DCPSF RESULTS FRAMEWORK (2014-17)

(1) Theory of Change

The DCPSF Phase II intended to support inclusive and sustainable Darfur-wide peace negotiations through local level peace and stability.

To achieve this, a two-pronged ToC was considered:

I.   IF processes of dialogue and consultation are independently brokered, THEN trust and confidence amongst diverse communities is restored
II. IF targeted material inputs (programmes and services) are delivered, THEN community needs are responded to and processes of dialogue and consultation underpinned

It is understood in this ToC that in order to enable dialogue and consultation, existing community based resolution mechanisms must be revitalized or alternatively new platforms established. Further, material inputs must respond to root causes and triggers of conflict in order to contribute to conflict prevention and to create conditions conducive towards trust and confidence-building.

This Theory of Change has been reflected in the revised version of the DCPSF Results Framework 2014-2017.

DCPSF Result framework 2014 -2017

PROJECT TITLE: DARFUR COMMUNITY PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT FUND (PHASE 2)						
Purpose: Communities stabilized and trust & confidence between communities is restored paving the way towards early recovery						
Indicator	**Baseline**	**Milestone 5 (2015)[1]**	**Milestone 6 (2016) [27]**	**Target (2017)**	**Risks and assumptions**	**Sources**
% of community members sampled stating that trust & confidence is restored	A high proportion of community members, indicate a lack of trust & confidence between diverse communities 92% (2012)[2]	90% (maintain 2014 level +/- 5%)	90% (maintain 2015 level +/- 5%)	90% (maintain 2016 level +/- 5%)	• Different types of conflicts that DCPSF does not address (e.g. conflicts between the government and armed groups) do not affect the situation (A) • Willingness of tribal leaders/local & central government to agree, promote & implement common reconciliation agendas (A) • Spoilers interfere (R) • Lack of access and insecurity problems (R)	• DCPSF monitoring visits • DCPSF perception survey • Progress reports submitted by DCPSF Implementing Partners • Narrative based survey tools e.g. SenseMaker, most significant changes. • Monitoring media reports about tension in areas where DCPSF-funded projects are implemented.
% of tribal/civil society leaders sampled agreeing to a common and/or collaborative approach on how to address root causes of conflict	Polarised opinion exists amongst tribal/civil society leaders vis-à-vis process for reconciliation 94% (2012)	85% (maintain 2014 level +/- 5%)	85% (maintain 2015 level +/- 5%)	90% (maintain 2016 level +/- 5%)		

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[1] Milestone numerical indicators were calculated based on the targets set by partners in the submitted proposal. They will be updated following new call for proposal. The milestone of indicators that require community based survey were determined based on the outcomes of previous perception survey conducted by DCPSF-TS.

[2] DCPSF Perception Survey carried out in January 2013 covering activities from 2012. The survey was conducted only in the areas where DCPSF projects operate.

OUTPUT 1: EFFECTIVE COMMUNITY-LEVEL CONFLICT RESOLUTION AND PREVENTION PLATFORMS IN DARFUR ARE IN PLACE						
Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 5 (2015)	Milestone 6 (2016)	Target2 (2017)[3]	Risks and assumptions	Sources
Number of community based resolution mechanisms (CBRM) functioning	A high proportion of mechanisms function without adequate legitimacy, authority or capacity 194 (2013)	72 additional	16 additional	360 Total	• Existing community based resolution mechanisms are willing to accommodate the views of vulnerable groups (A) • Support from government institutions for the conflict resolution mechanisms. • Number of different types of conflicts that CBRM does not address (e.g. conflicts between the national and armed groups) remain unchanged (A) • People are satisfied with the resolutions delivered by the mechanisms (A) • Difficulties in monitoring as community members might not be willing to share sensitive information on related to cases and conflict reconciliation mechanisms (R) • Spoilers disrupt the work of the mechanism(R) • Though vulnerable groups are represented, their representative are unable to voice the concerns of their constituencies (R)	• DCPSF monitoring visits • DCPSF perception survey • Progress reports submitted by DCPSF Implementing Partners • Narrative based survey tools e.g. SenseMaker, most significant changes. •
% of community members with access to CBRM	95% (2012)	70% (for newly targeted communities) 95% (maintain 2012 level +/- 5%)	70% (for newly targeted communities) 95% (maintain 2012 level +/- 5%)	95%		
% of community members stating satisfaction with CBRM	A high proportion of community members declare not having access to and dissatisfaction with reconciliation mechanisms 83% (2012)	85%	85%	85%		

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[3] This the cumulative targets that represent the overall targets of DCPSF phase II.

OUTPUT 1: EFFECTIVE COMMUNITY-LEVEL CONFLICT RESOLUTION AND PREVENTION PLATFORMS IN DARFUR ARE IN PLACE						
Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 5 (2015)	Milestone 6 (2016)	Target2 (2017)[3]	Risks and assumptions	Sources
% of the number of cases submitted that are successfully addressed	A high proportion of communal cases are not resolved amicably 42% (2014) 2	60%	75%	75%		
% of community members stating an increase in the percentage of cases submitted and successfully addressed	56% (2014) 3a	70% of sampled community members	75% of sampled community members	75% of sampled community members		
% of community members stating a decrease in communal conflicts because of the presence of CBRM	80% (2014) 3a	80%	80%	80%		
% of CBRM with active participation of vulnerable groups in the decision making process of the CBRM	A high proportion of mechanisms lack adequate representation of vulnerable groups 56% (2013) 4a 90%	90%	90%	90%		

OUTPUT 2: COOPERATION BETWEEN COMMUNITIES ENHANCED THROUGH SHARED LIVELIHOOD ASSETS AND INCOME GENERATING OPPORTUNITIES ACTIVITIES

Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 5 (2015)	Milestone 6 (2016)	Target (2017)	Risks and assumptions	Sources
Number of community initiatives that deliver collaborative livelihoods & income generating opportunities (including joint labour, trading, community youth and women)	98 (2012)	52 additional	56 additional	328 cumulative	• Scope for diversifying and creation on new livelihoods & enhancing income generating opportunities exist (R) • Physical access to market ensured (e.g. existence of roads, transportation, security along the road) (A)	• Progress reports submitted by DCPSF Implementing Partners • DCPSF monitoring visits • DCPSF perception survey • Narrative based survey tools e.g. SenseMaker, most significant changes.
Number of new/re-established markets that enable diverse communities to interact/cooperate	Whilst markets exist across Darfur, many are segregated by community as a result of the protracted conflict in Darfur, thereby inhibiting the free flow of trade and interaction 15 (2012)	15 additional	4 additional	54 cumulative		
% of community members stating an increase in the economic interventions between diverse communities	80%(2014) [3]	85%	85%	85%		

OUTPUT 3: COOPERATION BETWEEN COMPETING COMMUNITIES OVER ACCESS TO NATURAL RESOURCES AND BASIC SOCIAL SERVICES INCREASED

Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 5 (2015)	Milestone 6 (2016)	Target (2017)	Risks and assumptions	Sources
Number of community based management mechanisms[4] for natural resource (water, pasture, forest reserves, migration routes, minerals, etc)[5]	70 (2014) [2]	51 additional	36 additional	100 cumulative	• Community responsiveness/willingness to regeneration of pastureland and reforestation (A) • Lack of availability & equitable access to education/health initiatives are a source of tension (A) • Supported facilities are accessible to diverse groups (A) • Spoilers interfere in the equitable delivery and management of resources (R) • Sufficient educators and primary health care personnel will be available to serve all communities represented (A) • There are enforcement mechanisms to implement the agreed migratory routes demarcation (A) • Indigenous norms and historical rights respected (A) •	• Progress reports submitted by DCPSF Implementing Partners • DCPSF monitoring visits • Statistical data from line Ministries. • DCPSF perception survey. • Narrative based survey tools e.g. Sense Makers, most significant changes.
Number of migratory routes demarcated / cleared /rehabilitated through communal consensus	Lack of clearly defined migratory routes gives rise to conflicts between farmers and nomads in Darfur 16 migratory routes (526 Km) (2014) [2]	11 additional	2 additional	16 routes (308 Km of migratory routes demarcated)		
Number of areas of restoration of communal pasture/fodder/ communal forests	11 (5 pasture land, 3 communal forest & 3 resting area for nomads) (2014) [2]	4 additional	9 additional	16 (44060 ha of communal land rehabilitated)		
% of community members confirming communal consensus around restoration of migratory routes/pasture/fodder/communal forests	70% (2014) [3]	70%	75%	75%		

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[4] *The information monitored is not the number of infrastructure but the management mechanisms.*

[5] *This to be disaggregated according to activity ie water, pasture, migration route, minerals, etc in reporting*

OUTPUT 3: COOPERATION BETWEEN COMPETING COMMUNITIES OVER ACCESS TO NATURAL RESOURCES AND BASIC SOCIAL SERVICES INCREASED						
Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 5 (2015)	Milestone 6 (2016)	Target (2017)	Risks and assumptions	Sources
Number of social service infrastructure rehabilitated/newly built[6]	184 including 39 joint health and education initiative, 30 schools/classes & 115 water facilities (2013) [4a]	52 additional	38 additional	434 cumulative		
% of community members stating an increase in the number of interactions between diverse communities through basic services (health initiatives, schools, vocational education, water)	81% (2014) [3a]	85%	8%	85%		

OUTPUT 4: A NETWORK OF EFFECTIVE COLLABORATIVE PEACEBUILDING INITIATIVES CREATED AND FEEDING INTO WIDER PEACE FORA AND DARFUR AGENDAS						
Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 5 (2015)	Milestone 6 (2016)	Target (2017)	Risks and assumptions	Sources

[6] This to be disaggregated by the social service rehabilitated or built ie school, clinic, etc in reporting

OUTPUT 4: A NETWORK OF EFFECTIVE COLLABORATIVE PEACEBUILDING INITIATIVES CREATED AND FEEDING INTO WIDER PEACE FORA AND DARFUR AGENDAS

Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 5 (2015)	Milestone 6 (2016)	Target (2017)	Risks and assumptions	Sources
Number of civil society organisations develop capacity to prioritise, plan, design and implement projects leading to equitable and sustainable growth (including peacebuilding skills, livelihoods skills, vocational training, etc)	Mapping assessments suggest weak institutional capacity of Darfuri civil society in advocating, planning and implementing priority projects leading to equitable and sustainable growth 48[7] (2012)	35 (The mentorship of the CSO identified in 2014 will continue)	12 additional	74 cumulative	• Limited absorption capacity and availability of adequate CSOs (R) • There are approvals from the Governments to implement peacebuilding activities (A) • There is an interest amongst key stakeholders including INGO sector to upgrade Darfurian civil society (A) • There is support from the federal level Government (A) • There is willingness within the high level mechanisms to be connected with conflict based resolution mechanisms and natural resources management mechanisms. • Impartiality and neutrality of the high level mechanisms.	• DCPSF monitoring visits • Progress reports submitted by DCPSF Implementing Partners • SGPM capacity building evaluation report.
Number of Civil Society implementing and practicing peacebuilding activities	Mapping assessments suggest weak capacity of Darfuri civil society in implementing peacebuilding activities 46[8] (2012)	40 (The mentorship of the CSO identified in 2014 will continue)	1 additional	41 cumulative		
Number of collective interaction of conflict resolution mechanisms with higher level For a and Agendas	3 (2014) [2]	26 additional	4 additional	37 cumulative		

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[7] *These include the 18 running projects that partner with local NGO and CBOs. Each implementing partner has one partner except World Vision has three NEF and CIS have two partners each, and 26 projects are run by the SGPM project.*

[8] *20 ongoing projects in 2012 (excluding SGPM) and 26 projects under SGPM*