women, girls, youth will have the equal rights to manage their affairs and address issues affecting their lives. No processes forecast to streamline exclusion or segregation between communities on the basis of gender, ethnicity, views opinion or social and political standpoints will be tolerated and accepted – all will be participants in the development process, be members in mechanisms and institutions aimed at community serving and support. We shall do no harm or promote rights of certain group over others. This is asserted through application of agreed operation standards and guidelines that ensure inclusion: Do No Harm, Codes of Conducts, DDRA Gender Policy and other recognised development and humanitarian tools currently in application to safeguard against abuse of rights of communities.  |
| C2 | **Results:** |
| 1. Results: Intervention, project strategy and methodology

How will your project address the peacebuilding gaps and triggers of conflict identified in Section C1 and lead to change?Below are few tips, however, for more details please refer to the annex xx DCPSF CfP ToR |
| *ANSWER HERE:***Output 1: Community-based conflict resolution and reconciliation mechanisms are in use and working effectively to resolve conflict.**To pursue this output the below activities need to be implemented through consultation meetings with the respective communities will take place to either form reactivate or synthesized to ensure its inclusivity. Clear ToR governing its work will be developed and shared with the local and judiciary authorities:* Organize 7 comm consultation for CBRMs formation
* Develop the CBRM ToR for 7 communities
* Selection of 50%-women community committees
* Orientation of CBRM
* Train CBRM is conf analysis and resolution
* Train CBRMs in conflict and GBV case management
* Provision of operating material for CBRM

**Output 2: Peace dividends for community interdependence and co-existence delivered:**Achievement of this output requires a series of activities to be conducted by carrying out purpose-specific structures and institutions (e.g. water source, pasture rehabilitation, committees, community centers) that are also established with their members and memberships received trained and guidance to lead on conflict reduction and dispute settlement. Many competent service providers are hired or contracted based on the type and nature of the activity:* rehabilitation of 1 water yard
* Formation of 1 water management committees
* Train 1 community water management committees
* Demarcation of migration routes - 20km
* Construction of 20 kilometers of firelines
* capacity building of7 range management committees
* Train 7 communities(10 from each community) in negotiation and maintenance of peaceful coexistence
* Establish and construct 7 community centers by local materials
* Building women capacity for effective political participation
* Provision of small grants to 35 youth
* Distribution of 175 goats to 35 families
* Refresher training to 21 para-vets
* Organization of one day of business training to 35 community members
* Increase community awareness and knowledge about gender and gender transformation
* Awareness raising and protection of women, men, and children GBV and its impact
* carry out literacy and numeracy education for women and children out of schools
* Community awareness-raising and knowledge improvement about Covid-19 management
* carry out 2 vaccination campaigns to vaccinate 100000 heads of livestock

**Output 3: Women´s organizations, including those representing pastoralist women, empowered to meaningfully participate in local and State-level peacebuilding platforms.** Implementation output 3 needs direct involvement and participation of women to take up women. The implementation methodology of the below activities stand on raising community awareness (through literacy classes and education, awareness-raising campaigns, Open Action Days against BGV, anti-gender behavior, and attitudes) about all issues demeanors to women, girls, and their roles the more awareness created the more reduction in such behavior. The project will lobby, community support, to ensure availability of local people’s courts and work to ensure women are part of those courts – currently, people’s courts at locality level and have no women members, at all* Identify women organizations and train their membership
* Form and establish women's organizations
* Raise women's capacity to participate in the political arena
* Organize nomadic women in community-based organizations
* Train women's organizations in dialogue, conflict, and political analysis

**Output 4: Improved networking, coordination, and learning between local and state-level peacebuilding institutions**The implementation strategy of the above output demands revival of the peace institutions to be facilitated by a peacebuilding expert, nonadic women groups to be organized and economic opportunities for nomadic women and youth to be supported to reduced abuse of women, girls, and vulnerable; * Revive peacebuilding institutions
* Establish and organize nomadic women's economic groups and CBOs
* Conduct cross-project village exchange visits
 |
| 1. Results: Innovation

In what ways is your project innovative? |
| *ANSWER HERE:* **Innovation indicators:** • Putting communities – leaders and mechanisms – in the centre and position of conflict managers and solvers, by restoring their lost and undermined confidence to be active again as peace and security guarantors in the communities; • ignite positive spirits and energy of youth (girls and boys) and direct them towards leadership, support and serving of their community – gradually and slowly loosen elders’ control on and over youth and help create a space for their engagement and participation … they are, often and again, either are shy to come forward or are made to stay unengaged ;• allow increased community involvement in project implementation, M&E, increase their participation in work strategy reviews and include their recommendations and suggestions for implementation and work improvement – formerly we do most of the work ourselves, with minimal direct involvement of community in implementation;• creation and introduction of peace platforms – in their villages communities convene regular events to discuss issues of concern to them with DDRA facilitation and support; • Form community response committees that propose and implement solutions;• Introduce Community Days – where and when they celebrate a certain community issue (e.g. when a girl graduates or passes her first matriculations exam, when a number of women graduate from a literacy class or community Environment and Peace Day etc; |
| 1. Results: Monitoring and Evaluation

How will you measure change in your project? What are your plans to monitor and evaluate your project? |
| *ANSWER HERE:* The measuring, pulsing and assessment of change to be made or its impact, whether immediate or long term, is a assured through a 3-thronged approach, in this project, this time: (1) application of DDRA’s standing monitoring and evaluation framework where agreed and provided indicators in the project document will be used to measure and assess any change to be made; (2) this time, we are increasing community involvement in actual implementation stages – community representative, through project committees, will also be part of the measurement of change to bad achieved. This will be during community participation in coordination meetings, project visits and through specially planned monitoring events, where community will be equipped with the project indicators to carry out their own assessments and observation s to be reported to DDRA and their community; (3) DDRA will also work to make use of observations and comments, recommendation to be made by the DCPSF M&E staff and missions. Information obtained from the 3 bodies will be used to gauge and judge change made.In addition to the above agreed approach, additional plans for effective monitoring and evaluation of the project will include recruitment of project personnel whose main task to be, in addition to implementation and accountability to partners, is to be monitoring and evaluation of work and impact and generate reports for the management to review and made recommendations – for rectification of faults, address of skewed implementation plans from agreed methods or change in implementation plans, wholly. Where and when possible, DDRA Management, at state, region and headquarters levels may also use external expertise to evaluate the work processes and progress and made independent recommendation for the management to consider. That way, we will be always ready to evaluate our project and work to be done.To properly measure the project's indicators, two perception surveys are conducted by hiring a competent consultant. The first one is at the end of the first year and the second is at the end of the second year. The project will also be evaluated by an external evaluator to come out with specific recommendations and lessons learned that can inform the DCPSF future work |
| 1. Results: Sustainability
 |
| *A*NSWER HERE:1. The sustainability of the project is best geared towards the degree of impact the project makes – e.g. positive change in people’s attitudes towards women and girls and starts to view them as important members in community and change makers. Guaranteed involvement of community in project management, coordination and monitoring and evaluation are new approaches and are innovative enough to guarantee increase in senior positions held by women and girls and other formerly excluded ethnicities; reduction in number of GBV cases and incidents as a result of increased community awareness. To sustain such results the project shall work to remove challenges and blockages exist. These include cultural, traditions and values that work to limit women and girl’s participation, engagement and participation. Through well calculations strategies in include women and men, and girls in all the project and community mechanisms such challenges can be removed or reduced. This will be one of the project’s tasks and priorities;
2. 3. Enhancement, establishment and support of community mechanisms and individuals to continuously further the aims and objectives of the project and the internalization of the values and essence of self-support, help and independence : self-led leadership by community and maintenance of its institution, especially by young generations, women and girls and all community groups;
3. Create and upgrade, within community groups, the sense of motivational self-management, proactive constructive engaging increases the chances among community to continue building on the lessons to be achieved and continue their work;
4. One of the prerequisites of project and project impact sustainability is the ability of CBRMs and other project –created or established institutions are fully equipped, strengthened and trained, including the community behind them;
5. Establishment of strong coordination and networks, within community and with the outer environment – government, NGOs, INGOs, UN agencies. This will increase community, and its institutions’ chance to get support and funding – without the need to depend on one donor or NGO supporter;
6. Increase community awareness about importance of systematic maintenance of local peace and security – a fundamental reason for local stability;
 |
| C3 | **Organizational Positioning:** |
|  | 1. What experience does your organization have in implementing peacebuilding projects or initiatives in Darfur?
 |
|  | *ANSWER HERE:* * We have already implemented 2 rounds of DCPSF projects in East Darfur;
* We implemented a number of CEAP Projects and interventions in North and West Darfur on promotion of peace over use of shared natural resources;
* We also implemented a three and a half-year project in Central and West Darfur states to promote peaceful coexistence and consent-based use of natural resources within communities considered highly antagonistic towards each other;
* Direct involvement with conflict affected communities, for long period to discuss their peacebuilding needs and ideas;
* In almost all what we do, we take note of the need to further and promote peace, to do no harm and help the efforts of peace to prevail and succeed;

For all of the above mentioned reasons, we consider ourselves qualified to implement peace projects. |
|  | 1. Technical capacity of your organization related to peacebuilding.
 |
|  | *ANSWER HERE:* * DDRA is a well-established NGO with more than 12 years track record firsthand experience in design, implementation, management and monitoring and evaluation of humanitarian, recovery and development work in Darfur. That achievement is based and grounded on various angles of technical and intellectual capacity borne and had by organisation’s staff and personnel, Board of Directors and partners.
* DDRA has the human resources, the gear, the establishment (offices etc), the instruments (policies and regulations) to be able to address issues around peace and peace building. Important amongst these is the long proven DDRA’s engagement in the national and regional context analysis, especially in relation to conflict and conflict analysis with regards the situation in Darfur and the other hot spots in Sudan and their impact on peace and security. This has resulted in implementation of a number of standalone or integrated initiatives that worked to address issues of peace, in Darfur
* We hold sound technical capacity (human resources with specialised knowledge on peacebuilding and negotiation and communication techniques). We also have an in-depth knowledge of the conflict dynamics, its causes, drivers and magnifiers as our organisation is born and brought up in Darfur, run by people with decades of knowledge on the Darfur conflict and are affected and influenced by it;
* For technical expertise necessary for the implementation of the project and that are currently not within the organisation, DDRA is going to outsource, hire or recruit as deemed necessary.
* Our previous experience in implementing peacebuilding, conflict resolution, and reconciliation. Those resources are still available to us (peacebuilding officers and conflicts analysts.) We are also able to mobilise and call people with similar experience, if needs be;
* We have technical tools developed during our work in West Darfur (Um Shallaya). These tools are simple for use by us and community. They include terms of reference for committees, right approaches to engaging conflicting communities, what our peace officers and enumerators need to know (Step-by- Step Guide). We also introduced to that community the approaches and methods of self-conflict resolution and dispute solving. Those approach included organisation or people in Grassroots Committees (GC), at village level, from there we clustered villages in Cluster Committees (CC) where 7 or move villages come together to form a cluster. Clusters, then, select a Supreme Community Affairs Committee (SCAC) to be charged with the entire community issues. That particular experience we consider as very successful and community-representing. We can also repeat that in future.
* Our organization will implement the peacebuilding capacity building components of the project using our existing technical capacity (staff trained to do so within the organisation and moved around. However, for this specific work, we will recruit someone with adequate peacebuilding capacity to implement the work. For modules and facilitates, we will use the two approaches – in-house and outsource;
* Where our work involves implementation of peacebuilding capacity components, we will first map what type of capacity are needed, map the capacity building gaps, decide whether these gaps and skills can be developed by resources available to the organisation or whether we need to outsource them. Once the whole picture is drawn, we agree the capacity development packages and methods, select communities, institutions and individuals targeted for that capacity building, a programme of peacebuilding capacity building components implementation plans and strategies be developed – they will mostly target community mechanisms for peace building for intellectual and material support: training of CBRMs member on arbitration, negotiation, conflict analysis and resolution. Training and support for local court members, especially women, girls and youth; support components responsible for intergenerational dialogue and discussion. Experts to facilitate process and can be outsourced, whether not available to the organisation.
 |
| C4 | **Value for Money**  |
| 1. Describe how Value for Money has been considered in developing the project.
 |
| *ANSWER HERE:*Value of Money:* Work to implement projects that achieve long-lasting wider impact compared to limited resources – application of informed methodologies and approaches (community involvement in deciding most relevant and needed types of support;
* DDRA recruits staff who show and demonstrate experience, competences, expertise that match the amount and importance of resources used to avail them – putting resources to best use –(security of quality staff);
* When outsourcing technical expertise (facilitators, training officers and experts), or when possessing instruments (books, manuals, gear, equipment etc) , we shall aim to select and engage the most relevant and that achieves cost effectiveness and help efficiency perform the job hence recruitment and selection criteria and standards shall be stringent enough to help recruit the intended staff;
* Our resource (material, financial and human) management shall be efficient and effective in order to present against resource squandering, fraud, or compromising of performance and implementation standards. This is where we will use experienced human resource, financial and programme skilled and qualified managers AND management. The evidence to that is that we have managers, on this project, with experience ranging from 28 to 37 years, with the academic and professional skills available to them.
* Specific indicators that our project considers when analyzing value for money and how we monitor them include the following.
* Quality of procured service – what service can be procured with the resources (money) available to us;
* Timeliness – how quickly, within the resources available to us can we obtain the intended service – an analysis and tradeoff between efficiency, effectiveness and achievement of task is an area of analysis to ensure consideration of value for money;
* We give consideration for prices reasonability but this may not determine whether we procure or not: quality and safety are also standards considered for value for many – we find ourselves paying a bit higher price for a better service or commodity;
* Considered community choices – communities preference sometime dictate extra considerations of value for many;
* The views of project beneficiaries/communities at the moment broadly used to determine the direction and the need to intervene in increasing communities’ ability to resolve disputes and conflict and to enhance their ability for durable solutions to their concerns. However, the planned intervention reflects exactly what communities want and support for implementation. At implementation and inception levels, we will make sure community views are taken, consulted and considered.
* Where we need to procure services, we target services available in the area before we resort to bring from non-area - boosting local market and economy;
* Put in place systems and procedures that safeguard against fraud, theft and resource loss;
* Use of facilities and expertise available to the community.
* Walk a fine line between extravagance and austerity – a balanced approach to satisfying community asks and resources in hand: do what is beneficial to all and that makes a difference and change;
 |

|  |
| --- |
| **TABLE 3: Planned interventions** |
| **VILLAGES** | **PEACEBUILDING GAPS** | **PLANNED INTERVENTIONS** | **Female** | **Male** |
| **Adult** | **Youth** | **Adult** | **Youth** |
| **Um Gutna** | Lack of CBRMs | Organise community consultation for CBRMs formation | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Develop the CBRM ToR  | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| Selection of 50%-women community committees | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| Orientation of CBRM | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| Train CBRM is conflict analysis and resolution | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| Train CBRMs in conflict and GBV case management  | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| Provision of operating material for CBRM | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| Poorly functioning community development institutions  | Revive women institutions | 429 | 796 | 829 | 446 |
| Form and establish women institutions | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| Lack of inclusion and engagement of women in the CBRMs and other committees | Selection of committee members with 50% women members | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| Poorly functioning social services | Construction of community centre | 429 | 796 | 446 | 829 |
| Provision of literacy and numeracy education | 10 | 15 | 5 | 10 |
| Lack of child and women protection mechanisms | Awareness raising about GBV, women and child rights | 429 | 796 | 446 | 829 |
| Lack of knowledge about covid-19 and prevention measures | Raise community awareness about covid-19 pandemic | 429 | 796 | 446 | 829 |
| Lack of peoples courts |  Select women members to peoples’ court | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Very poor inter-communal Net working | Establishment of peace forum for conflict resolutions at all levels | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| Development of TOR for the peace forum | 5 | 10 | 5 | 10 |
| Hold 2 annual meetings for the stake holders at different levels | 9 | 16 | 9 | 16 |
| Lack of women participation in political arena and public affairs  | Strengthen the capacity of women to participate in the political arena | 25 | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Establish and organise nomadic women's economic groups and CBOs | 429 | 796 | 446 | 829 |
| Organise nomadic women in community-based organisations | 429 | 796 | 446 | 829 |
| Raise community`s gender awareness towards importance of women`s participation | 429 | 796 | 446 | 829 |
|   |  Distribution of small grant to youth | 0 | 5 | 0 | 5 |
| Distribution of 25 goats (5each H.H)for 5 women headed household) | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Train youth on business and small grant management | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Demarcation of migratory routes  | 960 | 1784 | 1000 | 1784 |
| Construction of 20 km Fire lines | 960 | 1784 | 1000 | 1784 |
| Identify women organisations and train their membership | 960 | 1784 | 1000 | 1784 |
| Formation and training of forest and range management committees | 3 | 7 | 4 | 6 |
| **Um Ramad** | Lack of CBRMs | Organise community consultation for CBRMs formation | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| Develop the CBRM ToR  | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| Selection of 50%-women community committees | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| Orientation of CBRM | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| Train CBRM is conflict analysis and resolution | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| Train CBRMs in conflict and GBV case management  | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| Provision of operating material for CBRM | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| Poorly functioning community development institutions  | Revive women institutions | 429 | 796 | 829 | 446 |
| Form and establish women organizations | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| Lack of inclusion and engagement of women in the CBRMs and other committees | Selection of committee members with 50% women members | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| Poorly functioning social services | Construction of community centre | 429 | 796 | 446 | 829 |
| Provision of literacy and numeracy education | 10 | 15 | 5 | 10 |
| Lack of child and women protection mechanisms | Awareness raising about GBV, women and child rights | 429 | 796 | 446 | 829 |
| Lack of knowledge about covid-19 and prevention measures | Raise community awareness about covid-19 pandemic | 429 | 796 | 446 | 829 |
| Lack of native courts |  Select women members to peoples’ court | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Very poor inter-communal Net working | Establishment of peace forum for conflict resolutions at all levels | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| Development of TOR for the peace forum | 5 | 10 | 5 | 10 |
| 2 meetings for the stake holders at different levels | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| Lack of women participation in political arena and public affairs  | Strengthen the capacity of women to participate in the political arena | 25 | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Identify women organisations and train their membership | 960 | 1784 | 1000 | 1784 |
| Establish and organise nomadic women's economic groups and CBOs | 960 | 1784 | 1000 | 1784 |
| Organise nomadic women in community-based organisations | 960 | 1784 | 1000 | 1784 |
| Raise men awareness towards the importance of women participation | 0 | 0 | 446 | 829 |
| Un employment and frustrated youth | Provide IGA for youth (Girls and Boys and women) | 0 | 10 | 0 | 10 |
| Development of employable skills through vocational training | 0 | 5 | 0 | 5 |
|  Distribution of small grant to youth | 0 | 5 | 0 | 5 |
| Poor management of natural Resources  | Demarcation of the migratory routes | 960 | 1784 | 1000 | 1784 |
| Establishment of Fire lines | 960 | 1784 | 1000 | 1784 |
| Formation and training of forest and range management committees | 3 | 7 | 4 | 6 |
| **Azumri** | Poor yield of the water yard | Rehabilitation of water yard | 3 | 7 | 4 | 6 |
| Formation and training of water management committee | 3 | 7 | 4 | 6 |
| Lack of CBRMs | Organise community consultation for CBRMs formation | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| Develop the CBRM ToR  | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Selection of 50%-women community committees | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| Orientation of CBRM | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| Train CBRM is conflict analysis and resolution | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| Train CBRMs in conflict and GBV case management  | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| Provision of operating material for CBRM | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| Poorly functioning community development institutions  | Revive women institutions | 960 | 1784 | 1000 | 1784 |
| Lack of inclusion and engagement of women in the CBRMs and other committees | Form and establish women organizations | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| Poorly functioning social services | Construction of community centre | 960 | 1784 | 1000 | 1784 |
| Provision of literacy and numeracy education | 10 | 15 | 5 | 10 |
| Awareness raising about GBV, women and child rights | 960 | 1784 | 1000 | 1784 |
| Lack of knowledge about covid-19 and prevention measures | Raise community awareness about covid-19 pandemic | 960 | 1784 | 1000 | 1784 |
| Lack of native courts |  Select women members to peoples’ court | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Very poor inter-communal Net working | Establishment of peace forum for conflict resolutions at all levels | 5 | 10 | 5 | 10 |
| Development of TOR for the peace forum | 5 | 10 | 5 | 10 |
| Hold 2 annual meetings for the stake holders at different levels | 9 | 16 | 9 | 16 |
| Lack of women participation in political arena and public affairs  | Strengthen the capacity of women to participate in the political arena | 10 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Establish and organise nomadic women's economic groups and CBOs | 960 | 1784 | 1000 | 1784 |
| Organise nomadic women in community-based organisations | 960 | 1784 | 1000 | 1784 |
| Raise men awareness towards the importance of women participation | 0 | 0 | 1000 | 1784 |
| Un employment and for the despondent youth | Distribution of small grant to youth | 0 | 5 | 0 | 5 |
| Distribution of goats (25 goats, for 5 women headed household) | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Poor management of natural Resources  | Demarcation of the migratory routes | 1260 | 1284 | 1700 | 1984 |
| Establishment of Fire lines | 1260 | 1284 | 1700 | 1984 |
| Formation and training of forest and range management committees | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| **Ardadib** | Lack of CBRMs | Organise community consultation for CBRMs formation | 960 | 1784 | 1000 | 1784 |
| Develop the CBRM ToR  | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Selection of 50%-women community committees | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| Orientation of CBRM | 86 | 160 | 90 | 168 |
| Train CBRM is conflict analysis and resolution | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| Train CBRMs in conflict and GBV case management  | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| Provision of operating material for CBRM | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| Poorly functioning community development institutions  | Revive women institutions | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| Form and establish women organizations | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| Lack of inclusion and engagement of women in the CBRMs and other committees | Selection of committee members with 50% women members | 960 | 1784 | 1000 | 1784 |
| Poorly functioning social services | Construction of community centre | 12 | 12 | 6 | 8 |
| Provision of literacy and numeracy education | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| Lack of child and women protection mechanisms | Awareness raising about GBV, women and child rights | 960 | 1784 | 1000 | 1784 |
| Lack of knowledge about covid-19 and prevention measures | Raise community awareness about covid-19 pandemic | 960 | 1784 | 1000 | 1784 |
| Lack of native courts |  Select women members to peoples’ court | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Very poor inter-communal Net working | Establishment of peace forum for conflict resolutions at all levels | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| Development of TOR for the peace forum | 5 | 10 | 5 | 10 |
| 2 meetings for the stake holders at different levels | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| Strengthen the capacity of women to participate in the political arena | 25 | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Raise men awareness towards the importance of women participation | 0 | 0 | 1000 | 1784 |
| Reduce the unemployment of the despondent youth | Distribution of small grant to youth | 0 | 5 | 0 | 5 |
| Distribution of goats (25 goats, for 5 women headed household) | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Poor management of natural Resources  | Demarcation of the migratory routes | 1260 | 1284 | 1700 | 1984 |
| Establishment of Fire lines | 1260 | 1284 | 1700 | 1984 |
| Formation and training of forest and range management committees | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| **Um Eed** | Lack of water | Formation of water committee | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| Lack of CBRMs | Organise community consultation for CBRMs formation | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| Develop the CBRM ToR  | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| Selection of 50%-women community committees | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| Orientation of CBRM | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| Train CBRM is conflict analysis and resolution | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| Train CBRMs in conflict and GBV case management  | 429 | 796 | 829 | 446 |
| Provision of operating material for CBRM | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| Poorly functioning community development institutions  | Revive women institutions | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| Form and establish women organizations | 429 | 796 | 446 | 829 |
| Lack of inclusion and engagement of women in the CBRMs and other committees | Selection of committee members with 50% women members | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Identify women organisations and train their membership | 429 | 796 | 446 | 829 |
| Poorly functioning social services | Construction of community centre | 429 | 796 | 446 | 829 |
| Provision of literacy and numeracy education | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Lack of child and women protection mechanisms | Awareness raising about GBV, women and child rights | 429 | 796 | 446 | 829 |
| Lack of knowledge about covid-19 and prevention measures | Raise community awareness about covid-19 pandemic | 429 | 796 | 446 | 829 |
| Lack of native courts |  Select women members to peoples’ court | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Very poor inter-communal Net working | Development of TOR for the peace forum | 5 | 10 | 5 | 10 |
| 2 meetings for the stake holders at different levels | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| Strengthen the capacity of women to participate in the political arena | 25 | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Raise men awareness towards the importance of women participation | 0 | 0 | 446 | 829 |
| Poorly functioning community development institutions  |  Distribution of small grant to youth | 0 | 5 | 0 | 5 |
| Distribution of goats (25 goats, for 5 women headed household) | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Poor management of natural Resources  | Demarcation of migratory routes  | 960 | 1784 | 1000 | 1784 |
| Establishment of Fire lines | 1715 | 3185 | 1785 | 3185 |
| Formation and training of forest and range management committees | 3 | 7 | 4 | 6 |
| **Karyo** | Poor water supply/yield  | Rehabilitation of water yard  | 429 | 796 | 829 | 446 |
| Formation and training of water management committee  | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| Lack of CBRM  | Organise community consultation for CBRMs formation | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| Develop the CBRM ToR  | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| Selection of 50%-women community committees | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| Orientation of CBRM | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| Train CBRM is conflict analysis and resolution | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| Train CBRMs in conflict and GBV case management  | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| Provision of operating material for CBRM | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| Poorly functioning community development institutions  | Reformation and activation of community institutions | 429 | 796 | 446 | 829 |
| Lack of inclusion and engagement of women in the CBRMs and other committees | Selection of committee members with 50% women members | 429 | 796 | 446 | 829 |
| Poorly functioning social services | Construction of community centre | 429 | 796 | 446 | 829 |
| Provision of literacy and numeracy education | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Lack of child and women protection mechanisms | Awareness raising about GBV, women and child rights | 429 | 796 | 446 | 829 |
| Lack of knowledge about covid-19 and prevention measures | Raise community awareness about covid-19 pandemic | 429 | 796 | 446 | 829 |
| Lack of native courts |  Select women members to peoples’ court | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Very poor inter-communal Net working | Development of TOR for the peace forum | 5 | 10 | 5 | 10 |
| 2 meetings for the stake holders at different levels | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| Strengthen the capacity of women to participate in the political arena | 25 | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Identify women organisations and train their membership |   |   |   |   |
| Raise men awareness towards the importance of women participation | 429 | 796 | 446 | 829 |
| Reduce the unemployment of the despondent youth |  Distribution of small grant to youth | 0 | 5 | 0 | 5 |
| Distribution of goats (25 goats, for 5 women headed household) | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Poor management of natural Resources  | Demarcation of 10Km | 1715 | 3185 | 1785 | 3185 |
| Establishment of Fire lines | 1715 | 3185 | 1785 | 3185 |
| Formation and training of forest and range management committees | 3 | 7 | 4 | 6 |
| Lack of animal disease control  | Conduct 2 animal vaccination campaigns  | 960 | 1784 | 1000 | 1784 |
| Training of 3 Para vets in animal protection  | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| **Um Gireinat**  | Lack of CBRM | Organise community consultation for CBRMs formation | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| Develop the CBRM ToR  | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| Selection of 50%-women community committees | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| Orientation of CBRM | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| Train CBRM is conflict analysis and resolution | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| Train CBRMs in conflict and GBV case management  | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| Provision of operating material for CBRM | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| Poorly functioning community development institutions  | Revive women institutions | 429 | 796 | 446 | 829 |
| Form and establish women institutions | 429 | 796 | 446 | 829 |
| Lack of inclusion and engagement of women in the CBRMs and other committees | Selection of committee members with 50% women members | 10 | 15 | 5 | 10 |
| Poorly functioning social services | Construction of community centre | 429 | 796 | 446 | 829 |
| Provision of literacy and numeracy education | 10 | 15 | 5 | 10 |
| Lack of child and women protection mechanisms | Awareness raising about GBV, women and child rights | 429 | 796 | 446 | 829 |
| Lack of knowledge about covid-19 and prevention measures | Raise community awareness about covid-19 pandemic | 429 | 796 | 446 | 829 |
| Lack of peoples courts | Provision of prevention materials | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  Select women members to peoples’ court | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Very poor inter-communal Net working | Develop TOR for the peace forum | 9 | 16 | 9 | 16 |
| 2 meetings for the stake holders at different levels | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| Strengthen the capacity of women to participate in the political arena | 25 | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Raise men awareness towards the importance of women participation | 429 | 796 | 446 | 829 |
| Un employment and despondent youth | Provide IGA for youth (Girls and Boys and women) | 0 | 5 | 0 | 5 |
| Development of employable skills through vocational training | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Distribution of small grant to youth | 960 | 1784 | 1000 | 1784 |
| Distribution of goats (25 goats, for 5 women headed household) | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Poor management of natural Resources  | Demarcation of the migratory routes | 960 | 1784 | 1000 | 1784 |
| Establishment of Fire lines | 1715 | 3185 | 1785 | 3185 |
| Formation and training of forest and range management committees | 3 | 7 | 4 | 6 |
| Lack of animal disease control  | Conduct 2 animal vaccination campaigns  | 960 | 1784 | 1000 | 1784 |
| Training of 3 Para vets in animal protection  |   | 1 | 0 | 2 |

**Table 4: Risk Analysis Table**

| **#** | **Description** | **Type of Risks and Brief** | **Likelihood of Risk** | **Impact on Project** | **Countermeasures / Contingencies** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | An environmental risk can include:A possible poor rainy season: certainly has an impact on our proposed action and on the people we plan to work with and support, should it happen. It may also have an impact on the achievement of the expected results. A poor rainy season also leads to a poor harvest (a critical food security issue) and a poor pasture which, in turn, may lead to an early movement of pastoralists, bringing them into confrontation with farmers and can cause friction/conflict. A poor rainy season also leads to *blockage of migration routes* by farmers (more common) or by existing conflicts (e.g. pastoralist routes to Western Kordofan currently blocked by Ma’aliya -Rizaiqat conflict – not part of the scope of this action). In order to pass, passage is either negotiated (the most commonly used strategy and is led by local and pastoralist leaders) or is effected by force, a risk our action will give a great deal of attention to.Another common conflict-triggering behaviour in the area, often more prevalent during years of poor rainfall, is sealing off of some areas, locally called “unauthorized enclosures”, as reserve pastures for use in dry seasons. This is identified or sited as a cause of conflict as it takes place right along migration routes. Despite importance of income generated from sell of hay or secured nutrition for non-migrating livestock, the negative effects of this practice outweigh generated benefits. Removal of these enclosures or security of passage in ways acceptable to all resource users ensures a promoted peace and tolerated coexistence. During years of poor rainy seasons, lack of drinking water, for human and livestock, in dry seasons, can be critically acute and hard to manage – especially for settled families; for families with elder folks; for those who chose not to migrate to Bahr El Arab or northern parts of Southern Sudan. This can increase competition of meagre water and pasture resources – again causing some degree of conflicts* Other risks can include pest attacks (locusts, birds etc) leading to destruction of crops, or other hazards of more devastating impact – wildfires (intended or not), diseases (both human and animal diseases) and other land degrading factors.
 | Environmental | Low to medium | * Lengthens period of implementation and slows reaching intended project impact (results and outcomes).
* Unpredictability of change in environmental also augments chances for frequent review of project implementation approaches hence increases costs etc;
 | 1. Revive or establish effective Community-based conflict resolution mechanisms (CBRMs) and support other accepted mechanisms for conflict resolution, security maintenances, conflict and dispute solving;
2. Encourage inter-communities dialogue and restoration of lost confidence;
3. Help community minimise triggers of conflicts – construct firebreaks, demarcate migration routes etc;
4. Improve access to water – for human and livestock;
5. Adequately train and upgrade capacity of natural resource management committees (water yards and points – e.g. hafirs); open wells
6. Improve information sharing between pastoralist and farmer committees and CBRMs communities on herd and nomadic families’ time movement, about potential conflicts or any other signs or triggers of conflicts;
7. Improve Conflict Early Warning Systems for forward warning about any potential hazard or harmful event,
8. Ensure presence and availability of join farmer – pastoralist c committees, meetings, conflict resolution mechanisms (CBRMs)and help increase their frequency and effectiveness;
9. Improved cooperation and coordination between all concerned bodies, including between farmers and herders, their administration, government authorities for enhanced peace building, security and stability maintenance and reduction of conflict;
10. Increase contact, coordination and dialogue between pastoralist and farmer leaders for joint action;
11. Activate use of local and non-local conflict early warning systems and other indicators, for an early action;
12. Increase youth involvement in anti- activities and improve their engagement;
13. Support rehabilitation of essential water sources (e.g. rehabilitation of broken water yards of hand pumps, facilitate training of borehole attendants;
14. Build and establish mechanisms and structures – including government that sustain efforts of local CBRMs and other bodies;
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|  | Given the current situation, which is largely stable, an operational risk may not be a major issue. However, issue around denied or limited access to part of project areas or project partners may not be eliminated and can influence work by a change in security situation. Nevertheless, and given our experience in and our knowledge of the area sick risk can be offset by application of a number of measures – as shown on the corresponding ***Countermeasures/contingencies column.*** | Operational  | low | Current challenging economic situation , especially rampant inflation, affects project agility – quantity, quality and timely delivery, high transport and travel costs enforced application of austerity measures; | 1. Clearly monitor operation costs movement;
2. Reduce unnecessary activities – travel, etc;
3. Introduce most efficient methods – involvement of community in project implementation M&E and use of most cost-effective means of implementation;
4. Increase uses of compensated volunteerism, especially within youth and community;
5. Encourage use of technology (e.g. mobiles) for early incidence reporting and feedback of agreed solutions;
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|  | Organizational risks could involve delayed work permit approvals by relevant institutions (e.g. HAC) or related ministries. Current inflationary levels may affect project by reducing volume of action to be implemented or quality and monitoring. Inflationary effects expand to discourage engagement of qualified staff and thus force us to implement attractive pay packages – hence sourcing away important resources would otherwise be used for deliverable payment. | Organizational | low |  | 1. Always maintain and operate high standards of professionalism, knowledge about the regulations and laws governing humanitarian work and operation;
2. Stay legal – have the necessary allowing and authorizing letters and registrations certificates;
3. Ensure adherence to humanitarian principles – humanity, neutrality, impartiality and operational independence
4. Training and proper induction for staff;
5. Stay transparent
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|  | Mass movement of refugees from neighbouring South Sudan into east Darfur State which may lead to resentment of local community because of competition over already weak services or natural resources (forest products) which may lead to fighting or violent attacks | Political | Low to medium | Expanded allowance – neutral to positive; | 1. Continuously analysing the situation and staying engaged to inform scenario building and risk offsetting;
2. Increase political trend reading to advise operations;
3. Always capacity-build and expect to be involved in response to relapsing politically-motivated aftermaths/results;
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|  |  | Others |  |  |  |
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1. Some pastoralists from project area used to migrate to areas deep into Western Kordofan for which they need to travel via Ma’aliya areas. This is not possible any more. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Ma’aliya Rizaiqat is a classical example [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Some pastoralists from project area used to migrate to areas deep into Western Kordofan for which they need to travel via Ma’aliya areas. This is not possible any more. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Normally men – mosque leaders - Imams!! [↑](#footnote-ref-4)