

## FULL PROPOSAL – WINDOWS 1 AND 2

### DCPSF 2017 Round of Funding

#### SECTION A: INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR ORGANIZATION

ORGANIZATION INFORMATION		
	This application is for	<input type="checkbox"/> WINDOW 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WINDOW 2
A1	Organization Name	Darfur Organization for Peace and Development Initiative (DPI)
A2	Nature of Organization (INGO, UN Agency, National NGO, IOM)	National NGO
A3	Organization Main Address (Sudan)	South Darfur State - Nyala – Sham- Alnasim - DPI Office
A4	Legal Status of Organization	Registered in HAC
A5	Registration Status of Organization in Sudan	Currently registered in HAC with valid registration certificate
A6	Year Established in Sudan	2012- Nyala South Darfur state
A7	Organization Website	darfurpeaceinitiative@gmail.com
A8	Have you previously delivered DCPSF project(s)?	<input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: If yes, please list date, title, location (state), budget Date, title, location (state), and budget of previous DCPSF projects
A9	Is this a consortium application? If yes, please list all agencies.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES: If yes, please list all consortium agencies. List all agencies in the consortium for this project
CONTACT INFORMATION		
A10	Contact Person for Concept Note	Yousif Adam Mohammed
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A17	E-mail or Country Director	Director@dpi.org.sd
ORGANIZATION MISSION AND ACTIVITIES		
A18	<b>Description of the Organization's mission and activities</b>  <b>ANSWER HERE:</b> Darfur organization for peace and development initiative (DPI) is a national NGO registered with the humanitarian aid commission (HAC) since 2012 in South Darfur Sate. It exists to promote peace, development and community empowerment for all the different communities in all the Darfur States. DPI is dedicated to working with communities and empowering them to realize cohesive community peaceful coexistence that paves the way for a wider development and stability. We believe that — given the right tools, skills, and support — people are eager to understand the complex tensions and challenges they face and address them in a way that promotes peace and development. We work with communities in two key ways: to prevent conflict by increasing social cohesion and addressing underlying drivers of conflict, and to peacefully manage conflict by building and strengthening the capacities of the existing community systems and institutions. In 2015, DPI expanded to Central and North Darfur States to respond to the growing needs there. Besides that, DPI has been registered	

	<p>with (HAC) in Khartoum at national level in 2015. DPI Activities include Livelihoods and Food Security, Education, Peace building, Water, sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) and Environment, Gender and child protection and Health and Nutrition (H&amp;N). PDI has competent and experienced staff who worked long periods with different UN and International Humanitarian agencies. Such experiences and knowledge gained will be and an added value in implementing of this DCPSF project. DPI's current staff strength is 15 where (40%) are women. Of these staff 5, have been trained in peacebuilding methodologies and implementation. DPI offices in all the field areas of Nyala, Zalingei and Elfasher as well as in Khartoum are well equipped with the required work facilities such as laptops, desktops, printers and furniture that could easily facilitate the work and implementation of this project.</p> <p>DPI has been implementing different projects in partnership with NU agencies and INGOs in South Darfur State. DPI implemented one directly funded DCPSF project in 2016 and another one sub grant to World Vision in Bilel locality. The outcomes of these projects focused on reducing the frequency of conflict among the communities through building local capacity for conflict resolution systems; improving economic opportunities for youth and women and increasing inter-community tolerance. In 2014, DPI implemented UNAMID QIP project focused on a social infrastructure in Bilel locality. In 2015, DPI implemented another QIP project in Kass localities in South Darfur, the project activities included vocational trainings and provision of Income Generation activities (IGAs). The project contributed to providing youth who are the main fuel for fight with skills, income opportunities and smoothly reintegrated them into their communities. In 2014, DPI also implemented UNHCR funded education project in Greida Locality in partnership with (SUDO). In 2013 PDI had a partnership with Water, Environment and Sanitation (WES), the project provided clean drinking water and sanitation services for new arrivals in Otash camp in Nyala locality.</p>	
A19	Applicant Declaration	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> I have read the Full Proposal Guidance and used it for the development of this concept note.

## SECTION B: PROJECT INFORMATION

PROJECT DETAILS						
B1	Project Title	Enter Title of Project				
B2	Project Location - State	North Darfur <input type="checkbox"/>	West Darfur <input type="checkbox"/>	Central Darfur <input type="checkbox"/>		
		South Darfur <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	East Darfur <input type="checkbox"/>			
B3	Project Location – Locality and community	Locality	Al Radoum	Village(s)	Wadhajam, Umkherein Gurba, Assalaya, Shurab, Almalam and Gebebish	
		Locality	Enter Locality	Village(s)	Enter Villages.	
		Locality	Enter Locality	Village(s)	Enter Villages	
		Locality	Enter Locality	Village(s)	Enter Villages	
		Locality	Enter Locality	Village(s)	Enter Villages	
		Locality	Enter Locality	Village(s)	Enter Villages	
		Locality	Enter Locality	Village(s)	Enter Villages	
B4	Project Duration ( <i>Number of Months – all projects should be between 18 – 24 months</i> )	6 months				
B5	Does your organization currently have a field office in the state where the project will be implemented?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO				
		Address of Field Office	South Darfur- Nyala – Shamalnasim Area			
		When established?	Enter year	Number of Staff:	9	
B6	Estimated Project Budget in USD	\$ 85000				
B7	National Partner(s) – Window 1 only	Name	Enter name of each sub-recipient			
		Registration	Enter registration information			
B8	Results: Which of the DCPSF Results Framework Outputs will your Project Proposal address?	Output 1	Output 2	Output 3	Output 4	OTHER (please list)
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	enter
SUMMARY OF CONCEPT NOTE						
B9	<p>Executive Summary. Provide a concise executive summary of the project, including what specific results you intend to achieve.</p> <p><b>ANSWER HERE:</b></p> <p>This project is built on the latest assessment findings conducted by DPI in Wadhajam Admin Unit in Alradoum locality in South Darfur State and on the remaining UPO activities in the same areas. The project will take place in seven villages namely Wadhajam, Umkherein Gerba, Assalaya, Shurab, Almalam and Gebebish). The main objectives of the project is to restore trust and build confidence and to achieve sustainable economic and social growth in a peaceful and stable environment. To achieve these objectives, the project will address specific issues and needs identified during the previous conflict analysis exercises and the latest assessment findings carried out by DPI in November 2017. Implementation of this project will achieve the DCPSF target outcome through addressing the root causes of the conflicts in the respective areas, thus realizing of peaceful coexistence among nomads, residents, returnees, host and IDP communities. Recent tribal conflict between Habanya and Salamat was taken place in last July 2017 and has resulted in displacement of Salamat from Assalaya village (one of DCPSF target areas) to Alnadeef village in Tulus locality. This project is designed to achieve the DCPSF target outcome through; support stabilization of the community, with a focus on addressing the root causes of conflict in the area which mainly is</p>					

a competition over natural resources and to prevent conflict triggers from occurring and strengthening community based conflict prevention and resolution mechanisms. The project also aims to support restoration of trust and confidence between the communities. This will contribute to promotion of peaceful co-existence among the target diverse communities. The project will also support a collaborative livelihood groups (youth and women) and promote a culture of peace through trainings and awareness sessions on conflict management and resolution. The proposed activities of this project will contribute to achievement the following DCPSF results framework outputs;

**Output 1:** Effective community-level conflict resolution and prevention platforms in Darfur are in place

**Output 2:** Cooperation between communities enhanced through shared livelihood assets and income generating opportunities activities

**Output 3:** Cooperation between competing communities over access to natural resources and basic social services increased.

## SECTION C: PROJECT DETAILS

### PROJECT ANALYSIS

C1

#### RELEVANCE:

##### a) Relevance: Context

What is the analysis of the situation or context in the communities where your proposal will function?

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

#### ANSWER HERE:

The native administrations, community leaders, Omdas and Sheikhs are the traditional local structure existing in these target areas. These are the people who are mostly responsible of resolving conflicts and settling of disputes between the communities. This local structure is likely to be available in almost all Darfur region. Nevertheless, the Darfur conflict resulted in weakening of these local systems to extent that have no longer been functional as before whereas the communities have also been divided into tribal and ethnical entities. The introduction of peace initiatives through DCPSF projects, new conflict resolution mechanism has strongly come in place to fill in the gaps created by the absence of the local systems. In this regard, the seven villages targeted by this project were previously supported through DCPSF funded project and have the CBRMs formed. However the result of assessment carried out by DPI in November 2017 revealed that the existing CBRMs are not well aware of their roles and responsibilities. They were also found not received meaningful trainings on conflict resolution and conflict management. In addition, these CBRMs also were found neither active nor well organized in responding to the communities' peace issues. The conflicts in these areas are often triggered by theft, crimes, disputes between pastoralist and farmer or criminals and then escalated to be dealt with tribally. The current existing CBRMs are mostly activated when a major problem arises and they might not play an effective roles in responding to conflict prevention and managing of conflict triggers. It is worth mentioning that there are a police and court at locality level however, it is difficult for these government authorities to settle disputes and conflicts particularly between the tribes as most of them oppose the law due to the influential power they acquired during the course of Darfur conflict in general.

The assessment also found out that women and youth have been playing very limited role in conflict resolution although they are important community categories that should be fully involved in all community peace issues. Access to the courts is difficult, for many people at these target villages due distance as well as the integrity issue as it is under control of Habanya tribe.

**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
Alradoum	Wadhajam	Local court, Community leaders (native administration , Omdas and Sheikhs), authorities ,	Limited access to court. Because there is no deterrent punishment undertaken by these type of courts.  The CBRMs are not active	1. Lack of basic social infrastructure 2. Weak traditional conflict resolution mechanisms. 3. Competition over natural resource management 4. Lack of capacity of community leaders 5. Lack of trust & confidence between the communities.
	Umkherein	Omdas and Sheikhs	No court in this area people go to Omdas and Sheikhs. The CMRM is not well functional.	1. Lack of basic social infrastructure 2. Weak traditional conflict resolution mechanisms. 3. Competition over natural resource management. 4. Lack of water resource. 5. Land dispute, tribalism and lack of clearly animal corridors.

	Assalaya	Community leaders (native administration , Omdas and Sheikhs)	The people in area have no access to courts, neither police	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Lack of basic social infrastructure of</li> <li>2. Competition over natural resource management.</li> <li>3. Lack of water resource Weak local conflict resolution mechanisms existing.</li> <li>4. Lack of trust and confidence between the communities.</li> </ol>
	Gerba	Community leaders and Sheiks	The people in this area have no access to the rule of law. The CBRM is not active	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Lack of capacity of the community leaders</li> <li>2. Lack of basic social infrastructure</li> <li>3. Competition over natural resource management</li> <li>4. Lack of water resource</li> <li>5. Lack of trust and confidence between the communities.</li> </ol>
	Gebebish	Omdas and Sheiks	The people in this area have no access to the rule of law. The CBRM is not active	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Lack of skills and knowledge of community and existing local mechanism on conflict resolution and settling of disputes.</li> <li>2. Lack of basic social infrastructure</li> <li>3. None active conflict resolution mechanisms.</li> <li>4. Competition over natural resource management.</li> </ol>
	Shurab	Omdas and Sheiks	Whole farmers do not have access to court, instead they refer to traditional system and sometime the capital of locality, but it is a little bit far from the village.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Lack of basic social infrastructure</li> <li>2. Competition over natural resource management</li> <li>3. No active local conflict resolution mechanisms in place.</li> <li>4. Lack of knowledge and skills of community leaders in conflict resolution.</li> </ol>
	Almalam	Community leaders and Sheiks	No accessibility to rule of law. The CBRM is not active/functional	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. No active local conflict resolution mechanisms in place.</li> <li>2. Lack capacity of community leaders</li> <li>3. Lack of trust &amp; confidence between the communities</li> <li>4. Lack of skills and knowledge in conflict resolution.</li> </ol>
	Almalam	Community leaders and Sheiks	No accessibility to rule of law. The CBRM is not active/functional	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5. No active local conflict resolution mechanisms in place.</li> <li>6. Lack capacity of community leaders</li> <li>7. Lack of trust &amp; confidence between the communities</li> <li>8. Lack of skills and knowledge in conflict resolution.</li> </ol>

### c) Gender & Inclusion

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

**ANSWER HERE:**

The assessment result conducted by DPI in November 2017 found out that women are not fully involved in the process of peace building and conflict resolution mechanism. Their roles are not clearly seen. They are also excluded from economic activities as they have less access to market and credits. Most of the farming activities are done by women, thus they are more exposed to violence when clashes erupt between pastoralist and farmers. The support given to them through DCPSF previous project in the target areas is needed to be enhanced to have them fully participate and play an active role in their communities. Therefore DPI considers their inclusion as one of the most fundamental project aspects. To ensure that, women from the diverse tribes including pastoralist community and sedentary farmers will be involved and participated in the implementation of the project activities. They will also be capacitated with skills and knowledge on conflict management, reconciliation and peace building in a way to ensure their positive involvement in peaceful coexistence and conflict resolution within their communities. DPI will ensure fair representation of women from different ages and ethnic groups in the various project components including CBRMs, Market committee, Water source committee, trainings and IGAs supports components. By including women in the committees, DPI will ensure that their skills in conflict mitigation and detection are developed. In addition, their existence in the various project committees will ensure that the root causes of conflict are scrutinized and dealt with.

Furthermore, the project will consider youth as one of the most important community categories that should be included in the project activities. Youth will play an active role in conflict resolution and settling of disputes if they are included but in contrast, their exclusion will impact negatively on the peaceful coexistence of the diverse communities. Therefore the project is addressing youth issues through supporting of the existing youth centers in the four target villages that were previously supported by UPO/DCPSF intervention with new TVs size 42 inches and good quality diesel generators, construction of a room and fence for each youth clubs/centres. This is to make youth clubs/centres more attractive that might enable youth to peacefully gather together in one place, interact with each other and jointly work and discuss their issues together. By having this in place the project will ensure that youth are engaged in social and cultural activities that might contribute to reduction of conflict tensions as well as violence that might happen as result of negligence of youth. During the interview with youth, these activities were among the highest recommendation.

DPI will ensure that all the project data collected will be disaggregated by gender. In addition gender balance among staff, will be well considered.

In conclusion DPI will encourage women to have their voices heard during community meetings, group discussions or through key informant interviews and will remain vigilant in ensuring equal participation of all the community categories including men, women, boys and girls of different ages.

## C2 RESULTS

### a) Results: Intervention, project strategy and methodology

**How will your project address the peacebuilding gaps and triggers of conflict identified in Section C1 and lead to change?**

ANSWER HERE:

#### **Project Strategy and Methodology**

The overall goal of the project is to contribute to stabilization of communities while restoring trust and confidence between communities and paving the way towards early recovery. The intended purpose is to restore trust and confidence among communities of Salamat, Fallata, Habania and Rezigat tribes in Alradoum locality. The project design mainly focused on achieving the DCPSF intended outcome "communities stabilized and trust & confidence between communities is restored paving the way towards early recovery". The project is based on the previous DCPSF peace building interventions implemented by UPO in Alradoum locality. To ensure the success of this project with regard to lessons learnt and experiences gained from the previous DCPSF project, DPI will continue to conduct a wide consultations and coordination with the respective authorities and communities to ensure smooth implementation of the project activities that might have positive impact on the target communities. Other approach the project will follow, is to support developing capacities and skills of the target communities through trainings, sessions and workshops so that they will contribute in achieving of the project set outcomes and ultimate goals. In addition DPI will continue to develop and build good relationships and will collaboratively work with all the communities and local authorities and encourage their support towards achieving the project activities. Participatory approach will be used by the project to ensure effective community involvement in all project aspects. As the project is built on the existing CBRMs previously formed through funded DCPSF project, and as a result of the latest assessment conducted in November 2017, the CBRM members will be provided with meaningful trainings and sessions on peace building, reconciliation and conflict resolution management. The existing local norms and other local community mechanisms will also be considered during the implementation of this project. DPI staff will directly be engaged and will closely follow up the project implementation activities with focus on



CBRMs to ensure that they are benefited from the trainings, and well aware of their roles and responsibilities and are able to contribute in resolving community peace issues.

Other approach the project will depend on is the formation of Market shelter committee, Water source management committee, activation of the existing youth and women committees. Such committees will be equipped with relevant trainings and make them aware of their roles and responsibilities.

**Do No approach** will be used by the project, with the aim to have a logical analysis of connectors and dividers among the community in respect to resources management, utilization and decisions on programming related issues. DPI will work towards strengthening of local capacities for peace and reduce the negative impact of dividers through its project implementation. DPI experience and its qualified staff will enable it to provide appropriate, context specific programming. The project will also be coordinated with government line ministries and HAC at all levels.

### **The theory of change**

DPI will work to realize the DCPSF target outcome “communities stabilized and trust & confidence between communities is restored paving the way towards early recovery” through 1- Support stabilization of the community, with a focus on addressing the root causes of conflict in the area which is mainly a competition over natural resources (water and land), prevent conflict triggers from occurring and strengthening community based conflict prevention and resolution mechanisms at village and administrative unit level. CBRMs to intervene immediately when conflict or tension reported, this will prevent it from going outrages. 2- Support restoration of trust and confidence between the communities which will ultimately contribute to the promotion of peaceful co-existence in the community. This mainly focus on supporting effective connector initiatives such as collaborative livelihood groups (youth and women) and promotion of a culture of peace through social interactions in the markets, and awareness sessions on culture of peace .

The planned activities of this project will contribute to achievement of DCPSF results framework outputs 1, 2 and 3. The activities under these outputs are arranged here below:-

### **OUTPUT 1; Effective community-level conflict resolution and prevention platforms in Darfur are in place.**

1. Number of community based resolution mechanisms (CBRM) functioning
2. Percentage of community members with access to CBRMs
3. Percentage of community members stating satisfaction with CBRMs
4. Percentage of the number of cases submitted that are successfully addressed
5. Percentage of community members stating an increase in the percentage of cases submitted and successfully addressed
6. Percentage of community members stating a decrease in communal conflicts because of the presence of CBRM
7. Number of CBRMs with active participation of vulnerable groups in the decision making process of the CBRM
8. Percentage (%) of CBRM members who are women
9. Percentage (%) of CBRM members who are youth

**Activity 1.1:** Provide 3 days trainings to the existing community peace committees (CBMs); on conflict transformation, mitigation, resolution, reconciliation, early warning and community participation. The result of assessment conducted by DPI during November 2017 which covered 7 villages (Wadhajam, Umkherein Gerba, Assalaya, Shurab, Almalam and Gebebish) in Alradoum locality revealed a crucial need for such trainings. This is to supplement their skills and to ensure they play their vital roles and taking responsibilities in maintaining of peace, resolving of disputes and conflicts among their communities. DPI will hire an expert facilitator from Peace Centre of Nyala University to facilitate the trainings.

### **Activity 1.2**

Revitalize seven (7) women peace committees (10 members per each) in each village and provide them with peace building sessions that will be undertaken simultaneously with IGA trainings. This is to increase their awareness and knowledge on peace culture and peaceful coexistence as well.

### **OUTPUT 2: COOPERATION BETWEEN COMPETING COMMUNITIES OVER ACCESS TO NATURAL RESOURCES AND BASIC SOCIAL SERVICES INCREASED**

1. Number of community initiatives that deliver collaborative livelihoods & income generating opportunities
2. Percentage of community members stating an increase in the economic interventions between diverse communities
3. Number of women and youth benefited from livelihood group support



4. Percentage of community members stating an increase in the economic interventions between diverse communities

**Activity2.1 Support women peace committee with small-scale IGA activities.**

This project aims to provide the existing women peace committees with more skills and knowledge on peace related issues through supporting them with small IGA activities and awareness sessions on peace building initiatives. The findings of the assessment revealed that the existing women peace committees are needed to be provided with more training on IGAs management provision of more mincing and vermicelli machines. However the mostly profitable IGAs as recommended by Gerba women peace committees was small grinding mill for (grinding of groundnuts, spices and cow peas for making Tamia). The project will support 3 women groups of 30 members with the small grinding machines and 4 other groups with mincing and vermicelli devices. These shared IGAs will support increase their income as well as encourage them to meet regularly to discuss their issues together. DPI will ensure, women from all ethnic groups are part of the IGA activities. These shared activities will bring them together at one centre to support peace building channels and to generate extra income.

**Activity 2.2 Support to establishment of jointly managed grinding mills**

Milk and grain are the main commodities that pastoralists and farming communities exchange with each other. Women from both pastoralist and farming households have to walk a long distance to Buram town where they can access grinding mills, which is strenuous and time consuming. As per previous assessment conducted by previous DCPSF partner and the recent DPI assessment in the four target villages, the grinding machine was among the highest recommendations by the communities, in addition to that these four villages are also with different ethnics and higher density populations of pastoralists so the needs for the grinding also higher compare to the others, and therefore by providing grinding machine in the four villages, more positive interaction and peaceful coexistence we will happen. According to DPI assessment four grinding machines were provided but not installed. The installation of the grinding mills was one of highest community recommendations. Thus DPI will support installation of these four grinding mills, in Wadhajam, Gerba, Umkherein, and Assalaya villages. Other findings was that the grinding mill rooms were built with low quality materials and of very small size. The construction of grinding mill rooms with high quality materials and suitable size to accommodate the grinding mill and its related accessories was also on of higher recommendations. Therefore DPI will construct these grinding mill 4 rooms based on the community recommendation. By doing this the project will not only serve the farmer households, but also the agro pastoralists who border them as well as the transhumant Fallata, Rezigat pastoralists will also benefit from this. Grinding mill management committees from the key community leaders will be set up to be responsible for the operation, maintenance and management of the grinding machine. The key community leaders and youth including women from all the ethnic groups will be selected to participate in the management committee. DPI will work with communities to ensure that the grinding mill committees members selected are inclusive and representative to ensure transparency and effectiveness. The committee will consist of 10 persons (7 male and 3 female) in each village, a total of 40 persons from the four villages in which at least 30% are women will be provided with one day information session on machine operation, book keeping and management to enable them effectively operate the machine and manage the collected fees. The primary beneficiaries for this activity are the population settled in the target villages and other surrounding villages will get their mills grinded and this is the intended opportunity for the peaceful interaction among the conflicted communities. It is expected that the committees will fix small fee to help in operating and maintaining the grinding machine. The remaining income can still be used to maintain other public basic infrastructure/ services.

**Activity 2.3: Establishment of two markets and two market management committees;**

The result of the recent assessment conducted by DPI found out that both local authorities and communities were happy and ready to support the establishment of the two markets. The markets rehabilitations/construction was a key recommendation raised by the community in the previous assessment too. All the markets in the two villages (Gerba and Wadhajam) are currently opened and its active but most have no shelters, most of the traders used opened spaces to sell their commodities/materials with lowest protection from storms, sands etc. Women are the most vulnerable to this environment. DPI is proposing to construct two shelters sized 10 x 8 meters from zincs, Soil stabilized blocks with worktops, doors and locks. Each shelter expected to accommodate 16 beneficiaries, a total of 64 persons/traders from farmers and pastoralists will be selected to receive a worktops within the constructed shelters. The market shelters will help strengthen positive relationships between them and facilitate peaceful dispute resolution in times of crisis. By having pastoralist members in the market, this will encourage transhumant pastoralists to purchase cereals from their hosts and also sell milk to them. In addition, markets are also important for social interactions for the target communities, therefore construction of market shelter will contribute to (re) building of social bridges. These socio- economic activities will support peace building by bringing the groups together and demonstrating the mutual benefits that arise from trade. In addition, for both income generating activities to succeed, both the farmers and pastoralist will rely on each other for the raw materials-grain and milk. Each market shelter will have management committee that composed of 10 persons (6 female and 4 male) whose

primary responsibility is to take care of the shelter including maintenance, management, operation and safeguarding. The committee will be provided with one day information sessions on management, operation and safeguarding of the market shelter. DPI will provide guideline for the committee selection. These jointly managed market shelters will not only create economic interdependence but will also contribute to mending of social bridges between the farmers and pastoralists communities. They will also foster a culture of solidarity and greater cooperation since the process was through joint inter-communal identification of economic activities which will also be jointly implemented, thus providing additional entry points for dialogue and increased opportunities for social interaction and confidence.

### Output 3 “Cooperation between competing communities over management of natural resources and access to basic social services increased”,

1. Number of community based management mechanisms for natural resource
2. Number of social service infrastructure rehabilitated/constructed (water source/youth clubs)
3. Percentage of community members stating an increase in the number of interactions between diverse communities through basic services (water and youth centres).

#### Activity 3.1 Rehabilitation of 1 water yard and establishing one water user committee in Umkherein village:-

The assessment conducted by DPI in the seven villages including Umkherein village found out there is one water yard in Umkherein providing water for humans and livestock. But it's poorly functioning and producing very limited water. The water yard lack significant rehabilitation which include; separation of animals from humans by provision of two troughs, provision of pipes and spare parts, new generator, rehabilitation of water yard fencing rehabilitation of the generator house and provision of soils for removal of Stillwater around the water yard. It is expected an increase in returnee farmers' households and nomadic groups returning due to the relative stable security situation as a result of collection of weapons and peace agreement happened between the diverse tribes. They will share these water resources together creating communities of diverse users, fostering cooperation and transcending tribal differences. Furthermore the cooperative management of the water yard will generate advantages for all beneficiaries, hence reducing competition and tension. All committee members will be established and trained on management skills. In addition, two water source operators will be trained on operation and maintenance of the generator.

#### Activity3.2: Support to joint social and cultural activities:

The assessment result carried out by DPI in November 2017 revealed that some supports were provided to youth through DCPCF previous partner however, more improvement is needed to be undertaken to meet the project set objectives through supporting youth groups. The project proposed to address youth issues through supporting of the existing youth centers in the four target villages. Through DCPSF fund DPI will reconstruction 4 rooms and 4 fence for each youth clubs/centres with permanent materials (SSB. This is to make youth clubs/centres more attractive that might enable youth to peacefully gather together in one place, interact with each other and jointly work and discuss their issues together. By having all these in place, the project will ensure, that youth are engaged in social and cultural activities that might contribute to reduction of conflict tensions as well as violence that might happen as result of negligence of youth. During the interview with youth, these activities were among the highest recommendation.

TABLE 3: Planned interventions			Beneficiaries (disaggregated by sex & age)			
VILLAGES	PEACEBUILDING GAPS	PLANNED INTERVENTIONS	Female		Male	
			Adult	Youth	Adult	Youth
Wadhajam	Lack of basic social Infrastructure. Weakened of traditional conflict resolution mechanisms. Competition over natural resource	Reconstruction of grinding mill shelter and fixing of the existing grinding mill machines and make them functional.	500	350	400	450
		Support and strengthen community level conflict Resolution mechanisms. through ( training on conflict resolution	20	10	30	20
		Support and strengthen women union with IGAs and youth centres to enable them to interact move peacefully and positively.	10	8	10	8

Umkherein	Lack of basic social infrastructure Weakened of traditional conflict resolution mechanisms. Competition over natural resource management. Lack of water Resource. Land dispute sedentary farming tribes and lack of clearly animal corridors	Construction of joint market shelter ( with permanent materials)	50	40	36	60
		Support and strengthen community level conflict Resolution mechanisms. Through ( peace Committees.	20	10	30	20
		Support and strengthen women union with IGAs and youth centres to enable them to interact move peacefully and positively.	10	8	10	8
		Establish and support the co-management committee for water.	5	4	7	4
		Rehabilitation of Umkherein water yard.	1000	1200	1500	1450
Assalaya	Lack of basic social Infrastructure. Weakened of traditional conflict resolution mechanisms. Competition over natural resource Management. Lack of water resource	Reconstruction of grinding mill shelter and fixing of the existing grinding mill machines and make them functional.	500	350	400	450
		Support and strengthen community level conflict resolution mechanisms.	20	20	30	20
Gerba	Lack of basic social infrastructure Weakened of traditional conflict resolution mechanisms. Competition over natural resource management	Construction of joint market shelter ( with permanent materials)	50	40	36	60
		Reconstruction of grinding mill shelter and fixing of the existing grinding mill machines and make them functional.	500	350	400	450
		Support and strengthen community level conflict resolution mechanisms.	20	20	30	20
		Support and strengthen women union with IGAs and youth centres to enable them to interact move peacefully and positively.	10	8	10	8
Gebebish	Lack of basic social infrastructure Weakened of traditional conflict resolution mechanisms. Competition over natural resource management	Reconstruction of grinding mill shelter and fixing of the existing grinding mill machines and make them functional.	500	350	400	450
		Support and strengthen community level conflict resolution mechanisms.	20	10	30	20
		Support and strengthen women union with IGAs and youth centres to enable them to interact move peacefully and positively.	10	8	10	8
Shurab	Lack of basic social infrastructure Weakened of traditional conflict resolution mechanisms.	Support and strengthen community level conflict Resolution mechanisms.	13	7	4	6

	Competition over natural resource management .					
Almalam	Lack of basic social infrastructure Weakened of traditional conflict resolution mechanisms. Competition over natural resource management .	Support and strengthen community level conflict resolution mechanisms.	13	7	4	6

## b) Results: Innovation

**In what ways is your project innovative?**

### ANSWER HERE:

The project design brings in some inventive ideas. The involvement of Nyala University - Peace Studies Centre will add value to the project and its targeted beneficiaries. The theory of change that project entails is another fundamental aspects informed by design. A joint work to document the project impacts will be organized by DPI and DCPSF. End project Lesson learnt event will be carried out to identify the achievement and areas of improvement. DPI will create a linkage of communication between the CBRMs in the different areas to share their experiences in resolving of conflicts and settling of disputes.

## c) Results: Monitoring and Evaluation

**How will you measure change in your project? What are your plans to monitor and evaluate your project?**

### ANSWER HERE:

Monitoring shall start with the implementation of the project. M&E with the consultation with the programme manager and peace building officer, will design monitoring tools and techniques that will help in collecting and recording the relevant information needed to support management and accountability functions. DPI will ensure periodic project progress review meetings and regular monitoring visits are in place. A detailed implementation and M&E plan will be designed. Budget review will be conducted every month and variance explanations will be done as well.

The data collected on a regular basis by the project staff will be used to compile monthly progress reports. The Program Manager will use the monthly reports, monitoring visit reports and monthly project progress review reports to compile the quarterly progress reports.

Based on the monthly accomplishment report, Monthly financial report and monthly monitoring visit report, project review meeting will be conducted with the project staffs. This review forum will be a learning forum to share the ideas, best practices, potential challenges and seeking solutions towards challenges faced in implementation. During this forum the M and E officer shared the monitoring findings, recommendations and lessons learned to improve the implementation of the project.

A supervisory field visit will be conducted regularly by the Director and Programme Manager to the project areas. The team will visit each of the project areas to verify that the reported outputs actually occurred, conduct discussions with some community leaders, CBRMs members, women, youth and other beneficiaries to identify challenges experienced and what kinds of support required.

More over community feedback mechanism through face to face beneficiary discussion will be done. The complaint from the beneficiaries will be shared with the project staffs for appropriate action. The beneficiaries will be informed on the actions taken regarding the complaints received.

The Programme Manager will use monthly progress reports, monthly review reports and the quarterly field/program area visit reports for internal use and for submission to DCPSF. DPI will also provide quarterly and annual reports to DCPSF as per the given format.

By the end of the project DPI will conduct an end project evaluation exercise through hiring of qualified company or consultants. The final project evaluation report will be shared with DCPSF. The findings and lessons learned of the evaluation will be used by DPI for future programming.

## Results: Sustainability

### ANSWER HERE:

The sustainability component is highly considered by the project design. The aim is to ensure the continuity of peace building and conflict resolution initiatives after the project is over. In this regard, DPI will ensure that all the communities are fully involved in the project activities. This is to promote beneficiaries' ownership of the

project. Furthermore, DPI will ensure that CBRM members representing the target communities will take an active part in the implementation of the project activities. The training provided to the CBRMs members will enable them to continue to monitor ongoing and potential conflicts after the intervention has ended. In addition, the conflict resolution skills, which committee members will gain through their participating in the training sessions, will leave them equipped to better resolve or mitigate conflicts between individuals and between groups as well. As a number of CBRMs members are parts of traditional local community structures strengthened with CBRMs committees through DCPSF intervention, their roles and interventions in settling community disputes will remain continuously sought for even after the project is over.

### C3 Organizational Positioning:

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

#### ANSWER HERE:

DPI has been implementing successful projects in partnership with NU agencies and international organizations in several locations particularly in South Darfur State. It has been one of the DCPSF partners since 2016 has successfully implemented DCPSF peace building project in 11 villages in Belil locality. The project was under window 2 which totaling \$200, 00. Other peace building project implemented by DPI in Bilel locality was the Small Grant Project in partnership with World Vision international funded by DCPSF as well. This project is amounted to \$ 20,000. Fundamental outcomes included reducing the frequency of conflict among the communities through building local capacity for conflict resolution; improving economic independence for youth and women and increasing inter-community tolerance. In 2014, PDI implemented a social infrastructure project focused mainly on the construction of schools at Takala and Merrier villages in Bilel locality-South Darfur- funded by UNAMID Quick Impact Projects. The total cost of this project was \$ 100,000 The project aims to provide peaceful educational environment for the war affected population in the area through gathering of their children in one school. Besides that DPI implemented CLIPs Projects in Kass locality South Darfur- Funded by UNAMID (DDR Unit) in 2015. Total budget of this project was \$70,000 The main project activities included Vocational trainings and provision of Income Generation activities (IGAs). The project aimed at providing youth who are the main fuel for war, with skills which will help them to increase their income and to smoothly be reintegrated into their communities. In 2014 DPI implemented education project in Greida Locality through partnership with (SUDO) a national NGO which was funded by UNHCR with a total grant of \$70,000. In 2013 PDI worked with Water, Environment and Sanitation (WES) of South Darfur state to implement (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) project. The total budget of this project was \$15,000. The project aims to provide clean drinking water and sanitation services to new arrivals in Otash camp in Nyala locality. Currently DPI has been implementing health and nutrition and HIV project in partnership with NCA in Buram, Sunta and Bulbul Timbisco localities with total amount of \$70,000.

#### a) Technical capacity of your organization related to peacebuilding.

#### ANSWER HERE:

DPI is one of the DCPSF partners which successfully implemented a funded DCPSF peace building project ended in last August 2017 and as a result was able to promote substantial experiences in implementation of peace building projects. DPI successfully established Peace Development Committees in Bilel locality formed from the several tribes including nomads. The committees established and trained by DPI in conflict analysis, negotiation, reconciliation, conflict mitigation, arbitration, conflict transformation and leadership. The committees used the skills and knowledge they gained from the training and supported the Migratory Route Committee of Belil which formed from the four Belil Administrative units to limit the tension between farmers and pastoralists who usually fight during Talaga time (period after harvest time) or during rainy season when farmers use the migratory road for cultivation. DPI also implemented many infrastructure projects such as construction of schools, police units and implementation of livelihoods and WASH projects.

DPI has competent staff who are able to engage with local and traditional leaders in the communities, conduct consultations with men, women, young women, youth, boys and girl besides its ability in engaging of line ministries and HAC Authorities. Such practice has been helping DPI to gain the trust and confidence of the various stakeholders and which created an enabling environment to implement DCPSF projects activities in effective and smoothly manner.

DPI has skilled, competent and expert staff in implementation of the peace building projects. It has also developed an excellent relationship with Peace Studies Centre of Nyala University to deliver capacity building and carrying out of researches and training. DPI successfully implemented two peace building projects as mentioned above. This project will be effectively informed by the lesson learnt from previous DCPSF projects implemented by DPI.



C4	Value for Money
	a) Describe how Value for Money has been considered in developing the project.
	<p><b>ANSWER HERE:</b></p> <p>DPI will work towards achieving good value for money (VFM) through its policies, systems, standards and procedures.</p> <p><b>ECONOMY:</b> To achieve value for money (VFM) through economy component DPI will ensure that 1-appropriate level of procurement planning in place, 2- Specified requirements to be delivered through the contracts;3- appropriate use of evaluation criteria;4- design of the procurement arrangements (selection methods) and 5- management of the contracts. This means that a transparent bidding process has to be applied. The selection of the eligible suppliers is to be based on their financial qualifications, experiences, trust, quality and reasonable prices. In addition, DPI will try to use the highest proportion of the allocated budget for direct operations to benefit as many beneficiaries possible.</p> <p><b>EFFICIENCY:</b> DPI Has competent and experienced finance and logistics personnel who will ensure a rapid and efficient response to the project needs. Besides that, DPI has its own finance policies and system that will control all the financial procedures and transactions. It also has a bank account for all financial transactions and project. As much as possible the team will plan a joined trips and coordinate activities to reduce the cost.</p> <p><b>EFFECTIVENESS:</b> Utilizing the experiences and skills of the staff DPI will have all the project plans in place. This to ensure that all the set activities are achieved accordingly. The selected activities are the most cost efficient, sustainable, effective in addressing the needs and achieving the objectives of the project.</p> <p><b>EQUITY:</b> The project will ensure equal participation of men and women, boys and girls and all the diverse ethnic groups in the area..</p> <p>Key indicators will be monitored include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cost per beneficiary</li> <li>- Number of people reached quarterly against the spending.</li> </ul>



TABLE 4: DCPSF RISK LOG

NAME OF ORGANIZATION:

#	Description	Type of Risks and Brief	Likelihood of Risk	Impact on Project	Countermeasures / Contingencies
	Enter a brief description of the risk	Environmental Financial Operational Organizational Political Other	Describe the Likelihood of this risk occurring.	Describe the potential effect on the project if this risk were to occur	What actions have been taken/will be taken to counter this risk?
1	Tribal clashes between the diverse communities	Political	It is likely to happen in some of the project target areas.	1.. Difficult a access to project locations 2.. Delay the implementation of the project activities	1. Make good communication challenge and good relationship with communities. 2. Have good security communication with UN and INGOs/NGOs working in the area. 3. Map out all access routes to have different options
	Insecurity for staff (Direct threat to project staff and opportunistic crimes)	Operational	Likely to happen while travelling from Nyala to project sites in Alradoum locality	Insecurity to project staff may result in the suspension of activities	Cash will not be transported by project staff but rather by the money transfer agents who also be bear the full liability. Mapping of security risk and ensure security clearance before traveling. DPI invest in community acceptance to provide security and information to the project staff. Staff adhere to security precaution advised by project coordinator and the director.

## Darfur Community Peace and Stability Fund (DCPSF)



#	Description	Type of Risks and Brief	Likelihood of Risk	Impact on Project	Countermeasures / Contingencies
					Use safe commercial transport mean and rent local vehicle.
	Looting while transporting project supplies to the field	Operational	Likely to happen	Will result on loss of project fund and under achievement of project impact/target.	Transportation of items through local transporter. If the risk is unavoidable, the request local security escort.
	Diversion of assistance/ corruption	Financial	Likely to happen from project staff, contractors and community leaders.	Diversion of resources and corruption will result on loss of project fund and under achievement of project impact/target	Ensure transport finance and logistic procedures in place. Sensitize beneficiaries on their entitlements and other project components. Ensure quality control in place for constructions

TABLE 5: List of Previous Projects

NAME OF ORGANIZATION:

Organizational Track Record in Implementing Projects of Similar Nature in Darfur (Peacebuilding/Social Cohesion/Reconciliation)						
#	Name of Project	Source of Funding	Amount of Funding	Start and End Dates	Number of Months Duration	Scope of Project (please highlight the peacebuilding aspects of the project)
1	Community Cohesion for Peaceful Coexistence project	DCPSF UNDP	200,000 USD	2016	18 month	Peacebuilding and social cohesion
2	Stabilized Community through Reintegration of Ex-combatants and Special Needs Group	UNDP DDR Unit	250,000 USD	2016		Social Reintegration for Ex-combatants/Peace building and Livelihoods
3	Construction of Rural Court and Rehabilitations of police station and training of peace building committees in Shattaia	UNAMID - DDR Unit	80,000 USD	2017 s	3 month	Construction and Rehabilitations of police station and training of peace building committees
4	Safe Access to Firewood and alternative Energy Project (SAFE),	WFP	72, 262 USD	2015 -2016	12 month	Livelihoods and Food security
5	Construction of police station in Sakaly Area	UNAMID	25,000 USD	2016	3 month	Construction – Rule of Law and peace building
6	Vocational trainings and provision of Income Generation activities (IGAs) CLIPs	UNAMID –DDR unit	70,000 USD	2015	3 month	Livehoods and Income Generating Activities (IGAs)
7	Homestead Gardening in Majook	Norwegian Church Aid (NCA)	100,000 USD	2014 -2015	24 month	Health and Nutrition
8	Construction of schools at Tagala and Merrier villages Peacebuilding and social cohesion	UNAMID-Civil affair unit	100,000 USD	2014	3 month	Construction / Dissemination of peace building culture
9	Provision of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)	WES	15,000 USD	2013	2 month	WASH and Hygiene promotion