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| Organization Information | | | | |
|  | This application is for | | WINDOW 1 | WINDOW 2 |
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| A1 | Organization Name | | Welthungerhilfe (WHH) | |
| A2 | Nature of Organization (INGO, UN Agency, National NGO, IOM) | | INGO | |
| A3 | Organization Main Address (Sudan) | | Street 25, Block 12HE, House 8 Al Amarat, New Extension, Khartoum, Sudan | |
| A4 | Legal Status of Organization | | Non-for-profit organisation, non-governmental organization | |
| A5 | Registration Status of Organization in Sudan | | Registered on 12.9.2016 according to the Voluntary and Humanitarian Work Act, 2006 | |
| A6 | Year Established in Sudan | | 1998 | |
| A7 | Organization Website (if applicable) | | www.welthungerhilfe.de | |
| A8 | Have you previously delivered DCPSF project(s)? | | NO YES: Feb 2014-Nov 2015, SALAM Phase 1: Sustainable Agro-Pastoral Livelihoods and Conflict Mitigation in Kutum and El Fasher locality, North Darfur, USD 500,000  Apr 2016 - Jul 2017, SALAM Phase 2: Sustainable Agro-Pastoral Livelihoods and Conflict Mitigation in Kutum and El Fasher locality, North Darfur, USD 586,707   Feb 2018 to December 2019, SALAM Phase 3: Strengthening CBRMs Through Rural Community Support and Development of Peacebuilding Networks in El Fasher Rural, Kutum and Al Waha Locality, USD 600,000 | |
| A9 | Is this a consortium application? If yes, please list all agencies. | | NO YES: If yes, please list all consortium agencies. List all agencies in the consortium for this project | |
| Contact Information | | | | |
| A11 | Job Title/Position | | Head of Programmes | |
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| A14 | Country Director Name | | Michael Gabriel | |
| A15 | Job Title/Position | | Country Director | |
| A16 | Phone of Country Director | | +249 0912393297 | |
| A17 | E-mail or Country Director | | Michael.gabriel@welthungerhilfe.de | |
| Organization Mission and Activities | | | | |
| A18 | Description of the Organization’s mission and activities | | | |
| ANSWER HERE: WHH fights against **global** **hunger** and **for sustainable food security**. This encompasses the promotion of agriculture suited to local conditions, access to clean water, the provision of modern, environmentally friendly energy and the improvement of health and education. Our actions are dictated by the **principles of equality**, inviolable rights and self-determination for all. The people with whom we work are partners striving towards social change. We treat them with respect, solidarity and compassion. **Our principle is to "help people to help themselves"** and ou**r goal is to improve living conditions in a sustainable way**. WHH’s activities aim for the sustainable improvement of opportunities in life for future generations too, in a healthy environment and a fair society. We strive to reach the day when development cooperation is no longer needed, because people will be able to help themselves sufficiently. For the full vision statement, click [here.](https://www.welthungerhilfe.org/about-us/mission-and-vision/vision/) | | | |
| A19 | Applicant Declaration | I have read the Full Proposal Guidance and used it for the development of this concept note.  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 | **Improved Peaceful Coexistence and Social Cohesion for conflict-affected communities in Kutum Rural, North Darfur.** | | | | | | |
| B2 | Project Location - State | North Darfur | West Darfur | | | | | Central  Darfur |
|  |  | South Darfur | East Darfur | | | | |
| B3 | Project Location – Locality and community | Locality | Kutum | | Admin unit(s); Village(s) | | | Dissa, Umlaota ,Eldur, Erada,  Gurair, Helt Tafa and Damrat Guba |
| 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 | ElFasher office; Airport road, El Fasher, North Darfur State.  Kutum Office; Houses No: 216, District Salam Abo Duma, Central Kutum Town, North Darfur State, Sudan – include El fasher email address | | | | | |
| When  established? | 2004, | Number of Staff: | | | | Enter # staff El Fasher; 35 staff Kutum 8 staff & 15 Volunteers |
| B6 | Estimated Project Budget in USD | USD 800,000 | | | | | | |
| B7 | National Partner(s) – Window 1 only | Name | Al Rayan for Social Development (RSD) | | | | | |
| Registration | 2007, registered as local NGO. Offices in Kutum and El Fasher | | | | | |
| B8 | Results: Which of the DCPSF Results Framework Outputs will your Project Proposal address? | Output 1 | Output 2 | | | Output 3 | Output 4 | OTHER (please list) |
|  |  | | |  |  | enter |
| Summary of Project proposal | | | | | | | | |
| B9 | Executive Summary. Provide a concise executive summary of the project, including what specific results you  intend to achieve. | | | | | | | |
| ANSWER HERE:  Although the security situation in North Darfur has improved over the last two years, poverty, insecurity, and failing livelihoods opportunities continue to exacerbate the fragility of communities across the southern regions and Darfur. Moreover, in the wake of the changes taking place in the country and the uncertainties of the transitional period, new conflicts are emerging in an environment where resources and opportunities are already under stress. It is therefore quite essential for Welthungerhilfe (WHH) to continue reconciliation and peace-building initiatives in the targeted rural communities.  This WHH project will build on the achievements and good practices from the first three DCPSF-funded peacebuilding projects with an increased focus on gender mainstreaming and youth economic empowerment by ensuring their increased participation in decision-making structures and peacebuilding mechanisms and the inclusive participation of youth, women, and marginalized communities in key political tasks of the transitional period. The project will also focus strengthening and improving collaboration between local/informal peacebuilding mechanisms and formal authorities at both the local and state-level; increase capital investments into local economies and stimulate the diversification of livelihood and income generation sources, especially targeting youth at risk of becoming engaged in violence. There will be a significant focus on immediate investment in youth employment, education and empowerment to provide alternatives and strengthen the resilience to recruitment to armed groups and illegal activities.  The project will also link all WHH developed CBRMs, past and future, along with CBRMs created by other DCPSF partners in North Darfur, with relevant government ministries, legal institutions, HAC, and security services so as to ensure that traditional conflict resolution methods will be linked with legal Sudanese structures for enhanced peace efforts.  The WHH interventions will strengthen community level peacebuilding initiatives and foster greater social cohesion by bringing together communities for peaceful dialogue and through specific activities targeted towards harmonious co-existence. The approach of this project is based on WHH’s field experience and knowledge of the existing triggers of conflicts in the North Darfur. The proposed project targets the locality of Kutum rural targeting 7villages specifically addressing all 4 outputs in DCPSF’s results framework. | | | | | | | |

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*:  **General situation in North Darfur**  The drivers of the conflict in North Darfur are complex, multi-level, politicized and encompass local, national, regional, and international dimensions simultaneously. An understanding of historical causal factors is required since each cycle of conflict has led to the current dynamics in the region.  The underdevelopment and widespread neglect of the Darfur region is widely cited as a main conflict driver. It is traced back to the British colonial policy of “benign neglect” that sought to prevent an educated class from rising against their rule through isolation and underdevelopment. Since independence, successive governments have paid little attention to the region’s development, fueling resentment towards the central government and triggering the 2003 rebellion. In 2018, the economic crisis led to an inflation rate of up to 73% cash and fuel shortages and scarcity of basic goods which has been further compounded during the subsequent years against the backdrop of the ongoing macro-economic crisis coupled with negative impacts of COVID-19 pandemic . Today, poverty levels in Darfur are among the highest in Sudan and human development indicators are among the worst in Sub-Saharan Africa.  The region’s neglect has led to shortcomings in public goods and services, and social institutions, as well as poor and inadequate infrastructure, presenting enormous challenges like continued geographic isolation, lack of access to markets, inaccessibility to education, health and water facilities. Consequently, economic activity has barely kept pace with population growth, leading to high unemployment. A strong security apparatus and actions of the security forces are often a trigger of violence. Perceived corruption and patronage continue to be conflict drivers and create a lack of trust in the state and its institutions.  **Politization of ethnic and tribal conflicts**  At the local level, inter-communal (tribal) conflicts are mainly over natural resources, including seasonal fighting between pastoralists and farmers. The effect of climate change and environmental degradation, mismanagement of soils, overgrazing, aggravated competition for natural resources, often exacerbated by the scorched earth policies of militias. Furthermore, literature suggests the war among the different communities within Darfur has been manipulated by the government, rather than isolated conflicts between actors in Darfur. This is significant in helping to understand the nature of the conflict and contributing to the search for peace. Inter-communal conflict has also been fueled by deliberate (in)action by successive governments since the 1970s. The abolition of the Native Administration system in 1970, that resolved conflicts through traditional mechanisms of tribal arbitration, resulted in violence as a means of resolving conflicts and placed certain groups in power. In 1988, Libyan President Muammar Gaddafi’s Pan-Africanism and pseudo Arab cultural supremacism triggered the emergence of an Arab supremacist group, the Arab Gathering, in Darfur. Thereafter the “War of the Tribes” erupted between the “African” Fur and “Arab” Rizayqat tribe. President Omar Al-Bashir’s pan-Arab Islamist agenda (1989 – 2019) further complicated inter-tribe relations through a policy of divide and conquer. In a direct move to marginalize non-Arab groups and diminish their political influence, the central government divided the region into five states and appointed administrative officials to oversee its affairs. This triggered another wave of inter-communal conflicts between people who are identified as the Masalait and local government authorities on the one hand and between people who are identified as Arabs on the other.  Dividers  The main **dividers** highlighted in the conflict analysis are:  **Political**: Divided factions of the old regime and alliances with these. The divide among political factions along ethnic lines and based on their connections with the Chad and the South Sudan conflicts.  **Economic**: Particular interest in the manipulation of natural resources for individual or tribal gains, overall resource scarcity, and the heavy rainfall causing floods that have caused damage to house and livestock in Darfur. With no or limited government and humanitarian response, these events increase tensions among civilians.  **Gender**: Sudan is one of the few countries that have not signed the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women. GBV against girls, women, boys and men and subsequent acts of revenge divide families and communities and lead to inter-tribal acts of revenge. Women’s roles as actors and instigators of violence are hardly documented except concerning the Hakamat. In the recent revolution women played important roles. Although they made up an estimated 60 to 70 per cent of demonstrators that took down Bashir, women are almost entirely absent from political leadership positions hashing out the country’s future. Their participation illustrates the historical participation of women as combatants, supporters of fighting forces and peacemakers.  **Ethnic**: The primary differentiation of society based on ideas of ethnicity is a major divider. Arab versus non-Arab, returnees versus new settlers, tribal cross border alliances, IDPs and host communities and farmers and pastoralists.  **Intergenerational:** A reported increase of youth participation in criminal activities, combined with their reluctance to accept the authority of traditional decision-making structures.  **Natural resources:** The Doha Document for Peace in Darfur implicitly accepts that there has been inadequate governance arrangements to manage competition over resources at the local level when it states that “competition over pasture and water between herders and farmers is a serious problem” and calls for new policies and a “framework for equitable access for various users of land and water resources”. Many commentators on Darfur endorse this analysis, citing failures of governance as a critical factor in local conflict. Except for the conflict over the Jebel Amir gold-mine in North Darfur, most are due to long-running competition over land and power, some dating to the colonial period. The conflicts have been triggered by issues of land ownership, political strategies, and natural resources such as water, gold, and gum Arabic.    **Connectors**  It has been widely observed that in peacetime Darfur's prevalent social solidarity has been based on collaboration over livelihoods and co-habitation whereas in times of conflict ethnicity plays a greater role in defining solidarity. For example, in peacetime, Fur agro- pastoralists progressively took on the social norms of the Arab Bagarra Beni Halba tribe as their herd size grew and Fur families modified their gender roles (both men and women milking, not just women as among the Fur), housing (tents rather than huts) and ultimately language. The mutual engagement on economic activity makes ethnic identity subordinate to the achievement of a shared livelihood objective. By contrast, in times of conflict, the recruitment of militia and the payment of blood money and restitution is organised by the tribe, so community boundaries harden according to ethnic boundaries.  **Women’s roles in peacebuilding**  According to the literature, women in North Darfur face slightly more favorable social conditions compared to other parts of the country due to the historical settings of the gender dynamics, religious beliefs, cultural practices etc. For years, women held prestigious roles in the settled tribes of North Darfur. They engaged in agricultural production, as a result of the historical practice of the respect for the matrilineal line, and the female descendants of the Sultans who are known as Mayarim, considered princesses, owning large fiefdoms throughout Darfur. However, according to some sources this had limited impact on their social or political standing today. Women are portrayed as carriers of Sudanese culture and morality, and this impacted how men and women are affected by the conflict. Among others, it has led to the widespread sexual violence against women and recruitment of boys. Women are identified as vulnerable during conflict but also as potentially contributing to peace.  In recent years the emergence of women’s empowerment through new opportunities (for leadership and decision making in the household and community and engagement in economic activities) could be observed. For example, in the Track-I negotiations leading to the Doha agreement, women participated primarily in consultations and succeeded in formulating a unified pro-women agenda that was considered in the consultations and the final peace agreement. Their influence on the peace process was enabled by effective advocacy and communication strategies, supported by international partners, coalition building with others in Darfuri civil society, and pressure from international actors on the negotiating parties. The Doha Document was never fully implemented and the situation for women in Sudan, and Darfur, has arguably worsened since. As seen in other conflict settings, it is difficult for women to consolidate the gains made during conflict. The disruption in social order that results from fragility and conflict, has exacerbated existing gender inequalities and vulnerabilities. Further, women of Darfur are divided along tribal and political lines and often lack support from the leadership. For example, the CBRM, are reported to suffer from gender bias to include women at the decision-making level and when they do include women as members, often this constitutes ‘tokenism’. On the other hand, the appointment of a woman as governor in South of Darfur is a positive example. Also, women participate in other common mechanism of resolution of conflicts such as for instance in the Judiya, but it is asserted that women can be members of the Judiya – only involving female cases. Finally, a few organisations have successfully established or strengthened women’s associations, women’s centres and community-based groups, with only female members engaged business (milk processing, production of Fuel-Efficient Stoves (FES), etc.). Women are active participants in these groups and organize social events for entire communities (men participate in these events), inter-group dialogues on market days etc. This according to the literature, promotes forgiveness and reconciliation among conflicting groups as well as building confidence and trust.  **Village Specific Information**  WHH has worked in Kutum locality in the previous phases of DCPSF phase one, two and three in order to promote peaceful coexistence between farmers and pastoralists. Significant progress has been made concerning the reduction of clashes, but peacebuilding is an iterative process and requires time. Given WHH’s work and successes with the 14 villages in the three phases other neighbouring communities (Dissa, Umlaota, Gurair, Helt Tafa, Ereda, Gurair and Damrat Guba) have requested similar interventions to promote peaceful co-existence and they have been carefully selected based on a conflict analysis conducted by UNDP DCPSF and further supplemented by a WHH conducted conflict analysis and rapid needs assessment. WHH has also consulted and coordinated with RSD and Plan International and IRDS during the selection to avoid overlapping of services and targeting the same beneficiaries with similar activities.  The inhabitants of the 7 villages are from a mix of tribal groups: principally comprising of **Dissa Village** council with a total of 8 villages comprising of Jawama, Kaitinga, Tonjor, Zagawa, Barti and Bargo tribes: **Gurair** village council comprising of Gurair, Gurair west and Gurair East. **Umlaota** villages and comprising of 6 small villages (Umlaotaa, Musinga, Barabish, Khashim wadi (a) and Darhomar, Tabaldiya: Eldur village comprising of 11 small villages (Eldur, Singargy, Korabary, Toray, Fouly, Aftity, Helt Karker, Gardi, Daro, Narro, Kobay comprising of Zagawa and Tonjor: **Erada** Village council with total of 6 small villages (Erada, Boyee, Nomi, Ostani, Um Shigira and Um Balla) comprising of Tonjor, Zagawa and Fur: **Damrat Guba** village council of 6 small villages (Guba Alrbat,Guba Elein and Guba El manara ) and comprising of different Arab clans tribes. **Helt Tafa** village council with total of comprised of 6 small villages (Um Sharina, Singara, Gamama, Um Simima, Amar Gadid and Kuma). Comprising of Jawama, Kaitinga, Tonjor, Zagawa, Barti, Bargo, Fur, Masalit, Birgit, Mahadia, Jalul and Awlad Rshid tribes.  All the 7 selected villages have similar demographic compositions comprising of both pastoralists and farmers and all are located along migratory routes. The total population in the 7 villages is 58,670.[[1]](#footnote-2) The target villages have generally seen either a reduction in population or only a moderate growth in the last 10 years. All the 7 villages have been identified by UNDP DCPSF and WHH as conflict hot spots in 2020. Villages along the migratory corridors and villages with both pastoralists and farming communities are the most affected by potential conflict. In general, nomads have increasingly trespassed onto farmland searching for pasture for their cattle, destroying crops and triggering conflict with farmers. Farming communities have resisted such incursions, preventing the herdsmen’s cattle from entering their farmlands with ensuing violence resulting in injuries or death on both sides. Conflict over livelihoods assets between pastoralists and farmers continue to increase along migratory routes. In addition, armed banditry from armed groups and general insecurity leads to occasional displacement and further deterioration of livelihood assets.  **Dissa** is located about 45 km Northwest of Kutum town. It is comprised of eight small villages (Dissa, Amara, Khorsial, Mirjage, Khamar, Aumsiala, Neel Dako, Kranik. Dissa has a total population of 15,060 people. The main inhabitants of Dissa are farmers and pastoralists with the main tribes being Jawama, Kaitinga, Tonjor, Zagawa, Barti and Bargo tribes. The key issue of concern in Dissa is the lack of peace building interventions, lack of social infrastructure, lack of water sources, lack of trust and confidence between communities and members, lack of agricultural means and tools and lack of energy sources. Water availability is scarce in the area and the condition of the existing infrastructure is very poor. Due to lack of water availability, people travel long distances to look for water for both domestic and livestock consumption. The main root cause of conflict in Dissa is lack of water. Other types of conflict include disputes and fighting over pasture and migratory routes. In the conflict analysis conducted by WHH, the triggers of conflict in Dissa include blockage of the Shringow migratory route (100Km) by farmers, destruction of farms, killing of persons, fighting between farmers and pastoralists over “Altaleg time” referring to the time for releasing the farms for animal grazing in the mid of February every year. The main actors of conflict identified are the farmers, pastoralists from Arab tribes and the nomads.  **Gureir** is located about 30km North of Kutum town and comprises of three 3 small villages who are pastoralists (Gureir, Gureir West and Gureir East). Gureir has a total population of 3,500 people. The main inhabitants of Gureir are farmers and pastoralists with the main tribes being Arab Mahria tribes. The key issue of concern in Gureir is the lack of peace building interventions, lack of social infrastructure, lack of water sources, lack of trust and confidence between communities and members, lack of agricultural inputs and tools and lack of energy sources. Gureir has 3 functional wells which is shared by everyone leading to perennial water scarcity. The main inhabitants of Gureir village are the Arabs. They usually find themselves in conflict with the people living in Dissa and Kassab IDPs villages because of crop destruction by livestock and women collecting firewood and fodder. This has been a traditional trigger of conflict in this area especially between the two communities living side by side. Other triggers of conflict in Gureir include the availability of guns among the local population and high poverty levels (commonly associated with theft of livestock for commercial gains), lack of CBRMs, women need more attention and empowering in peacebuilding and IGAs. Livestock in the area also requires veterinary services.  **Umlaota** is located about 65 km northeast of Kutum town, comprising of 6 small villages (Umlaotaa, Musinga, Barabish, Khashim wadi (a) and Darhomar, Tabaldiya). Umlaota has a total population of 6,660 people and all of them are returnees from IDPs camps of Abassi and Kassab. The main inhabitants of Umlaota are farmers and pastoralists with the main tribes being Kaitinga, Tonjor, Zagawa, Mima, Rushdan and Ryash tribes. The area lacks peace building interventions, social infrastructure, water sources, lack of trust and confidence between communities and members, lack of agricultural inputs and tools and lack of energy sources. There are 5 water supply systems in the area serving 6,660 people with only one (1) handpump serving all the community members in the 6 sub villages. People travel long distances to look for water for both domestic and livestock consumption. The communities also do not have adequate health services as the area has only one (1) health facility and one basic school. Lack of water and pasture in Umlaotaa is one of the root causes of conflicts in the area. Other types of conflict include disputes and fighting over pastures and migratory route. In the conflict analysis conducted by WHH, the triggers of conflict in Umlaota include destruction of farms, killing of persons, fighting between farmers and pastoralists over “Altaleg time”. The main actors of conflict identified are the farmers, pastoralists from Arab tribes and the nomads.  **Eldur** is located about 70 km northwest of Kutum town. It is comprised of 11 small villages (Eldur, Singargy, Korabary, Toray, Fouly, Aftity, Helt Karker, Gardi, Daro, Narro and Kobay) Eldur has a total population of 12,100 people. The main inhabitants of Eldur are farmers and pastoralists with the main tribes being Zagawa, Fur and Tonjor tribes. The key issue of concern in Eldur is the lack of peace building interventions, lack of social infrastructure, lack of water sources, lack of trust and confidence between communities and members, lack of agricultural inputs and tools and lack of energy sources.  Eldur has one earth dam in good condition serving 12,100 number from 11 villages. Due to lack of social services infrastructure people travel long distances to look for health services for both humans and livestock. Lack of water and pasture in Eldur is one of the root causes of conflicts in the area specially during the dry season of the Eldur dam, thus necessitating the need to construct shallow wells beside in addition to the dam. Youth unemployment is quite high in this area. Women and children lack diversified diets. Other types of conflict include disputes and fighting over pastures and migratory routes. In the conflict analysis conducted by WHH, the triggers of conflict in Eldur include destruction of farms, killing of persons, fighting between farmers and pastoralists over “Altaleg time”. The main actors of conflict identified are the farmers, pastoralists from Arab tribes and the nomads.  **Erada** is located about 40km northwest of Kutum town, comprising of 6 small villages (Erada, Boyee, Nomi, Ostani, Um Shigira and Um Balla) with a total population of 7,580 people. The main inhabitants of Erada are farmers and pastoralists with the main tribes being Tonjer, Zagawa, Fur and Awlad Zaid tribes. The key issue of concern in Erada is the lack of peace building interventions, lack of social infrastructure, lack of water sources, lack of trust and confidence between communities and members, lack of agricultural inputs and tools and lack of energy sources. There is one damaged water yard (borehole) which would serve the 7,580 inhabitants if functional.The condition of the infrastructure is not working and the water supply to the people in the smaller villages has been disrupted. Due to lack of water infrastructure people travel long distances to look for water for both domestic and livestock consumption. Lack of water and pasture in Erada is one of the root causes of conflicts in the area. Other types of conflict include disputes and fighting over pastures and migratory route. In the conflict analysis conducted by WHH, the triggers of conflict in Erada include destruction of farms, killing of persons, fighting between farmers and pastoralists over “Altaleg time” and water points. The main actors of conflict identified are the farmers, pastoralists from Arab tribes and the nomads.  **Damrat Guba** is located about 30 km east of Kutum town. It is comprised of 4 small villages (Guba, Alrebat, El Marna and Elein). Damrat Guba has a total population of 5,250 people. The main inhabitants of Damrat Guba are pastoralists with the main tribes being Rizygat and Erygat tribes. The key issue of concern in Damrat Guba is the lack of peace building interventions, lack of social infrastructure, lack of water sources, lack of trust and confidence between communities and members, lack of agricultural inputs and tools and lack of energy sources. Their livelihood is majorly dependent on livestock keeping. The key conflicts in Damrat Guba are livestock theft, land ownership conflict and inter-community clashes between the livestock owners and farmers. The root causes of conflict in Damrat Guba are poverty, lack of water, lack of pasture and displacement of people from their original homes during the war. The key triggers to these conflicts are the need for money especially by the unemployed youths, uncontrolled movement of livestock, crop destruction, failure of local livestock owners to follow the demarcated migratory routes and returnees from IDP camps who want ownership of their traditional lands.  **Helt Tafa**  Helt Tafa is located about 80 km east of Kutum town comprising of 6 small villages (Um Sharina, Singara, Gamama, Um Simima, Amar Gadid and Kuma). Helt Tafa has a total population of 8,250 people. The main inhabitants of Helt Tafa are farmers and pastoralists with the main tribes being Tonjor, Zagawa, Mima, Rushdan, Ryash and tribes. The key issue of concern in Helt Tafa is the lack of peace building interventions, lack of social infrastructure, lack of water sources, lack of trust and confidence between communities and members, lack of agricultural means and tools and lack of energy sources.  The key triggers to these conflicts are the need for financial income, especially by the unemployed youths, uncontrolled movement of livestock, crop destruction, failure of local livestock owners to follow the demarcated migratory routes, water point conflicts and negative environmental and health impacts of artisanal and unregulated gold mining.   |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **TABLE 1: Conflict Analysis** | | | | | | | Locality | Villages | Identified Conflicts | Summary of Analysis | | | |  |  |  | Root Causes | Triggers | Actors | | | Kutum Locality  **Dissa**  **Village council** | Amara,  Khorsial,  Mirjage  Khamar  Neel Dako | 1.Disputes and  fighting over  pastures and  migratory routes.  2.Looting of  livestock  and robbery | Competition over  natural resources | 1.Destruction of  farms/ perception by pastoralists that farmers have planted on migratory routes.  2.Killing of  Persons  3.Fighting  between  farmers and  pastoralists over  “Altaleg time” | 1.Farmers  2.Pastoralists  From Arab tribes  3.Nomads | | Kutum Locality  **Gurer Village**  **council** | Gureir, Gureir  West  and Gureir East | 1.Disputes and  fighting over  pastures and  migratory routes. | Competition over  natural resources  and crimes | 1. Destruction of  farms / perception by pastoralists that farmers have planted on migratory routes.  2.Killing of  Persons  3.Fighting  between  farmers and  pastoralist s over  “Altaleg time”    4.Cutting of trees | 1.Farmers  2.Pastoralists  from what is referred to as Arab tribes  3.Nomads  4 People engaging in stealing.  5. IDPs | | Kutum Locality  **Umlaotaa Village**  **Council**    returnees from  Kassab and  Abasi  IDP camps | Umlaotaa,  Musinga,  Barabish,  Khashim  wadi (a) and  Darhomar,  Tabaldiya). | 1.Disputes and  fighting over  pastures and  water sources.  2.Looting of livestock and robbery | 1.Competition  over natural  resources and  water.  2.crimes | 1. Destruction of  farms / perception by pastrolists that farmers have planted on migratory routes.  2.Killing of  Persons  3.Fighting  between farmers  and pastoralist s  over natural  resources and  water  4.Lack of water  sources. | 1.Farmers  2.Pastoralists from  Arab tribes    3.Nomads  4 People engaging in stealing. | | Kutum Locality  **Eldur Village**  **council** | Eldur, Singargy,  Korabary,  Toray, Fouly,  Aftity, Helt  Karker,  Gardi, Daro,  Narro and Kobay | 1.Fighting over  pastures and  water sources | 1.Competition  over natural resources and water | 1. Destruction of  farms / perception by pastrolists that farmers have planted on migratory routes.  2.Killing of  Persons  3.Fighting  between farmers  and pastoralists  over natural  resources and  water    4.Lack of social  services  5.No police  Officers / law enforcement | 1.Farmers  2.Pastoralists from Arab tribes  3.Nomads | | Kutum locality  **Erada Village**  **council** | Erada, Boyee,  Nomi, Ostani, Um  Shigira and Um  Balla | 1.Disputes and  fighting over  pastures and  migratory routes  2.Looting of  livestock and  robbery | Competition over  natural resources  and crimes | 1. Destruction of  farms / perception by pastoralists that farmers have planted on migratory routes.  2.Killing and injury  of persons  3.Fighting  between farmers  and pastoralists  over “Altaleg time”    4.Cutting of trees | 1.Farmers  2.Pastoralists from  Arab tribes  3.Nomads  4. People engaging in stealing. | | Kutum Locality  **Damrat Guba**  **village council** | Guba, Alrebat, El  Marna and Elein | 1.Disputes and  fighting over  pastures and  water sources  2.Looting of  livestock and  robbery | 1.Competition  over natural  resources and  water    2.crimes | 1. Destruction of  farms / perception by pastoralists that farmers have planted on migratory routes.  2.Killing of  Persons  3.Fighting  between farmers  and pastoralists  over natural  resources | 1.Farmers  2.Pastoralists from  Arab tribes  3.Nomads  4. People engaging in stealing. | | Kutum Locality  **Helt Tafa**  **village Council** | Um Sharina,  Singara,  Gamama, Um  Simima, Amar  Gadid and Kuma | 1.Disputes and  fighting over  pastures and  water sources    2.Looting of  livestock and  robbery | 1.Competition  over natural  resources and  water  2.crimes | 1. Destruction of  farms / perception by pastrolists that farmers have planted on migratory routes.  2.Killing of  Persons  3.Fighting  between farmers  and pastoralist s  over natural  resources and  water  4.Lack of water  sources. | 1.Farmers  2.Pastoralists  From Arab tribes    3.Nomads  4. People engaging in stealing. | |
| 1. Relevance: Conflict Resolution Mechanisms and Access to Rule of Law |
| ANSWER HERE:  According to a survey of conflict resolution mechanisms in targeted villages, rural communities in North Darfur have not had access to legal Sudanese institutions due to the breakdown of law and order during the many years of conflict and violence. The traditional conflict resolution mechanisms and traditional courts within the villages are operated and presided by traditional leaders such as the Malik, Umdas and Sheikhs who come directly under the Kings. Aja weed, a committee constituting of lmams and wise men acts as investigator, advocate and arbitrator. For traditional conflict resolution mechanisms community members such as the Demilig and the Dowanay are authorized by the tribe to collect Diyat (money paid to compensate victims of tribal clashes) and Ageed who mobilize communities against disasters and dangers. Ajaweed and Ageed structures present the most ‘democratic’ and parity structures across tribes in the areas.  Traditional justice solves disputes not by punishment but by a common acceptable outcome through mediation. People have more access to and trust in these customary systems of law rather than in the official governmental juridical systems. However, with the security situation improving, and with government efforts to establish security and services in more rural areas, this provides an opportunity to support both the rural communities and government efforts. Such an approach will also ensure that the CBRMs and with them the rural communities have full knowledge and access to government services and legal institutions. The project will link the rural communities to relevant government ministries, where further services can be accessed, and support sought. The CBRMs established by WHH in previous DCPSF projects were set up in line with these established structures whereby decisions are arrived at in a transparent and inclusive way.  In order to build upon the three previous DCPSF projects and to further strengthen rural communities and established CBRMs, WHH will contribute to develop a Peacebuilding Network in El Fasher which will include all CBRMs created by WHH and other DCPSF partners in North Darfur, universities, civil society organizations and LNGOs dedicated to peace and conflict resolution, INGOs, UN agencies, government departments and ministries, HAC and security services. The Peacebuilding Network will allow for all parties to discuss ways forward to ensure peace and resolve conflict through both traditional methods and legal Sudanese structures.  The CBRMs are well accepted by the communities and successfully resolve issues related to land ownership, grazing rights and domestic disputes. The CBRMs still require mentorship and guidance to not only resolve disputes but to create networks with higher judicial bodies and to work across communities in order to resolve regional conflicts with other communities in North Darfur. These linkages across villages and vertical structures are essential in, for instance, demarcation of 100km migratory routes, re-delineated arbitrarily by local government with little or no consultation with nomads and farmers.  Please also see table 2 for a survey of conflict resolution mechanisms in the targeted villages.   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **TABLE 2: Survey of Conflict Resolution Mechanisms in Target Villages** | | | | | | |  | | **Locality** | | **Village** | **Description of Local**  **Conflict Resolution**  **Mechanisms and**  **degree of**  **functionality** | | **Access to Courts**  **and/or Rule of Law** | | **Identified Gaps in local conflict resolution** | | Kutum locality  **Dissa Village**  **Council** | | Dissa  Amara  Khorsial  Mirjage  Khamar  Aumsiala  Neel Dako | Native administration  and sometimes the area  military command | | 1.Communities do not  have access to courts.  Most of the people  prefer native  administration to  resolve their conflicts | | 1.Lack of capacity of  native administration and community leaders.  2.Lack of trust and confidence between the community members  3.No local conflict  resolution mechanisms | | Kutum locality  **Gureir village**  **council** | Gureir, Gureir West  and Gureir East | | | Native administration  and sometimes the area  military command | 1.Communities do not  have access to courts  Most people prefer  native administration  to resolve their  conflicts | 1.Lack of capacity of native  administration and  community leaders.  2.Lack of trust and  confidence between the community  members.  3.No local conflict  resolution mechanisms. | | | Kutum  locality  **Umlaotaa Village**  **Council** | Umlaotaa, Musinga,  Barabish, Khashim  wadi (a) and  Darhomar,  Tabaldiya). | | | Community leaders, native  administration and Ajaweed | Communities do not have  access to Police and  court. | 1.Lack of capacity of native administration and community leaders.  2.No local conflict  resolution mechanisms.  3.Women not contributing in conflicts  resolution. | | | Kutum Locality    **Eldur Village**  **council** | Eldur, Singargy,  Korabary,  Toray, Fouly, Aftity,  Helt Karker, Gardi,  Daro, | | | Community leaders, native  administration, Kings Court  and Ajaweed, Military  commander. | Communities do not have  access to police and court | 1.Lack of capacity of native administration and community leaders.  2.Lack of trust and confidence between the community members  3.No local conflict resolution mechanisms  4. No Police office/law enforcement | | | Kutum locality  **Erada Village**  **council** | Erada, Boyee, Nomi,  Ostani, Um Shigira  and Um Balla | | | Community leaders, native  administration and Ajaweed | Communities do not have  access to court and only  goes to Kutum town. | 1.Lack of capacity of native administration and community leaders.  2.No local conflict resolution mechanisms.  3.Women not contributing to conflict resolution | | | Kutum Locality  **Damrat Guba** | Guba, Alrebat, El  Marna and Elein | | | Community leaders, native  administration and Ajaweed | Communities do not have  access to court and only  goes to Kutum town | 1.Lack of capacity of native administration and community leaders.  2.No local conflict  resolution mechanisms.  3.Women not contributing to conflict resolution. | | | Kutum Locality  **Helt Tafa village council** | Um Sharina,  Singara, Gamama,  Um Simima, Amar  Gadid and Kuma | | | Community leaders, native  administration and Ajaweed | Communities do not have  access to court | 1.No local conflict resolution mechanisms.  2.Lack of capacity of native administration and community leaders.  3.No previous interventions for peace building and conflict | | |
| 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:*  According to the current HRP ‘deep-rooted gender inequality, anchored in cultural norms, persists through-out parts of Sudan’, high levels of Gender Based Violence (GBV) including Female Genital Mutilation persist throughout North Darfur despite the recent legislation making it illegal. At the same time the protection mechanisms including specialist facilities for GBV survivors is virtually non-existing.  Throughout the intervention area ‘traditional’ gender roles persist, men are perceived as being responsible for providing the daily bread and income for the family, while women are relegated to ‘family duties. Women who are not able to comply with this role model are facing discrimination in the labor market, which also leads to female headed households being more food insecure than male headed families according to the Humanitarian Needs Overview. The same states, that ‘addressing the drivers of GBV, such as social norms, conflict, disregard for human rights and inequality will likely influence the continuation of GBV issues. The general approach is to empower women by economic activities and integration in decision making bodies while at the same time working on a low threshold-approach with men to foster acceptance. As such processes may cause friction within and between households, the CBRM will be utilized for conflict resolution while at the same time expanding the margin of decision making for women. The strategy of WHH in addressing gender is of inclusion of women and youth as well as men in all activities to promote gender equity. The gender component in the project will promote the equal and equitable benefits for women and men not just by promoting gender rights for women but ensure the involvement of all parts of the society. During every training, workshop, meeting the gender focal point will address the practical needs and strategic interests of women and men to all involved participants. At least 10% of all training time should be addressed to gender specific topics. WHH plans to recruit a gender focal person to support the project in gender mainstreaming across all the project outputs. Lessons learnt from phase 3 of the project indicate that there is added value especially a female staff member who enhances the participation of women in respective project activities. This will help in breaking the cultural barriers surrounding the participation of women in project activities.  WHH will continue to address the specific needs and interests of female CBRM members and provide appropriate training and experience exchange. WHH will ensure the participation of female representatives in all CBRMs and will strive for 3 out of the 8 CBRM members’ being women (30%, if possible). WHH shall also ensure that the youth groups are represented in the new CBRMs that will be established. At least twenty percent (20%) will be youth to voice up the demands of the young generation in the CBRMs. Furthermore, representatives of both farmers and livestock owners will form part of the CBRMs. Workshops will be organized with the CBRMs to discuss the specific needs and rights of women, youth and minority groups. This will be one of the core activities during the implementation of this proposed project.  In targeting of participants in the related livelihood activities, care shall be taken to ensure that at least 30% of the targeted members are female to promote the participation of women in this already gender imbalanced communities. The activities are designed to be accessible and suitable for females taking also into account their other household shores to not overburden them. The roles of women shall be highly encouraged during the implementation of all activities. The partners will be strengthened in their gender sensitive approach and thus, enabling them to mainstream gender in the activities.  In addition, WHH will implement women-centred activities in the 7 new villages. In all these villages, women organisations will be established and/or reactivated with 20 members each. The members will be trained a) on HH-level income generating activities, such as food processing and home gardening and sensitized concerning the specific nutritional needs of children and infants; and they will be trained on b) issues related to GBV ,FGM and the role of women in decision making in specifically regarding the importance of their role in the peacebuilding process and the need for the to get involved in activities that affect women for example in leadership positions and in the CBRMs which are the “negotiating tables” for decisions in the community. The women groups will be linked with the CBRMs to emphasize the possibility to raise domestic violence issues with the CBRMs. WHH shall ensure that both the Arabs and non-Arabs are targeted for this intervention. The strengthening of networks especially among local partners promotes inclusion by creating public awareness and advocacy on rights-based issues and justice systems. The peacebuilding network will create a platform where members bring out concerns that affect the execution of justice in their communities and openly discuss solutions to the problems.  The project will also respond to the specific needs of youth, especially male youth, by providing livelihood trainings which put them in a better position to support their livelihoods through legal means, drawing them away from illegal activities, crime and radicalization. Livelihood activities will also be chosen to be accessible for people living with disabilities to promote inclusion into the wider society and participation in economic activities. The inclusion of youth and people living with disabilities (or their households) in community structures established or reactivated through the project such as the CBRMs or the Water Management Committees signifies another way to include the perspectives of the diverse community actors.  Beneficiaries will be selected by using defined vulnerability criteria agreed with the communities prior to the intervention. The data obtained through this targeting will be analysed based on context considering data sets (Standards indicators –social vulnerabilities and protection aspects). The inclusion criteria are set individually for each area and intervention, taking into account the exact context and needs. The project designed in this way ensures that activities are inclusive and meet the needs of the most vulnerable groups. The project provides a key opportunity to ensure that gender and protection work are mainstreamed in all the project cycle steps. Data generated by assessments and monitoring will be disaggregated by age, sex, and disability and analysis will highlight the needs, vulnerabilities, and capacities of different groups. The project will support both registered males and females of all age groups with or without disabilities with much needed project intervention. Vulnerability will be to a large degree determined by categories such as age, disabilities and gender, ensuring that potentially marginalized groups have primary access to the planned activities. |
| 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:*  The project follows relevant government strategies, those of the Ministry of Production and Economic Resources, State Water Corporation and the Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC).  At regional level, the project contributes to all three pillars of the Darfur Development Strategy (1 Governance, Justice and Reconciliation, 2 Reconstruction and 3 Economic Promotion). At the national level, the project contributes to the right to access to water as mentioned in the Sudanese Interim National Constitution (2005) and the corresponding Strategic Plan 2007-2031. The Sudanese National Adaptation Plan (NAP) (2016) pursues adaptation to climate change, to which the project also contributes. After decades of military dictatorship, Sudan is in a process of political transformation. The project will be geared to any newly developed national strategies. The project contributes to the following global sustainable development goals for 2030: 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 10, 13 and Harnessing the Nexus-approach, the project links up with two of the three strategic objectives of the current Humanitarian Response Plan by building structures to sustain resilient systems of food security and WASH as well as working on cultural change to realize Protection and allow for peaceful resolution of intra and inter-communal conflicts. The project also contributes to ensuring availability of and stabilizing access to food for the most food-insecure populations and ensuring continuity of the food supply chain as requested by the Revised Humanitarian Response Plan - Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19).  **Output 1: 7 Community-based conflict resolution and reconciliation mechanisms (CBRMs) are in use and working effectively to resolve conflict**  In order to realize the goal of output 1, the activities are designed to promote “local peace governance.” by including various institutions, from the CBRMs to the native administration and local government, in order to enhance their skills, knowledge and accountability in peacebuilding. This will allow to engage in the construction of a “trust architecture” for the region. The horizontal linkages created through the engagement of the different institutions forms a web of trust by enhancing the communication and collaboration between those actors to work towards peace and social cohesion. In this regard, seven (7) new CBRMs will be established in the 7 village councils that have requested WHH support. Establishing and making sure CBRMs supported and active during the project period will enhance problem solving between groups and accessibility to CBRMs to for conflict resolution. The CBRM composition will ensure active participation of vulnerable groups i.e women and youth but also ensure inclusiveness by having men as members of the CBRMs. The members of the committees, including women and youth (40% if possible), will be selected and subsequently trained on peacebuilding, negotiation, conflict management and administrative laws. Trainings will be facilitated by the peacebuilding centre of El Fasher University, which has the experience to support CBRMs. Connections will also be made with the local authorities to ensure coordination and linkages with the CBRMs and the local established leadership structure of Sheiks and Umdas in the villages. In order to enhance availability of information on early warning for conflicts, the project will equip the CBRMs with skills on how to detect small conflicts, so they are able to notify administrative units for conflict escalation. The trainings will form part of the standard training.  **Activities:**  **1.1 Training of 70 CBRMs members and establishment of 7 CBRMs**  As WHH and RSD have experience in the formation of Community Based Reconciliation Mechanisms (CBRMs) in Darfur, this activity will be jointly implemented. Therefore, members of 7 villages which have been identified as more conflict prone due to disputes of grazing and farmland will be mobilized and CBRMs formed. The purpose of the CBRM is to bring community leaders together and help them to settle conflicts in a peaceful manner using customary mediation methods to solve issues around land ownership, grazing rights and domestic conflict including SGBV. Selection of the CBRM members will be conducted by the community members from the 7 new target villages. Local communities will participate in the selection process through elections.  This process will be guided by a set of criteria that has been designed by WHH: Participation must be voluntary and based on willingness of the proposed individual. The CBRM members must be people from within the targeted villages. Mobilisation sessions in the 7 targeted villages will be conducted to explain to the communities about the new project, objectives, and implementation strategies. This will be carried out by WHH and RSD in the field. Dates for community mobilization will be communicated way in advance to the targeted communities before the actual activity occurs. CBRMs have a high rate of success, but those cases which cannot be resolved will be referred to the formal court system. Membership will include 10 members per CBRM comprising of community leaders, women, youth, farmer and pastoralist. The selected CBRM members will receive trainings on mediation and reconciliation resource-based conflicts. This will be carried out in conjunction with the Peacebuilding Centre in El Fasher University.  The New CBRM members will be equipped with materials for the work in their respective villages. WHH and RSD will organise for monthly field monitoring visits to follow up on functionality of CBRMs, number of cases submitted by both men and women that have been successfully resolved, number of community members accessing CBRMs and most frequent cases within the targeted community and record new and complete cases. Information/sensitization sessions will be held once a month per village per CBRM established. Communities will be introduced to CBRMs and also provide a platform for CBRMs to update communities on issues arising out of conflict resolution. The CBRMs will make use of this opportunity to provide feedback to the community on the successes and challenges experienced during their work. Also, the CBRMs will get feedback from the communities regarding satisfaction of the conflict resolution processes.   * 1. **1.2 Training 24 key stakeholder’s village leaders, local government, native-administrative unit**   While focus on CBRMs will remain, it will include support to the native administration and local government to enhance their skills, knowledge and accountability in peacebuilding. This is intended to strengthen horizontal linkages (linked to output 4 on linkages and coordination) between communities and their leaders. Therefore, engagement with religious leaders and adapting existing references as well as narratives from religious texts in relation to gender inclusion and the prevention of violent extremism is critical for engagement. WHH will identify and train 24 key stakeholders who will be mainly village leaders, local government officers at the locality level and members of the native administrative unit. The main training topics will include peacebuilding & reconciliation, governance and leadership and Natural Resources management Skills. The participants will be selected at the local level with the aim of achieving community’s coexistence and social cohesion objectives.  **1.3 Organize three (3) cross tribal peace building forums**  The target communities are people who live in a community that stands on the tribe and clan institution which constitutes an important axis in their life and pattern of their economic and social activities in addition to the means of living which basically stand on traditional grazing and traditional rain-fed agriculture. In order to foster peace building, WHH will organise for cross tribal peace building forums which will bring together different tribes from both the farming and pastoralists communities. The events will be characterised by music and theatre with skits and role plays around crime and conflict prevention, importance of peace building and peaceful coexistence as well as the negative impacts of conflict. These events will be graced by native administration and other actors within the target locality. Hence, the cross tribal peace forum will enhance the opportunities of peaceful coexistence, consolidate peace and stability, reactivate the role of native administration, address the issues of farmers and pastoralists and boost the administrative, security and social coordination among the localities.  **1.4 Mentorship and coaching sessions on a monthly basis for 7 months targeting 140 women and 140 youth to strengthen the role of women and youth in peacebuilding**  The main of this activity will be to strengthen the role of specifically marginalized actors such as women and youth in peacebuilding through use of strong leads in the community. There will be a specific focus on public speaking, networking and presentation skills. The training will be conducted through a mentorship and coaching approach in which positive role models provide their insights to other group members. This will happen within this specific activity, but it is also expected that the participants make use of this support and counselling network beyond the events. The activity will be done especially during the cross tribal peace forums and special forums i.e women and youth days will be organised.  **1.5 Sports or cultural events will be organised to bring together two (2) different community groups 2 times per village every 3 months**  Crime prevention, including the prevention of violent extremism, requires the promotion of inclusion and social cohesion, and use of sport and cultural events will play a unique role in that respect by generating social capital and helping to mobilize communities and promote social inclusion and solidarity. Sport and cultural events will act as a tool to overcome conflict and social tension and “promote peace, tolerance and understanding by bringing different communities together across boundaries and cultures. In the long run, these kinds of events will foster communication and building bridges between communities in conflict and it is believed that it will also contribute to achieving non-sport goals, including inclusion and cohesion sport. In particular, the youth will have an opportunity to develop soft skills and life skills that foster cooperation and sportsmanship and promote respectful competition and experiences to manage conflict. RSD will target a total number of events during the project period will be 12, drawing participants from the 7 target villages and other neighbouring communities. Every event will have a minimum of 100 people; RSD will ensure COVID-19 preventive measures are in place. Theatre and music will be used to pass peacebuilding messages through skits and plays. These events will comprise of men, women, youth, children brought together from different tribes and livelihood backgrounds i.e farmers and pastoralists and various tribes composition in the target location.  **Output 2: Peace dividends for community interdependence and coexistence are delivered**  This output will mainly address the causes and triggers of conflict that have been identified during the conflict analysis with a specific focus on mechanisms meant for managing and prevention of conflict over natural resources. It is planned that before project inception a labour market assessment and a value chain analysis will be conducted before promoting the IGA activities to enhance sustainability in the type of IGAs that will be supported. The project will specifically have a focus on youth employment initiatives at local level, value chain development and access to formal/informal education through skills development. WHH in collaboration with the State Water Corporation will ensure that proper technical assessments are conducted.  In the 7 new villages, WHH will support the rehabilitation and solarisation of two (2) boreholes (water yards). The project will also have a specific focus on establishing mechanisms for common use of the infrastructure/resources through establishment of inclusive water management committees that represents farmers and pastoralists and construction of one (1) hand dug shallow well for vegetable production mainly targeting women organisations for the purposed of income generation.  Four (4) Farmer Field Schools (FFS) and three (3) Pastoralist Field Schools (PFS) will be established in the 7 targeted villages to encourage farmers and pastoralists to cooperate and to engage in constructive activities. The 7 target villages will assign communal land to apply an equitable approach to field demarcation and respect of migratory routes and animal grazing zones. For the pastoralist villages of Damrat Guba, Eldur, Dissa and Gurair, WHH will facilitate the training of Community Animal Health Workers (CAHWs) and knowledge awareness of livestock management through the PFSs. CAHWs and PFSs will address observance of migratory routes and disputes settlement. The CAHWs will exchange experiences with their colleagues from neighbouring villages. Involvement will be sought from the local authorities, the Ministry of Animal Resources and Fisheries and the Ministry of Agriculture to ensure organizational sustainability. The gender assistant will be involved in the FFSs and PFSs as well as in the training of CAHWs to stress the importance of reaching women during the provided trainings and the issue of use of assets and building the capacity of decision making.  RSD will establish one (1) tree nursery for forest and fruit trees in one of target villages of the project for income generation, but more importantly for the peacebuilding as it will supply seedlings for migratory routes. The tree nursery will be located near a permanent water source i.e at the water yard and will be managed as an income generating activity by the youth. The tree nursery will be fully equipped with small inputs like farming tools and seedlings.  In the establishment of the FFS, lessons from the concluded DCPSF funded projects in phase 1,2 and 3 and other WHH projects will be used to develop new FFS designs for this project component. Environment friendly agricultural practices will form a larger component for discussions by the farmers. The routine training once a week will ensure the 25-30 participating members at each location have equal chances to practice, ask questions and test their knowledge. Each FFS will be equipped with seeds and farmers kits comprising of (rake, digging hoe, weeding hoe, shovel) to allow participants work on their own land and provide an added attraction and incentive for attending. In total, there shall be 7 field schools.  **Activities:**  **2.1 Rehabilitation of two (2) boreholes and solar installation.**  WHH will identify 2 boreholes for rehabilitation depending on need and technical viability. Identified boreholes will be equipped with for example an elevated water tank, solar system for pumping water, cattle trough, and a submersible pump. In collaboration with State Water Corporation, WHH will rehabilitate water infrastructure to enable and enhance access to clean water for farmers and pastoralists for both human and animal consumption. Prior to start of rehabilitation process, WHH will conduct a technical assessment to determine the extent of required rehabilitation and come up with bills of quantities to guide the tendering process. Procurement of the rehabilitation/construction service will be performed in compliance with WHH rules of awarding contracts. Where applicable, the target group will contribute with local materials such as sand and gravel.  **2.2 Construction of one (1) shallow well for agriculture production**  One (1) shallow wells will be constructed/rehabilitated by WHH to ensure access to water for vegetable production. This activity will be undertaken to support women’s vegetable groups which are situated far away from reliable water sources. The communities and local authorities together with WHH will define a selection criterion for the shallow wells that need to be rehabilitated and technical assessments will be conducted to determine the feasibility and extent of rehabilitation works. In order to enhance ownership of the community and the government, WHH will procure the materials required for the construction, whereas the communities will be required to provide local materials unskilled labour during the actual construction. The State Water Corporation will support the constructions with technical supervision.  **2.3 Training of 45 members of the water management committees (WMCs) in the operation and maintenance of water infrastructure**  The project will train 5 WMCs, each WMC will comprise of 5 members, including women, youth and people with disabilities and other vulnerable groups). WHH and RSD in collaboration with the State Water Corporation will use existing Operation and Maintenance (O&M) manuals developed by the SWC for the training of water management committees. WHH and RSD will review the manual to ensure it defines management, operation and maintenance needs and responsibilities, explore long-term financing (possibility of introducing water fees), identify future training needs (refresher trainings, but also management and organizational development), ensure regular meetings and define monitoring needs as well as ensure water quality testing.  In collaboration with the State Water Corporation, WHH/RSD will use the O&M manual to train the Water Management Committees (WMC) on the operation and maintenance of the water yards, organizational aspects, while clearly defining their roles and responsibilities. The water committees will be supported to develop Water Management Plans, which are a collection of SOPs for the functioning and proper maintenance of the water infrastructure. The Water Management Committees will have well defined roles, meet regularly, have a caretaker/ maintenance person, and have an active fee collection system (where needed). On average each committee will comprise of 15 members from the villages, out of which at least 3 are women. Committee members will be elected by water users and will have a leadership structure that is renewable within a period of 1 year.  The representation will also include local leaders for example the Umdahs. Based on the rather ‘technical’ training of the WMC during the lifetime of the project, these will be supported to develop a holistic approach on Water Management in terms of Multiple Use Water Services (MUS). MUS focuses on users and the community to provide water according to their needs and allowing to think about synergies, e.g. by linking business chains with water provision or allowing for secondary use of used water. In the longer run WMC should be able to provide an integrated vision of how water provision in a location look like and how it can be sustainably managed.  The strengthening of local water governance as well as the clarification of roles and responsibilities were envisaged outputs of the 2013-2019 Developing Darfur Strategy. RSD together with WHH will hold a workshop at the North Darfur WASH cluster to get lessons learned from agencies which have been working on strengthening local governance structures dealing with the long-term maintenance of water infrastructure in the region. This input will inform the formulation of bylaws among WMCs under the supervision of WHH and RSD and the State Water Corporation which will define water usage practices and setting and changing user rates, roles and responsibilities, membership and dispute resolution. A functioning fee collection system is important to contribute to the long-term functioning of the WASH infrastructure beyond project end.  **2.4 Training for 80 small-scale farmers in Farmer Field Schools (FFS) and Good Agricultural Practices (GAP)**  This activity will benefit from the lessons learned from ongoing WHH projects in North Darfur and Kassala on conservation agriculture techniques such as minimum soil tillage and soil disturbance, permanent soil cover with crop residues and crop rotation and intercropping. The lessons learned will be incorporated in the curriculum of the Field Schools to improve soil management practices and to increase production sustainably. In a first step, the WHH project team will mobilise and sensitize the communities about the objectives of the project, the roles and responsibilities of the different stakeholders as well as the specific field school methodology. The determination of the exact number of FFS takes place at the beginning of the project after beneficiaries have voluntarily registered, 4 field schools will be established. In a second step, among the participants extension agents of both genders will be identified together with the Ministry of Production and Economic Resources. They will then receive training in non-formal education methods with emphasis on effective use in the field school approach. The topics will include facilitation skills, participatory methodologies, group dynamics, as well as special technical knowledge. The intensive training will be carried out in the first year followed by continuous monitoring of progress during year two. This is part of the exit strategy of the project as the FFS will be linked to MOPER for follow up after project completion.  Once fully trained, the facilitators/extension agents are the primary vehicle to carry out the weekly field schools, to ensure the 25-30 participating members at each location have equal chances to practice, ask questions and test their knowledge. In addition, exchange visits between FFS and PFS members will be organized to enhance understanding and trust between farmers and pastoralists. The distribution of seeds to the participants will allow the farmers to increase their production and provide an added attraction and incentive for attending. Moreover, the extension agents will be provided with sets of agricultural kits comprising of (weeding hoes, rake and shovel) which can be borrowed by the farmers.  **2.5 Training of 60 pastoralists in Pastoralist Field Schools (PFS)**  This approach is based on training on restocking, increasing value, improving fodder and animal production, and marketing. Trainings will be organized by WHH for one pastoralist association per village (each group comprising of approximately 20 pastoralists) on livestock and herd management and conducted by the Ministry of Animal Resources. Government advisory services will be provided to the groups on new fodder species. The trainings will be accompanied by visits and follow-ups at the demonstration sites. Of the 60 lead pastoralists trained, 30% are expected to be women. The activity is carried out in collaboration with the Ministry of Production and Economic Resources and Livestock Department for technical backstopping and creating linkages to public service providers to enhance sustainability of the activity.  **2.6 Procurement and distribution of seeds for 1,000 beneficiaries**  To increase crop production and fodder capacity, 1,000 farmers will receive crop seeds such as sorghum, ground nuts, millet and sesame. This activity will mainly target vulnerable farmers who are active and have farmland but lack the capacity to purchase inputs. The seeds will be provided by WHH. Farmers will be trained through the FFS approach on the crop cycle management including post-harvest loss management and storage.  **2.7 Conduct labour market assessment and value chain analysis to identify value creation potential**.  Consultations to date have established that there is potential to introduce farmers to various value chains. The project will through an experienced and qualified consultant conduct an analysis to identify value creation potential on various crops grown in the target locations. The analysis will focus on factors influencing performance, including access to and requirements of end markets, legal, regulatory and policy environment. Based on the recommendations from the analysis on the crops to focus on, the target group members women, youth will be motivated to form production/marketing groups. These groups will be trained to perform certain activities that will increase the efficiency of production and marketing. Lead farmers will represent the interests of their groups at the FFS and PFS levels. Additionally, the analysis will lead the development of the training for youth and people with special needs.  **2.8 Improving job prospects through vocational training and entrepreneurship skills training for 140 young people (18-35 years), as well as people with disabilities**  Based on the analysis of the value chain and after close coordination with local businesses, local artisans and crafters in the target villages will be contacted to offer non-formal apprenticeships of about six months for 140 youth and people living with disabilities. The participants will receive a training in basic business skills such as bookkeeping, cost calculation, etc. and additional trainings in case these are needed to practice the respective trade. After the successful completion of the apprenticeship, the participants will receive a starter kit to start their own businesses. During the training phase and when setting up their businesses, WHH and RSD will closely support the apprentices and link them with local networks to ensure success of their endeavours. The Technical Training Institute in Al Fasher will provide technical support in case needed. Trainings will be conducted in the project locality to ensure cultural barriers especially related to female youth travelling unaccompanied are catered for. People living with disabilities will be included with entrepreneurships matching their abilities and interest. Networking sessions between the youth and potential employers will be organised for the purpose of creating opportunities for linkages to the potential job market and for mentorship and coaching. In the long run it is expected that the youth can benefit from internships and placements at some of the companies or start their own business.  **2.9 Training of 14 community-based animal health workers and equipping with veterinary kits.**  WHH in collaboration with Ministry of Production and Economic Resources (Livestock Department) and RSD will register and train 14 Community Based Animal Health Workers (CAHWs) in treatment and vaccination of livestock. The CAHWs will be nominated by the target group based on their knowledge, experience and interest to serve the target group. The CAHWs will be used as extensionists who will deliver livestock treatment services to the target group at HH level during and beyond the project period. WHH will equip the CAHWs with treatment kits and will link them with Ministry of Production and Economic Resources (Livestock Department) for technical support and refresher training whenever required. The CAHWs will mutually agree with the target group on the incentive to be paid to the CAHWs per livestock vaccinated/treated. This will increase the sustainability of the activity as CAHWs are incentivized to continue this activity as a livelihood strategy.  **2.10 Constructing of one (1) multi-functional centre in Dissa village within the target area.**  The project will construct one (1) multi-functional centre (size 400m²). The multi-functional centre will facilitate interaction between different groups i.e youth, women of different ages. The centre will be an avenue for meetings and will also be used for economic purposes for example the centre can be rented out to agencies for trainings and the money collected can be used for operation and maintenance as well as for income generation. Some of the groups that will benefit from such a centre include CBRM members, women groups for IGAs, vocational training/life skills, for school dropouts, theatre, youth club for cultural events/education and a library. A joint management committee comprising of representatives from the user groups will be established by the community with support from WHH and trained in maintenance and operation of the centre including a financial plan how to ensure sustainable use of the centre.  **2.11 Training of 140 women in income-generating measures/small businesses (e.g. production, marketing and**  **sales for fuel-saving stoves, handicrafts and food processing).**  The project will identify 140 women entrepreneurs who will receive trainings on income generating measures/small businesses. The training sessions will also encourage the women entrepreneurs to decide which income generating activities to pursue depending on local market context for example, production, marketing and sales of fuel-efficient stoves, handicrafts and food processing, basic business management skills including bookkeeping and financial management. Trainings will be provided on Agro-processing to female/youth groups, adapted to the specific village context and prevailing situation and level of required expertise. Training from local experts in, for example, milk production and marketing, poultry and fruit processing will help convey knowledge and expertise to the beneficiaries and make them aware of the nutritional benefits of locally grown vegetables and diet diversity. The women will receive a starter package as per the trade they are pursuing, e.g. material for food processing, or building fuel-efficient stoves. The type of support will eventually depend on the type of business each woman would like to pursue.  **2.12 Establishment of one tree nursery in identified sites within one of the 7 villages**.  RSD will establish one (1) tree nursery near a water source in this case a borehole. This tree nursery will be producing tree seedlings for planting for restoring the forest in area including fruit seedlings. The nursery has an important role in the peacebuilding as it will supply seedlings for migratory routes. The tree nursery will be fully equipped with small inputs like farming tools and seedlings. Further, the nursery will be designed as an IGAs for a group of youth that can produce seedlings for selling to the other INGOs or LNGOs. Further, the nursery will be designed as an IGAs for a group of youth that can produce seedlings for sale e.g. to INGOs/LNGOs or other actors. The tree nursery will be managed by the group of youth through an elected committee who will be trained on leadership and small business skills. The youth group will comprise of 25 members.  **2.13 Demarcation of one (Shringow) migratory route covering 100 kilometres in 3 target villages (Damrat Guba, Dissa)**  The project will support the communities to demarcate one migratory route covering 100kms. The migratory route passes through the project areas of Damrat Guba and Dissa. Following a poor rainy season, pastoralists often move from North to South and vice versa earlier than usual because water becomes scarce in the north earlier than usual. This early migration south, before the harvest is done, means herds pass through farming areas before the harvest is in, thereby increasing the potential for crop damage by migrating livestock. Demarcating the migratory routes will therefore ensure that incidences of pastoralists grazing on farming areas or killings because a farmer’s land was grazed is reduced.  **2.14 COVID-19 prevention measures**  WHH will continue to include the MoH approved C-19 messages for sensitization of the target group which are passed along during e.g. hygiene promotion with a specific focus on proper hand washing. Short sensitization activities could be also joined during other activities, for example CBRM training, mentorship and coaching sessions. WHH will adhere to the COVID-19 preventive measures which include provision of face masks, hand sanitisers, handwashing facility, handwashing soap and water for use by WHH and partner staff and the target beneficiaries.  **Output 3: Women´s organizations, including those representing pastoralist women, empowered to meaningfully participate in local and state-level peacebuilding platforms.**  Women often have no direct access to the mediator or the official mediation and negotiation teams and there is no official, standardised mechanism for accessing information about the peace process and for developing women’s interests. Additionally, patriarchal socio-cultural stereotypes of women as victims and uncritical advocates for peace, combined with a strict division of labour in the public and private spheres, prevent women from entering formal peace processes. There is a high level of insecurity and personal threat for women participating in formal peace negotiations and there has been a lack of political will in international, regional and national organisations and mediation teams to promote and include women as local, informal mediators and as capacities for peace. In line with a comprehensive approach to leaving no women behind (young ladies and nomads), the project will work with women’s organisations through capacity building at both institutional and programmatic levels. WHH will establish/strengthen women groups in the 7 target villages and train all participants on fundraising, leadership, financial management, small grants mechanism. The trainings will be linked to IGAs income generating activities identified in the market analysis.  The project will also focus on strengthening the role of young women and girls in the peacebuilding process through providing extra training in for example public speaking, presentation skills, networking skills, how to tackle self-esteem/identity issues. The project will also focus on mentorship and coaching of the young women and girls through creating links with strong leads in the society. Early marriages and SGBV have been identified as crucial problems in the target area, the project will endeavour to raise awareness concerning GBV, child rights, protection and the role of women in the community, their degree of influence at HH or community level “negotiating table”. The women organisations will be linked to the CBRMS, to emphasize the possibility to raise domestic violence with the CBRMs.  **Activities:**  **3.1 Mapping and establishment of 7 women organisations in the target villages**.  WHH will aim at enhancing the inclusion of women in the peace negotiations and make their voices heard. The rationale behind establishment of women organisations is that women require a strong mandate to discuss their experiences during peace negotiations and to represent their interests. In general, women tend to be underrepresented among peace and human rights groups and by them getting organised, it lends more weight to women’s voices in the peace process. The women’s organisations will be established and/or reactivated to create more open spaces for women to meet and exchange ideas and concerns, as well as to develop their recommendations and a joint vision for peace in their respective communities. Women’s activists and women’s organisations will be made aware what themes are under discussion, and when and where formal and informal talks are taking place. Information is power and, if women are not kept informed, local women’s activists and organisations have difficulty influencing the formal agenda. To address the challenges facing women in the peace building process in the project location, the project will establish seven (7) women organisations each comprising of an elected committee comprising of 7 members per organisation. The project will also support the documentation of success stories related to the women’s participation in peace processes and of good practices in initiatives to build trust among women and men.  **3.2 Train all 49 executive committee members on fundraising, leadership, financial management, small grants mechanism.**  In order to empower the leadership of the women’s organisations, WHH will train 49 executive committee members (7 from each organisation). The committee members will be trained with an aim of equipping them with skills on fundraising, leadership, financial management and small grants/project management. It is expected that as an exit strategy and for the purposes of sustainability, the women organisations need to be self-sustaining and have a life of their own. The leadership will be coached and mentored on writing proposals for the purposes of raising funds for IGA activities. Based on the market and value chain analysis conducted by the project, the trainings will also include aspects of income generating activities. WHH will form 14 Village Savings and Loans Association (VSLAs) ( each village council will have two (2) associations each comprising of 10 members each) to encourage savings among the target group and to provide the target group with an opportunity to access micro-credit opportunities through their own initiative. VSLAs are a common practice in the target community and is locally known. It is well accepted by the women and it gives them the opportunity to obtain cash for urgent household use and afterwards refund with agreed interest. WHH will support each VSLA group with a VSLA kit comprising of a lockable metallic box (cash box), padlocks, pens, ink pads, ink, ledger books for recording all transactions made. Each VSLA group will be open to register 10 members and will be managed by a VSLA committee with a chairperson, a secretary and a treasurer elected by the VSLA members. Operation of the VSLA will be governed by by-laws which will be drafted by the group members and a copy deposited by the Ministry of Finance’s Micro Financing Department. WHH will organize with the Government’s Microfinancing Department to train the participants in formation and management of the VSLAs. The VSLA members will be drawn from vegetable farming groups, food processing groups, handcraft groups, agribusiness groups who are supported by this project. VSLA is foreseen as key to sustainability of the project once WHH exits. The project will support and convene exchanges, dialogues and consultations on peacebuilding issues between women groups, CBRM and native administrators. Additionally, the women will be trained on conflict resolution, mediation and negotiations skills. In the long run the project, will build a pool of women peace mediators who are also economically empowered.  **3.3 Organise 8 awareness raising sessions during the project period (4 per year) on Gender/GBV and (Child) Protection**  In the project location, a wider population of women and men share a common concern for the increase in violence and armed conflicts and that female perspectives, experiences and capacities, especially at the local level, remain widely underutilised and marginalised in peace processes. There are obvious past imbalances and to accelerate women’s capacity building should also aim to go beyond the difficult task of creating gendered text in peace building processes. The project recognises the need for actors to enhance local and international awareness of GBV and the need to support and raise awareness on GBV, child’s rights, protection and the role of women in the community. The project will organise for awareness raising sessions on gender justice and against impunity related to GBV including forced marriage and possibly rape. Cultural aspects will be put into consideration when designing the messaging to put across. The post-conflict setting is increasingly characterised by the perpetuation of a traditional system of inequitable land distribution, leading to rural poverty, with a disproportionate number of the victims being women. The concept of ownership by a woman, who is not associated with a family, elicits resistance in many areas of the country. Traditionally, land is used, not owned by the individual. However, land is often passed down along patrilineal lines. This means that displaced women become particularly vulnerable as they lose access to family land. This example illustrates how important it is to empower women at the grassroots level, so they understand their rights and can claim them. Capacity building to promote the participation of women in local land management, including in land dispute resolutions, is vital to further consolidate their empowerment and an essential element in tracking the implementation of peace agreement. Special focus during the awareness sessions will be given to female and male survivors of GBV, members of different target groups i.e farmers, pastoralists and other minorities. WHH will organise 8 awareness raising sessions during the project period (4 per year) on GBV, child rights, protection and the role of women in the community.  **3.4 Train 70 young women and girls (10 each per village) on advocacy skills (special focus on pastoralist women)** Young women are often subject to double marginalization – as women, and as young people. In many societies and families, they are the last to eat, to speak, to receive an education. They do not have a voice, and only speak when spoken to. With little or no education or training, young women and girls are relegated to caretaking, cooking, childbearing, collecting firewood and fetching water – the unpaid labour, which is often not regarded as important by the society, and does not provide the women with financial means of their own. In conflict-affected situations, all of this is aggravated. Yet, humanitarian policies and programs rarely recognize the specific challenges and double marginalization faced by young women. The discourse on violent extremism also tends to characterize young women as passive victims. As a result, their agency and potentials as leaders and peacebuilders are not realized. In order to cover the above mentioned gaps, the project will support capacity building and training of 70 young women and girls in gender awareness and conflict, peacebuilding and mediation as well as on public speaking, presentation skills, networking skills and how to tackle self-esteem/identify issues.  **Output 4: Improved networking, coordination and learning between local and state-level peacebuilding institutions**.  In order to further promote the concept of a “trust architecture” set-out under output 1, output 4 aims at strengthening those horizontal linkages between CBRMs as well as creating vertical incorporation of those actors at state-level. This is done through the creation of a peacebuilding network while linking them to relevant institutions and equipping them with skills relevant to this process. WHH will develop a Peacebuilding Network in El Fasher, which will incorporate all CBRMs established by WHH in North Darfur in previous phases of the project, and link them with other relevant partners such as Universities, Civil Society Organizations, LNGOs, INGOs, UN Agencies, Government Ministries and departments, HAC and security services. This will allow for greater interaction, dialogue and peacebuilding efforts not only at the village level, but on a larger State level, and with a wide range of diverse partners and institutions. Women members of the CBRMs will receive special training to be able to voice their specific concerns in the network.  **4.1 Exchange visits between CBRMs and other stakeholders for mutual learning and networking.**  Two (2) exchange visits will be conducted (one per year) between the CRBM to share lessons learnt and best practices to promote joint learning. Networking visits to concerned bodies of interest, e.g. for legal advice, human rights or Gender issues and lobbying visits to concerned government bodies. Three (3) networking visits will be organised once per year in the 7 villages, bringing the total to 6 networking visits for the entire project.  period  **4.2 Establishment of a Peacebuilding network with linkages to relevant government authorities in El Fasher**  The network shall promote meetings on regular basis (at least quarterly). This shall be arranged and coordinated by WHH office in El Fasher at the beginning but later the organization shall be transferred to the members of the network to foster ownership and sustainability. The Network will be supported to register as a peacebuilding body with the government to ensure its sustainability. The Network will also be supported to carry out its independent tasks including assessments, trainings workshops etc. The Network shall elect its leaders who will provide overall management and supervision of its activities. The leadership shall be subjected to periodic changes (after every 6 months) to ensure rotation and equal participation. 4 Exchange visits will be organised to create linkages between the newly created CBRM network and other actors for example Peace Building Fund actors within North Darfur. To enhance coherence and learning through the El Fasher University Peacebuilding centre, the network will be supported to formulate terms of reference as well as receive trainings on leadership among many other topics. The project will promote and facilitate the participation of local actors in the peace working group in El Fasher and other events around peace building.  **4.3 Capacity strengthening of local partner RSD and 7 CBRMs registered as CBOs**  RSD as the implementing partner, will be trained on institutional strengthening, networking, lobby and advocacy skills and relation building**.** The capacity of RSD will be strengthened also as a sustainability aspect to ensure that they have the continued capacity to deal with peacebuilding initiatives in the project location. RSD have presence in Kutum and through their knowledge and skill, the communities will continue to benefit. The institutional strengthening will mainly focus on organisational development, networking, lobbying and advocacy. The organisation will serve as a facilitator between the CBOs, the village level CBRMs and other stakeholders involved in peace building and reconciliation. Further, the capacity of the 7 CBRMs will be strengthened as soon as they have been registered as CBOs by the project. They will receive further capacity building jointly with RSD on project management incl. basic financial skills and/or VSLA approach to strengthen their organizational capacity. This will also put them in a better position to sustain themselves after the project end.  **Do no harm**  Adhering to Do-No-Harm principles will ensure activities are non-discriminatory and bring together pastoral and farmer communities to build co-existence and reconciliation. The conflict-sensitive approach is also adopted with regard to the inclusion of women, while making sure their participation in project activities does not exacerbate intra-household and community conflict through transparent communication with the target groups and important gate keepers. For interventions with environmental impact an environmental assessment will be conducted before the implementation of the planned activity to define mitigation measures if necessary. WHH will work closely with technical experts from line ministries in El Fasher to ensure that all activities meet the required Government standards. At project end an evaluation will determine the effectiveness and lessons learnt from the intervention to improve future interventions and will involve targeted communities, Government line ministries and DCPSF.  Please refer to the Table 3 for “planned interventions.   |  |  | | --- | --- | |  | **TABLE 3: Planned interventions** | | **VILLAGES** | **PEACEBUILDING GAPS** | **PLANNED**  **INTERVENTIONS** |  | **Female** | **Male** | | **Total**  **Target** | **Adult** | **Youth** | **Adult** | **Youth** | | 1.Dissa  village  Council  Comprising of  the following  smaller villages  Dissa  Amara  Khorsial  Mirjage  Khamar  Aumsiala  Neel Dako | 1.No peace building  Interventions.  2.Lack of social  Infrastructures.    3.Lack of water  Sources.    4. Lack of trust and  confidence between  communities’  members.  5.Lack of agricultural inputs  and tools.  6. Lack of energy  sources. | 1.Establishment of CBRMs  2.Construct a multifunctional  center.  3.Vocation skills training  for youth  4.Establishment of PFS/Training of pastrolists.  5.Establish new water  sources.    6. Construction of multifunctional centre.  7.Establishment of women  organization    8.Demacate migratory  route  9. Mentoring and coaching of young women and girls.  10. Training of women on IGAs.  11. Training of CAWHs. | 15,060 | 3916 | 1277 | 3313 | 1133 | | 2.Gureir Village  Council  Comprising of  the following  smaller villages.  Gureir, Gureir West  and Gureir East | 1.Absences of  effective  governance.  2.Lack of trust and  confidence between  communities’  members.  3.No peace building  Interventions.  4.Lack of social  Infrastructures.  5.Lack of water  Sources.  6.Lack of agri. Means  and tools.  7.Lack of energy  Sources. | 1.Establishment  of CBRMs  2.Vocation skills  training  for youth  3.Establishment of  PFS/Training  of pastrolists.  5. Establishment of  women  organization    8.Demacate  migratory  route.  9. Mentoring and  coaching  of young women and girls.  10. Training of  women on  IGAs.  11.Training CAHWs | 3,500 | 910 | 297 | 770 | 267 | | 3.Umlaotaa Village  Council  comprising  of small  villages of  Umlaotaa, Musinga,  Barabish, Khashim  wadi (a) and  Darhomar,  Tabaldiya). | 1.Absences of  effective  governance.  2.Lack of trust and  confidence  between  communities’  members.  3.No peace building  Interventions.  4.Lack of social  Infrastructures.  5.Lack of water  Sources.    6.Lack of agri.  Means  and tools.  7.Lack of energy  sources | 1.Establishment  of CBRMs  2.Vocation skills training  for youth  3.Establishment of  FFS training of  Farmers.  4.Establish new water  sources.  5.Establishment of women  organization    6.Mentoring and  coaching  of young women and  girls.  7.Training of women  on  IGAs. | 6,660 | 1732 | 565 | 1465 | 510 | | 4. **Eldur Village council**  Comprising of  the following  smaller villages.  Eldur,  Singargy,  Korabary,  Toray,  Fouly,  Aftity,  Helt Karker,  Gardi, Daro, | 1.No peace building  Interventions.    2.Lack of social  Infrastructure.    3. Lack of trust and  confidence  between  communities’  members.  4.Lack of agri. Means  and tools.  4. Lack of energy  Sources. | 1. Establishment   of CBRMs   1. Vocation skills training   for youth  3.Establishment of  FFS  Farmers.  4.Establish new water  sources.  5.Establishment of women  Organization.  6. Mentoring and coaching  of young women and girls.  7. Training of women on  IGAs. | 12,100 | 3146 | 1026 | 2662 | 910 | | 5.Erada  Village  council  Comprising  Of the  following  smaller  villages.  Erada,  Boyee,  Nomi,  Ostani,  Um Shigira  and Um Balla | 1.No peace building  Interventions.  2.Lack of social  infrastructure.  3. Lack of trust and  confidence between  communities’  members.  4.Lack of agricultural means  and tools.  5. Lack of energy  Sources.  6.lack of water  infrastructures | 1. Establishment  of CBRMs  2.Vocational skills training  for youth  3.Establishment of  FFS/Training of  Farmers  4.Establish new water  sources.  5.Establishment of women  organization    6. Mentoring and coaching  of young women and girls.  7.Training of women on  IGAs. | 7,580 | 1971 | 643 | 1668 | 570 | | 6. Damrat Guba  Comprising of  the following  smaller villages.  Guba,  Alrebat,  El  Marna and  Elein | 1.No peace building  Interventions.    2. Lack of trust and  confidence between  communities’  members.  3.Lack of veterinary  Services.  4. Lack of energy  sources. | 1.Establishment  of CBRMs  2.Vocation skills training  for youth  3.Establishment of  PFS/Training of  pastrolists.  4. Establishment of women  organization    5.Demacate migratory  route (100Kms)  6.Mentoring and coaching  of young women and girls.  7.Training of women on  IGAs.  8.Training CAHWs | 5,250 | 1365 | 445 | 1155 | 395 | | 7. Helt Tafa village  Council  Um Sharina,  Singara,  Gamama,  Um Simima,  Amar  Gadid and Kuma | 1.Absences of  effective  governance.  2.Lack of trust and  confidence between  communities’  members.  3.No peace building  Interventions.  4.Lack of social  Infrastructures.  5.Lack of water  Sources.    6.Lack of agri. Means  and tools.  7.Lack of energy  sources | 1.Establishment  of CBRMs  2.Construct  a multifunctional  center.  3.Vocational skills training  for youth  4.Establishment of  FFS Training of  farmers  5.Establish new tree nursery.  7.Establishment of women  organization    8. Mentoring and coaching  of young women and girls.  9.Training of women on  IGAs. | 8,250 | 2145 | 700 | 1815 | 620 | | **Total** |  |  | 58,670 |  |  |  |  | |
| 1. Results: Innovation |
| *ANSWER HERE:*  In what ways is your project innovative?  WHH has previously implemented three DCPSF phases supporting rural communities and strengthening the traditional CBRMs to resolve conflict through traditional means. However, the missing element has been identified as using theatre and music to pass peace messages to the communities, innovative ways of growing vegetables for home use, value chain development, solarisation of water yards instead of using fuel run motorised pumps, digitalisation of some of the activities i.e use of tablets to produce stories and sharing them with other communities during cultural exchange visits and inter-state meetings and events. The new project will work with community level theatre groups to develop role plays and skits containing peace messages. The performing arts groups will be given a platform for example during the cross tribal peace forums to pass reconciliatory messages to the participants. The rehabilitated /constructed water yards will be equipped with solar systems to save on operation and maintenance costs which would be higher with an installed motorised diesel run pump. Youth will be trained on repair and operation of the solar systems as part of the skills development component.  CBRMs and youth will be equipped with digital tools like tablets to share their stories, digitally organise for cultural events and contests to discuss issues beyond conflict and also focus on broader life aspects.  Value chain development will enhance skills related to vegetable/fruit production and value addition through drying and packaging of the fruits and vegetables. Kutum is considered a high potential area for fruit and vegetable production. Unlike in other phases of the project, WHH and RSD will focus on constructing a multifunctional centre which will enhance interaction between different groups (women, men, youth, from farmer and pastoralist groups). The multifunctional centre will act as a central focal point for various types of meetings as well for economic use i.e letting out the centre for trainings and functions/ceremonies organised by the community.  The youth and gender component of the project will be more prominent than before with a wide range of activities targeting skills development and creating job opportunities for the youth. |
| 1. Results: Monitoring and Evaluation |
| *ANSWER HERE:*  How will you measure change in your project? What are your plans to monitor and evaluate your project?  Welthungerhilfe will carry out the project with its own staff, which will operate from the field offices in Kutum and El Fasher. The overall project management will be based in the office in El Fasher. The field staff and RSD directly report to the Head of Project who is supported by finance and logistics staff and supervised by the Area Manager based in the same office. Project management meetings are convened regularly and exceptionally as required. Accounting and logistics on a smaller scale are handled directly by the field offices, while overall financial management is handled in Al Fasher, only large-scale procurement is handled by the head office in Khartoum. Staff from the country offices visit the project locations regularly to monitor the project progress and, if necessary, to provide support as needed. The country office will represent the project in coordination forums at country level, such as the UN clusters, as well as at donor and partner meetings, where it will report on the project.  The project follows the Monitoring & Evaluation Framework and standards of WHH. Project staff in North Darfur, under the leadership of the M&E Officer, will ensure that the impact of the project is measured against DCSPF results framework, in accordance with the project indicators. Together with the studies on value chains, detailed market assessment, a baseline study will be conducted in order to assess the initial situation of the households supported. Twice a year, WHH will also conduct perception surveys to assess the perception of communities on the efforts of the project in strengthening peace and reconciliation.  With the support of the country office, a project kick-off workshop and annual review workshops will be held. Regular monitoring field visits will be conducted by WHH project staff and the local partner to track progress against indicators, additionally Focus Group Discussions and Key In-formant Interviews will be frequently held in order to monitor the general context (in terms of do-no-harm and unintended side effects) of project implementation.  Government agencies are involved in monitoring. In order to track the progress of the results, data is collected digitally using Akvo Flow software and broken down by age, gender, disability and legal status and stored in a database for the preparation of internal quarterly progress reports. The project will conduct a baseline survey at the beginning to gather specific data and information on the status of indicators. Both qualitative and quantitative methods will be used towards participatory data collection. Some of the tools for data collection will include household surveys, focus group discussions, key informant interviews and observations as well as reference to literature review and secondary data. Data will be analysed according to gender and age-disaggregation. And end line survey will allow to track project’s achievements against targets once activities have ceased. External evaluations are carried out at the end of the project to assess overall performance. The final survey as well as the evaluations are carried out by independent external consultants.  Currently a Complaints Response Mechanism covering the whole Sudan Program of WHH is being established. The mechanism will be extended to cover the mentioned project, it will allow beneficiaries and other to voice their complaints via telephone, complaints boxes or email. Complaints will be recorded, and the complainants will be informed on the proceeds of their concerns. Patterns of the feedback received will be analyzed to identify need for structural action. As a second layer WHH’S HQ offers a complaints email and hotline which can be utilized in case of dissatisfaction with treatment on country level or issues regarding the management of the CO. Monitoring will be conducted by WHH national staff and local partners who understand the local context, who will prepare regular project and monitoring reports. |
| 1. Results: Sustainability |
| *A*NSWER HERE:  1.The proposed WHH intervention will create CBOs from the CBRMs and ensuing from this, a Peacebuilding Network at El Fasher level and will support it to carry out its own activities and manage its own leadership structure with strong links to existing government structures and ministries, to ensure its continuation beyond the lifetime of the funding. There will be substantial investments in establishing the network so that it operates even after the project ends. This is a considerable evolvement of the DCPSF project with the aim to enhance sustainability which is realized under this 4th phase.  Further, the project will enhance sustainability by offering a dual vocational training where youth are trained and also are linked to potential employers for internships and apprenticeship. In the long run, the youth will have on-job training which is more of practical lessons based on the trade they are pursuing while at the same learn theoretical lessons. This will increase the chances of the youth getting employment and generating income beyond the end of the project. The training of community animal health workers (CAHWs) and linking them to an incentive scheme is another example of how community services can be linked to livelihood activities and by that carry a higher chance to be continued by the target group after the project ends. Another sustainability aspect relates to the 14 Village Savings and Loans Association (VSLAs) which WHH will set-up in conjunction with the supported women organizations under output 3. Establishing VSLAs will put the women organizations in a better position to continue their operations and also realize income generation to sustain their organizations in the long run. VSLAs are a common practice in the target community and is locally known and proven to be successful especially among women groups.  Ecologically sound Natural Resource Management (NRM) and soil and water conservation techniques will feature in the FFS and thus build resilience against the environmental threats and climate change. The agricultural techniques promoted in the projected via the Farmer and Pastoralists Field Schools can be subsumed under conservation agriculture with the aim to introduce sustainable practices on land use, crop production and animal husbandry. The involvement of Ministry of Production and Economic Resources (MOPER) in activities in the field schools as well as in the vegetable gardening activity will provide technical backstopping during the project and create linkages with public service providers which are available to the target group after the end of the project.  The project will construct/rehabilitate existing infrastructure which will be accompanied by a soft component i.e training of the water management committee, user committees in the multifunctional centres and training and handover of the infrastructure. The committees will also be trained on a how to operate and maintain the infrastructure. Methods to achieve this such as charging fees will be introduced to the target group as a means to sustain the infrastructure after project end. The State Water Corporation will be involved in the trainings for technical backstopping and creating linkages to public service providers to support the sustainable operation and maintenance during and after the project. |
| C3 | **Organizational Positioning:** |
|  | 1. What experience does your organization have in implementing peacebuilding projects or initiatives in Darfur? |
|  | *ANSWER HERE:*  **Previous experience**  WHH has worked in North Darfur since 2003, shortly after the conflict started. The intervention areas were controlled by the rebels as well as by the government. WHH adheres strictly to humanitarian principles of humanity, impartiality, neutrality and independence and this led to being well-accepted by all parties with significant levels of goodwill and confidence.  The experience gained by WHH in cooperation with RSD from working in Kutum and El Fasher Rural in the first three phases of the UNDP DCPSF programme is essential during this project phase of DCPSF. WHH has shown to be a trustworthy partner by establishing the CBRMs and combining this with concrete improvements of livelihoods and promoting the use of shared resources for the population. This trust is demonstrated by the fact that new villages requested to be incorporated in the DCPSF activities of WHH. By choosing reliable partners and through frequent field visits, WHH manages to be in close touch with the communities.  After implementing three successful DCPSF projects, WHH has incorporated best practices as well as lessons learnt into this proposed intervention. WHH has also ongoing projects with peacebuilding components that are line with the nexus approach. The projects are being implemented in Alkuma and El Fasher rural, as well as plans to have a similar approach in Alait and Kabkabiya, thus contributing to an increased overall impact.  **Partnership and stakeholders**  The project will be implemented in close cooperation with UN organizations (WFP, OCHA, UNDP DCPSF secretariat) and international NGOs (Plan International) as well as civil society organizations. WHH will strengthen the resilience of local community structures and partner organizations through organizational development, training and the participatory implementation of project activities. In addition, local groups will be networked with institutions at regional or state level (e.g. CBRMs will be combined into peace networks and linked with official authorities).  The project involves the active participation of all relevant authorities and government agencies in the state of North Darfur, including local authorities. Government agencies are involved in the planning, implementation and monitoring of the project to promote the sustainable integration of activities into the government plan:  **Ministry of Production and Economic Resources (MoPER):** Active technical assistance during the project cycle (e.g. preparation of training curricula, implementation of training courses), selection of FFS and PFS sites and implementation  of follow-up and monitoring.  **State Water Corporation (SWC):** Technical advice on the construction of the water infrastructure, monitoring of activities, training of water management committees and water testing.  **Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC)** at federal and state level: Approval of the project, monitoring of project activities.  Direct partner in implementation will be **Al Rayan for Social Development (RSD).** It was established in 2007 and registered as national non-governmental organization (NGO) at the Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) in North Dar fur State. RSD works for communities affected by conflict, drought and natural disasters including Internally Displaced Peoples (IDPs), and host communities. Working in co-operation with authorities and governmental technical departments, RSD focuses on food security and livelihoods, environmental protection, water, health and sanitation, nutrition and health, providing sustainable high-quality programs, using resilience and capacity building approaches to promote the peaceful coexistence of communities.  RSD’s coordination office is in El Fasher North Darfur, with a satellite office in Kutum. RSD has 12 full time staff based in North Darfur. RSD is one of the most active NGOs operational in North Darfur, providing relief interventions, livelihood assistance, social services, resettlement and stability programs to reduce the suffering of conflict and drought affected communities. RSD has extensive experience in the intervention area and is already rooted in the communities which is a perquisite for successful engagement. RSD will be instrumental in community sensitization, selection of CBRMs, cross-tribal peacebuilding workshops, CBRM meetings in villages, establishment of FFS & PFS, conducting sports, social and cultural events, establishing tree nursery, mapping of existing women’s groups, strengthening women & girls‘ participation in peace building process, organizing exchange visits among the CBRMs and link local CBRM networks to State and Regional level activities. RSD features a track record of strengthening women organizations. Under a grant of UNDP/DDR RSD supported the establishment of the women organization in El Fasher and Kutum rural and its registration at state level. RSD supported this women organization with livelihoods and IGAs and small projects. RSD implemented village saving fund for women groups in Kutum and Al Waha locality funded by PI. RSD has a technical staff for Gender and women empowerment reflecting their strengths in women empowerment.  **Al Fasher University** was established in 1991 and covers academic education in all major fields. The Center Peace & Development and Human Rights Studies was established in 2002 by a decision of the Sudanese Ministry of Higher Education to support and develop studies and solutions for prevention and conflict resolution in the Darfur region. The goals of the Center are (1) Research and study in the areas of peace and conflict resolution (2) Capacity building in the field of peace, conflict resolution and development and (3) Capacity building in the field of human rights studies and development.  The center consists of:  Peace Studies Unit   * Sustainable Development Studies Unit * Human rights and the rule of law unit * Research, Information and Publishing Unit * The library consisting of a paper library and the electronic library * Programs of the Center Peace & Development and Human Rights Studies   Main areas of research are  •Search for the causes of conflict in the Darfur region 2016 in cooperation with the Darfur Regional Authority  •Displacement in the Darfur region 2015 in cooperation with the Sudanese Council for Childhood and Motherhood  •The proliferation of small arms and light weapons in the Darfur region  •Causes of social peace and coexistence in the local community at Um Kadada locality  •Good governance in peace building and social peace  The center also publishes a newspaper specializing in peace and social peace, issued periodically every three months.  **Staffing Structure;**  For the above-mentioned tasks, WHH will directly employ a project team as per organizational salary schemes. Since local  staff capacities for leading positions continue to be low, international staff with relevant university degrees and skills relevant to the position are working for the project and are based in North Darfur:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **Title** | **Months** | **Responsibilities** | | Head of Project 5% | 22 months | Supports with project coordination; staff recruitment, liaison with key government officers especially with Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC), is the safety and security focal point, assists in partner contracting, representation at coordination meetings at State level, backstopping during the entire project implementation period. Additionally, supports the national Deputy of Head of Project during the entire project implementation period (planning, implementation, monitoring) according to external and WHH quality standards; line management of respective staff, narrative and financial reporting, budget management. |   Additionally, an international MEAL Coordinator based in Khartoum will support the Head of Project in all M&E related  issues throughout the project duration. Furthermore, the project will have backstopping from the WHH Country Director,  Head of Programmes, Head of Operations and Head of Finance based as well in Khartoum.  National staff:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **Title** | **Months** | **Responsibilities** | | Deputy Head of Project 25% | 22 | Support the Head of Project with overall project implementation and acts as  Deputy | | Agric assistant 100% | 22 | Follow up on agriculture related activities in the target villages and continuous  liaison with local communities and authorities. | | Peace Building Officer 100% | 22 | Establishment of CBRM and follow up on activities and direct  involvement in case of conflicts in the communities. | | M&E Officer 36% | 22 | Ensure baseline survey is conducted, collect monitoring data on a regular basis  to update monitoring plans, support with project endline surveys and conduct  regular field monitoring visits | | Civil  Engineering Assistant 10% | 12 | Follow up on construction and rehabilitation activities and direct involvement  and liaison with SWC and local communities. Will also be involved in organising  for assessment of potential infrastructure. | | Gender Officer 100% | 22 | Follow up on output 3 activities and liaison with respective stakeholders and  government authorities. | | Field Officer 100% | 22 | Assist in project procurement and logistics | |  |  |  | |
|  | 1. Technical capacity of your organization related to peacebuilding. |
|  | *ANSWER HERE:*  WHH programming focuses on humanitarian assistance, conflict sensitive and community centred rehabilitation, recovery and development aid in rural areas in Sudan. The programmatic approach in North Darfur is needs based, environmentally and conflict sensitive in strict alignment with humanitarian principles which has strengthened its role in providing aid in North Darfur since 2003. WHH is accepted by the communities and all parties to the conflict in North Darfur and is highly successful in negotiating humanitarian access to areas of conflict where other organizations do not venture. WHH has previously implemented three phases of peacebuilding initiatives funded by DCPSF in Kutum and El Fasher rural and has demonstrated its expertise in peacebuilding and effecting negotiations between farmers and pastoralists.  The Organizational capacity in North Darfur includes approximately 35 skilled local staff and 4 expatriate managers experienced in the area of operation who understand the local context and challenges including the conflict dynamics of the region and have applied the same approaches in programming for many years in the region. Regular staff training in do-no harm approaches and conflict sensitivity ensures up to date knowledge and application of Peaceful Change Initiatives (PCI). The peacebuilding capacity building components especially the CBRMs will be conducted in collaboration with facilitators from the El Fasher University peace building department. WHH will also seek expertise for the value chain analysis and market assessment. The Ministry of Production and Economic Resources will provide technical support in training farmers and pastoralists on the PFS and FFS approach as well as training community animal health workers (CAHWs). Livestock vaccinations will be conducted by Ministry of Production and Economic resources.  Direct partner in implementation will be **Al Rayan for Social Development (RSD).** It was established in 2007 and registered as national non-governmental organization (NGO) at the Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) in 2007. RSD works for communities affected by conflict, drought and natural disasters including Internally Displaced Peoples (IDPs), and host communities. Working in co-operation with authorities and governmental technical departments, RSD focuses on food security and livelihoods, environmental protection, water, health and sanitation, nutrition and health, providing sustainable high-quality programs, using resilience and capacity building approaches to promote the peaceful coexistence of communities. See also previous section on partnerships for further information on RSD. |
| C4 | **Value for Money** |
| 1. Describe how Value for Money has been considered in developing the project. |
| *ANSWER HERE:*  The project has potentially a high social return on investment through its impact on conflict and resource management in the area as well through increased effectiveness due to its integration into already existing humanitarian and recovery programming of WHH in North Darfur. Experiences and lessons learnt from previous water harvesting and natural resource management activities enable efficient implementation of the proposed measures. The community centred approach including community contribution ensures a high use of the outputs as well as ownership and sustainability.  Project implementation and related managerial costs are limited due to acceptance of WHH in the region. Strengthening the capacity of the network presents a complementary programmatic asset to the peacebuilding forum. Peacebuilding activities will promote higher levels of security for families, livelihoods and assets a more positive outlook on the community’s future and a prevent a relapse into conflict. Working through a local partner enables strengthening their capacity during project implementation and put them in a decision to grow their organization beyond this project. |

TABLE 4: DCPSF RISK LOG

NAME OF ORGANIZATION: Welthungerhilfe

| **#** | **Description** | **Type of Risk** | **Likelihood of Risk** | **Impact on Project** | **Countermeasures/Contingencies** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | Appearance of Natural Hazards (Droughts or Floods) | Environmental | The variability of the weather will most likely remain as it is at present. Prolonged drought with scanty rainfall seasons which are hard to anticipate. | In case of a natural hazard, the resilience of the targeted communities will be severely compromised by the unforeseen shocks. | Implement disaster response activities with other financial means available to WHH. Report to DCPSF secretariat on the impact and measure taken. |
| 2 | Theft of cash or misappropriation of funds | Financial | This is very unlikely to happen. WHH has standard internal compliance mechanisms that checks on any attempts to misappropriate or steal funds. There are measures in place for financial security. | In case of theft or misappropriation of funds, there will be no funds to finance the stipulated project activities. | Standard procurement and financial compliance mechanisms to ensure financial security within WHH. |
| 3 | Deterioration of security situation. A bigger conflict between the government and rebel groups breaks out | Operational | The security situation in the implementation areas will remain calm but unpredictable. There are very low chances of full-blown conflict to occur in the implementation areas | In the worst-case scenario, there will be no accessibility to the project areas hence suspension of the project. | -Close monitoring of the situation by Area Manager, HoP and national Security Officer, backstopping by CD and International-al Security Advisor.  -WHH takes part in the monthly security meetings in North Darfur and benefits from ad hoc communication with UNDSS.  -Security Management Plan including Standard Operation Procedures and contingency plans for North Darfur was revised in March 2019  -In the event of security risks to project staff, any project activities will be suspended. In the event of acute danger, seconded staff will be evacuated, and local staff will be brought to safety |
| 4 | Delays in implementation and restricted access to target areas due to Covid-19 restrictions / potential flare up of pandemic in Sudan | Operational | The risk is low to medium, especially with regard to the reintroduction of a full lockdown. COVID-19 virus is up to date still present in the target state. | Disruption, delays in project implementation | -WHH has a contingency plan in place and project and partner staff have prior detailed medical briefing on essential  -WHH will continue supplying staff and community volunteers with relevant personal protection equipment (PPEs) and arrange continuous training on infection prevention and control.  -WHH advocates with relevant authorities for access to carry out essential activities and hygiene trainings will continue to include COVID-19 prevention practices for the foreseeable future. |
| 5 | 1. Conflicts or political unrest/political struggle in Khartoum | Operational | The likelihood is medium to high, but the implications on the implementation of the project in North Darfur might be low to medium | Disruption, delays in project implementation | -Close monitoring of the situation by Area Manager, HoP and national Security Officer, backstopping by CD and International-al Security Advisor  -Networking with national organizations, Authorities and other INGO function as an early warning system for political crises  -In the event of security risks to project staff, any project activities will be suspended. In the event of acute danger, seconded staff will be evacuated, and local staff will be brought to safety |
| 6. | 1. Inflation, exchange rate fluctuations, shortage of cash and fuel | Operational | High | Increased costs and temporary unavailability of commodities, inputs and services will delay implementation. | -Factored in during project planning  -WHH proactively informs about possible delays and budget deviations  -WHH via the INGO Forum in Khartoum advocates cash availability to authorities and banks  -If possible Welthungerhilfe operates via payment by cheque or bank transfer |

TABLE 5: List of Previous Projects

NAME OF ORGANIZATION: Welthungerhilfe (WHH)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Organizational Track Record in Implementing Projects of Similar Nature in Darfur (Peacebuilding/Social Cohesion/Reconciliation)** | | | | | | |
| **#** | **Name of Project** | **Source of Funding** | **Amount of Funding (USD)** | **Start and End Dates** | **Number of Months Duration** | **Scope of Project (please highlight the peacebuilding aspects of the project)** |
| 1. | SALAM – Sustainable Agro-Pastoral Livelihoods and Conflict Mitigation in Kutum and El Fasher Locality, North Darfur | DCPSF | 600,000 | June 2014 to December 2015 | 18 Months | Effective community level Conflict Resolution Mechanisms, Enhancement of community cooperation, Natural Resource Management |
| 2. | SALAM – PHASE 2 – Sustainable Agro-Pastoral Livelihoods and Conflict Mitigation in Kutum and El Fasher Locality, North Darfur | DCPSF | 600,000 | March 2016 to August 2017 | 18 Months | Effective community level Conflict Resolution Mechanisms, Enhancement of community cooperation, Natural Resource Management |
| 3. | SALAM-PHASE 3- Strengthening CBRMs Through Rural Community Support and Development of Peacebuilding Networks in El Fasher Rural, Kutum and Al Waha Locality | DCPSF | 600,000 | Feb 2018 to December 2019 | 18 Months initial with a 5-month NCE | Effective community level Conflict Resolution Mechanisms, Enhancement of community cooperation, Natural Resource Management |

1. WHH conducted a rapid assessment for the preparation of the proposal and collected the information on population per village council from the local leaders which is used throughout the proposal. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)