



Empowering
Resilient
Societies

Responsible Party Agreement Face Sheet

1. Country: **Sudan**
2. Name of Country Based Pooled Fund: **Darfur Community Peace and Stability Fund (DCPSF)**
3. Name of Non-Governmental Organization (NGO): **[RURAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION(RCDO)**
4. UNDP Country Office and its Address: **UNDP Sudan, House 7, Block 5 Gama'a Avenue, Khartoum, Sudan**
5. Project Number and Title: **[DCPSF /NGO/20/RCDO -NGO-8 [Supporting Nonviolence ,Strategies for promoting Stabilization, Security and social Cohesion in West Darfur**
6. Implementation Period: **[01-Feb-2021] [31-Jan-2023]**
7. Budget: Up to the amount of USD **[349,901] [Three Hundred Forty Nine Thousand Nine Hundred and one]**

8. Information for NGO Bank Account into Which Funds Will Be Disbursed:
Account Name: **RURAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION(RCDO)**
Account Title: **Rural Community Development Organization**
Account Number: **65589087**
Bank Name: **Blue Nile Mashreg BANK-BNMB**
Bank Address: **El -Geneina Branch**
Bank SWIFT Code: **65589087**
Bank Code: **65589087**

9. Notices to NGO:

Name: **RURAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION**

Address: **West Geneina- West Darfur**

Mahmud Hassan

Tel:

Fax:

Email: *director@rcdosd.org*

11. Signed for RURAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION by its Authorized Representative

Job Title:

Executive Director

Date:

17.01.21

Signature:

[Handwritten Signature]



10. Notices to UNDP:

Name: *yuri Afanasiev*

Address: *UNDP Sudan, House 7, Block 5 Gama'a Avenue, Khartoum, Sudan*

Tel:

Fax:

Email:

12. Signed for the United Nations Development Programme by its Authorized Representative

Name/Job Title: *Mr. : yuri Afanasiev , Resident Representative*

Date: _____

Signature: _____

The following documents constitute the entire Agreement (the "Agreement") between the Parties and supersedes all prior agreements, understandings, communications and representations concerning the subject matter:

- this Face Sheet ("Face Sheet")
- Standard Terms and Conditions
- Annex A – Project Document (including the Work Plan)
- Annex B – Budget / NGO Technical and Financial Proposals

If there is inconsistency between any of the documents forming part of this Agreement, the Agreement will be interpreted in the above order of priority.



STANDARD TERMS AND CONDITIONS

This **Responsible Party Agreement** (hereinafter referred to as the "Agreement") is made between the United Nations Development Programme, a subsidiary organ of the United Nations established by the General Assembly of the United Nations (hereinafter "UNDP"), and the Non-Governmental Organization named in block 3 of the Face Sheet (the "NGO," and together with UNDP, the "Parties").

WHEREAS UNDP and the NGO have, on the basis of their respective mandates, a common aim in the furtherance of needs based humanitarian action leading to early recovery, human security and sustainable human development;

WHEREAS pursuant to the Terms of Reference of the CBPF named in block 2 of the Face Sheet, UNDP has agreed to serve as a Managing Agent (hereinafter "MA") under projects financed by the CBPF, under the terms hereof, at the request of the Humanitarian Coordinator (hereinafter the "HC");

WHEREAS the project named in block 5 of the Face Sheet (the "Project") is financed by the CBPF;

WHEREAS UNDP may be entrusted with certain resources through the Fund for allocation to certain projects, and responsible for the proper management of these funds;

WHEREAS further to the foregoing, UNDP in its capacity as MA wishes to engage with the NGO, to implement activities (hereinafter the "Activities") and achieve deliverables (hereinafter the "Deliverables") within the time frames and pursuant to the budget set forth in the Work Plan which forms part of the Project Document (hereinafter the "Work Plan") for the Project;

WHEREAS the NGO, its status being in accordance with national regulations, is committed to the principles of participatory sustainable human development and development cooperation, has demonstrated the capacity needed for the activities involved, in accordance with the UNDP requirements for management, is apolitical and non-profit making;

WHEREAS the NGO understands and agrees that the overall goal of this Agreement is to contribute to producing the outputs and achieving the outcomes of the Project as set forth in the Project Document and in line with the CBPF's Country Specific Operational Manual for the Country indicated in block 1 of the Face Sheet (the "Country"), (hereinafter the "Operational Manual").

NOW, THEREFORE, on the basis of mutual trust and in the spirit of cooperation, the Parties have entered into this Agreement under the terms and conditions set forth herein.

1.0 Objectives and General Responsibilities of the Parties

1.1 The NGO agrees to carry out its responsibilities in accordance with the provisions of the present Agreement, and to undertake the Activities in accordance with UNDP rules and regulations as well as the Operational Manual and which form an integral part of the present Agreement.

1.2 Consistent with this objective, the NGO shall commence and implement the Activities and achieve the Deliverables with due diligence and efficiency, pursuant to the schedule set forth in the Work Plan, and in accordance with the terms and conditions of this Agreement. The Activities must be consistent with the regulations, rules, policies and procedures of UNDP.

1.3 All deadlines and time limits contained in this Agreement shall be deemed to be of the essence in respect of the implementation of the Activities and achievement of the Deliverables under this Agreement.

1.4 Any information or data provided by the NGO to UNDP for the purpose of entering into this Agreement, as well as the quality of the Activities, Deliverables and reports foreseen under this Agreement, will conform to the highest professional standards. The NGO will work under the overall coordination of the Humanitarian Coordinator (HC) of the United Nations in the Country.



1.5 The Parties shall on a regular basis keep each other informed of, and consult on matters pertaining to the implementation of the Activities and achievement of the Deliverables under this Agreement.

2.0 Standards of Conduct

2.1 The NGO warrants that it has not and shall not offer any direct or indirect benefit arising from or related to the performance of the Agreement, or the award thereof, to any representative, official, employee or other agent of UNDP.

2.2 The NGO shall comply with all laws, ordinances, rules and regulations bearing upon the performance of its obligations under the Agreement. In addition, in the performance of the Agreement, the NGO shall comply with the Standards of Conduct set forth in the Secretary General's Bulletin ST/SGB/2002/9 of 18 June 2002, entitled "Regulations Governing the Status, Basic Rights and Duties of Officials other than Secretariat Officials, and Expert on Mission" and ST/SGB/2006/15 of 26 December 2006 on "Post-employment restrictions", and shall also comply with and be subject to the requirements of the following:

- (a) The UN Supplier Code of Conduct;
- (b) UNDP Policy on Fraud and other Corrupt Practices ("UNDP Anti-fraud Policy");
- (c) UNDP Office of Audit and Investigations (OAI) Investigation Guidelines;
- (d) UNDP Vendor Sanctions Policy; and
- (e) All security directives issued by UNDP.

2.3 The NGO acknowledges and agrees that it has read and is familiar with the requirements of the foregoing documents which are available online at www.undp.org or at <http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/operations/procurement/business/>. In making such acknowledgement, the NGO (Contractor) represents and warrants that it is in compliance with the requirements of the foregoing, and will remain in compliance throughout the term of this Agreement.

3.0 Financial Arrangements

3.1 Pursuant to the budget contained in the Work Plan, UNDP shall make available to the NGO funds up to the maximum amount indicated in block 7 of the Face Sheet upon timely achievement of the Deliverables and in accordance with the milestones and schedule set forth in the Work Plan.

3.2 The amounts stated above shall not be subject to any adjustment or revision because of price or currency fluctuations, or the actual costs incurred by the NGO in the implementation of the Activities.

3.3 All payments shall be made by UNDP to the NGO bank account indicated in block 8 of the Face Sheet.

3.4 Payments effected by UNDP to the NGO shall be deemed neither to relieve the NGO of its obligations under this Agreement nor as acceptance by UNDP of the NGO's performance of the Activities.

3.5 The NGO shall notify UNDP about any expected budget variations. The NGO shall be authorized to make variations on any one budget sub-total line in the Work Plan in line with the provisions of the Operational Manual and not exceeding a 20% variance, provided that the maximum amount allocated by UNDP pursuant to paragraph 3.1 above, is not exceeded. The NGO will have to provide written endorsement (or no objection) from the HC for any variations exceeding the provisions of the Operational Manual.

3.6 UNDP shall not be liable for the payment of any expenses, fees, tolls, or any other costs not expressly provided for in the Work Plan, not authorized by UNDP pursuant to the preceding paragraph, or exceeding the maximum amount referred to in paragraph 3.1 above.



Responsible Party Agreement



3.7 Unless otherwise agreed in writing by UNDP, the NGO shall return all unspent funds and income (including interest) to UNDP within one (1) month of completion of the Activities or termination of this Agreement, whichever is earlier.

3.8 Disbursement of funds by UNDP to the NGO is contingent upon the former's receipt and availability of donor contributions to the CBPF. The NGO agrees that UNDP shall have no responsibility therefor, or for payment of activities of the NGO in the absence of such funding.

4.0 Refund

4.1 The NGO shall disburse the funds made available to it by UNDP and incur expenditures in connection with the Activities on the terms and conditions set forth in this Agreement and the Work Plan. In the event that the NGO disburses the funds or incurs expenditures in violation of this Agreement and/or the Work Plan, notwithstanding the availability or exercise of any other remedies under this Agreement, the NGO shall refund the amounts to UNDP not later than thirty (30) days after the NGO receives a written request for such refund from UNDP. Failing that, UNDP may deduct the amount of the requested refund from any payments due to the NGO under this Agreement.

5.0 The NGO Personnel

5.1 The NGO shall be fully responsible and liable for all persons engaged by it in connection with the Activities, including employees, consultants, agents, accountants, advisers, and contractors (hereinafter the "NGO Personnel"). The NGO shall ensure that the NGO Personnel meet the highest standards of professional qualifications and competence necessary for the implementation of the Activities and achievement of the Deliverables under this Agreement, are free from any conflicts of interest related to the Activities, respect the local laws and customs, and conform to the highest standards of moral and ethical conduct.

5.2 The NGO Personnel shall not be considered in any respect as being the officials, personnel, employees, staff or agents of UNDP or the United Nations.

5.3 The NGO agrees and shall ensure that the NGO Personnel performing the Activities under this Agreement:

- a) Shall not seek nor accept instructions regarding the Project from any Government or other authority external to the NGO or UNDP;
- b) Shall refrain from any conduct that would adversely reflect on UNDP or the United Nations, and shall not engage in any activity that is incompatible with the aims, objectives or mandate of UNDP or the United Nations; and
- c) Shall not use information that is considered confidential without the prior written authorization of UNDP, as required by Article 13.0 below.

5.4 The NGO's decisions related to the NGO Personnel, including employment or dismissal, shall be free of discrimination on the basis of race, religion or creed, ethnicity or national origin, gender, sexual orientation, handicapped status, or other similar factors.

6.0 Assignment

6.1 The NGO shall not assign, transfer, pledge or make other disposition of this Agreement or any part thereof, or any of the NGO's rights, claims or obligations under this Agreement except with the prior written consent of UNDP.

7.0 Procurement

7.1 Procurement of goods, services and technical assistance required under the Work Plan will be conducted by the NGO in accordance with the principles of highest quality, transparency, economy and efficiency. Such procurement will be based on the assessment of competitive quotations, bids, or other proposals, unless otherwise consulted with and agreed in writing by UNDP.

8.0 Contracting

8.1 In the event the NGO requires the services of contractors (including sub-recipients, sub-grantees), the NGO shall include these in the project workplan and will remain responsible for their acts and omissions in relation to the Activities as if they were the acts and omissions of the NGO. The terms of any contract with any such contractor shall be reflected in the project workplan and be subject to and conform to the provisions of this Agreement.

9.0 Equipment

9.1 Unless otherwise agreed in writing between the Parties, any non-consumable supplies, equipment, vehicles and materials financed by UNDP or furnished by UNDP to the NGO under this Agreement (hereinafter the "Equipment") shall remain the property of UNDP.

9.2 The NGO shall be responsible for the proper custody, maintenance and care of the Equipment. It shall also maintain complete and accurate records of the Equipment, and shall regularly verify the inventory thereof. In addition, it shall purchase and maintain appropriate insurance for the Equipment in the amounts agreed upon between the Parties and incorporated in the budget contained in the Work Plan.

9.3 UNDP shall provide reasonable assistance to the NGO in connection with clearing the Equipment through customs at ports of entry into the country where the Activities are to be implemented.

9.4 In the event of damage, theft, loss or other forfeiture of the Equipment, the NGO shall provide UNDP with a complete written report supported, where appropriate, by a police report and any other evidence, giving full particulars of the events leading to the loss of, or damage to the Equipment.

9.5 UNDP may request compensation for the damaged, stolen, lost or otherwise forfeited Equipment, or the Equipment determined by UNDP to be degraded beyond normal wear and tear. If the NGO fails to compensate UNDP within thirty (30) days of UNDP's request, UNDP may deduct the amount thereof from any payments due to the NGO under this Agreement.

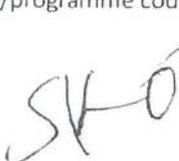
10.0 Copyrights, Patents, and Other Proprietary Rights

10.1 Except as may be otherwise agreed by the Parties in this Agreement, UNDP shall be entitled to all intellectual property and other proprietary rights including, but not limited to, patents, copyrights, and trademarks, with regard to products, processes, inventions, ideas, know-how, or documents and other materials which the NGO has developed for UNDP under this Agreement and which bear a direct relation to, or are produced, prepared or collected in consequence of, or during the course of, the performance of this Agreement. The NGO acknowledges and agrees that such products, documents and other materials constitute works made for hire for UNDP.

10.2 The NGO shall be responsible for obtaining any licenses and permits required by national laws in connection with the Activities. UNDP shall cooperate as appropriate and necessary.

11.0 Reporting

11.1 The NGO shall report to UNDP on the implementation of the Activities and achievement of the Deliverables under this Agreement. Each report must be written in the English language (and/or the working language of UNDP/programme country as agreed with UNDP).



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11.2 The NGO shall provide UNDP with narrative reports on the progress, activities, achievements and results of the Project, as agreed between the Parties and in line with the provisions of the Operational Manual and must, *inter alia*, contain information on:

- a) Activities carried out under the Agreement during the reported period;
- b) Progress towards achieving the Deliverables during the reported period;
- c) Corresponding indicators, baselines, sources of data, and data collection methods; and
- d) Any new issues, risks, challenges and opportunities that should be considered in implementing the Activities.

11.3. The NGO shall prepare a financial report in line with HACT Framework as implemented by UNDP.

11.4 The NGO shall provide such additional reports related to the Activities as may be reasonably required by UNDP under its regulations, rules, policies and procedures.

12.0 Maintenance of Records

12.1 The NGO shall keep accurate and up-to-date records and documents, including original invoices, bills, and receipts pertinent to each transaction related to the Activities under this Agreement.

12.2 The NGO shall promptly disclose to UNDP any income, including interest, arising from the Activities. Such income shall be reflected in a revised Work Plan and recorded as accrued income to UNDP, unless otherwise agreed by the Parties.

12.3 Upon completion of the Activities, or the termination of this Agreement, the NGO shall maintain the records for a period of at least five (5) years, unless otherwise agreed by the Parties.

13.0 Confidentiality

13.1 Information and data that is considered proprietary by either Party and that is delivered or disclosed by one Party to the other Party during the term of this Agreement shall be considered confidential and shall be handled pursuant to the UNDP Information Disclosure Policy, not attached hereto but known to and in the possession of the Parties.

13.2 The NGO may disclose information to the extent required by law, provided that and without any waiver of the privileges and immunities of the United Nations, the NGO will give UNDP sufficient prior notice of a request for the disclosure of information in order to allow UNDP to have a reasonable opportunity to take protective measures or such other action as may be appropriate before any such disclosure is made.

13.3 UNDP may disclose information to the extent required pursuant to the Charter of the United Nations, resolutions or regulations of the General Assembly, or rules promulgated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

13.4 These obligations shall not lapse upon completion of the Activities or termination of this Agreement, whichever is earlier.

14.0 Insurance and Liabilities to Third Parties

14.1 The NGO shall provide and thereafter maintain insurance against all risks in respect of its property and any equipment used in connection with the Activities under this Agreement.



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14.2 The NGO shall provide and thereafter maintain all appropriate workmen's compensation insurance, or the equivalent, with respect to the NGO Personnel to cover claims for personal injury or death in connection with this Agreement.

14.3 The NGO shall also provide and thereafter maintain liability insurance in an adequate amount to cover third party claims for death or bodily injury, or loss of or damage to property, arising from or in connection with the Activities, as well as the use of the Equipment owned or leased by the NGO or the NGO Personnel, or furnished or financed by UNDP pursuant to Article 9.0 above.

15.0 Indemnity

15.1 The NGO shall indemnify, hold and save harmless, and defend, at its own expense, UNDP, its officials and persons performing services for UNDP from and against all suits, claims, demands, and liability of any nature or kind, including their costs and expenses, on account of, based or resulting from, arising out of (or which may be claimed to arise out of) or relating to acts or omissions of the NGO, including the NGO Personnel, under this Agreement. This provision shall extend, *inter alia*, to claims and liability in the nature of workmen's compensation, damage to property or other hazards that may be suffered by the NGO Personnel as a result of their services pertaining to the Activities, products liability and liability arising out of the use of patented inventions or devices, copyrighted material or other intellectual property by the NGO or the NGO Personnel.

16.0 Tax Exemptions

16.1 Article II Section 7 of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations provides, *inter alia*, that the United Nations, including its subsidiary organs, is exempt from all direct taxes, except charges for public utility services, and is exempt from customs duties and charges of a similar nature in respect of articles imported or exported for its official use. In the event any governmental authority refuses to recognize the United Nations' exemption from such taxes, duties or charges, the NGO shall immediately consult with UNDP to determine a mutually acceptable solution.

16.2 Accordingly, the NGO authorizes UNDP to deduct from the NGO's invoice any amount representing such taxes, duties or charges, unless the NGO has consulted with UNDP before the payment thereof and UNDP has, in each instance, specifically provided written authorization to the NGO to pay such taxes, duties or charges under protest. In that event, the NGO shall provide UNDP with written evidence that payment of such taxes, duties or charges has been made and appropriately authorized.

17.0 Security and Anti-Terrorism

17.1 The responsibility for the safety and security of the NGO and the NGO Personnel and property, as well as of the Equipment and other UNDP property in the NGO's custody, shall rest with the NGO.

17.2 UNDP reserves the right to verify whether the necessary security arrangements are in place, and to suggest modifications thereto when necessary.

17.3 The NGO agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the UNDP funds received under this Agreement are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via <http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/1267.htm>. This provision must be included in all contracts entered into under this Agreement.

18.0 Audit and Investigations

18.1 In order to determine whether funds transferred to a NGO have been and are being used for their intended purpose and in accordance with the project documents, including the work plan, UNDP as a MA will regularly perform spot checks (financial monitoring) and scheduled audits, as part of risk-based assurance activities under HACT Framework.

18.2 All payments made by UNDP under this Agreement shall be subject to a post-payment audit by auditors, whether internal or external, of UNDP or by other authorized and qualified agents of UNDP at any time during the term of this Agreement and for a period of five (5) years following the completion of the Activities or the termination of this Agreement.

18.3 The NGO acknowledges and agrees that, from time to time, UNDP may conduct investigations relating to any aspect of this Agreement or the selection of the NGO as a responsible party, the obligations performed under this Agreement, and the operations of the NGO generally relating to the performance of this Agreement. The right of UNDP to conduct an investigation and the NGO's obligation to comply with such an investigation shall not lapse upon completion of the Activities or the termination of this Agreement, whichever is earlier.

18.4 The NGO shall provide its full and timely cooperation with any post-payment audits or investigations. Such cooperation shall include, but shall not be limited to, the NGO's obligation to make available the NGO Personnel and any relevant documentation for such purposes at reasonable times and on reasonable conditions, and to grant to UNDP access to the NGO's premises at reasonable times and on reasonable conditions. The NGO shall cause the NGO Personnel to reasonably cooperate with any post-payment audits or investigations carried out by UNDP hereunder.

18.5 UNDP shall be entitled to a refund from the NGO for any amounts shown by audits and investigations to have been paid by UNDP other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of this Agreement.

19.0 Force Majeure

19.1 In the event of, and as soon as possible after, the occurrence of any cause constituting *force majeure*, the Party affected by it shall give the other Party notice and full particulars in writing of such occurrence. If the affected Party is thereby rendered unable, in whole or in part, to perform its obligations or meet its responsibilities under this Agreement, the Parties shall consult on the appropriate action to be taken, which may include termination of this Agreement by UNDP pursuant to Article 29.0, or termination of this Agreement by the NGO with at least seven (7) days written notice of such termination.

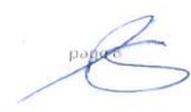
19.2 In the event that this Agreement is terminated owing to causes constituting *force majeure*, the provisions of Article 29.0 below, shall apply.

19.3 *Force majeure* as used herein means any unforeseeable and irresistible act of nature, any act of war (whether declared or not), invasion, revolution, insurrection, terrorism, or any other acts of a similar nature or force, provided that such acts arise from causes beyond the control and without the fault or negligence of the Party invoking *force majeure*. The NGO acknowledges and agrees that, with respect to any obligations under this Agreement that the NGO must perform in areas in which the United Nations is engaged in, preparing to engage in, or disengaging from any peacekeeping, humanitarian or similar operations, any delays or failure to perform such obligations arising from or relating to harsh conditions within such areas, or to any incidents of civil unrest occurring in such areas, shall not, in and of itself, constitute *force majeure* under this Agreement.

20.0 Use of the Name, Emblem and Official Seal of UNDP

20.1 The NGO shall only use the name (including abbreviations), emblem or official seal of the United Nations or UNDP in direct connection with the Activities under this Agreement and upon receiving prior written consent of UNDP. Under no circumstances shall such consent be provided in connection with the use of the name (including abbreviations), emblem or official seal of the United Nations or UNDP for commercial purposes or goodwill.

20.2 The Parties shall cooperate in any public relations or publicity exercises when UNDP deems these appropriate or useful.



21.0 Privileges and Immunities

21.1 Nothing in or relating to this Agreement shall be deemed a waiver, express or implied, of any of the privileges and immunities of the United Nations and UNDP.

22.0 Officials Not to Benefit

22.1 The NGO represents and warrants that it has not and shall not offer any direct or indirect benefit arising from or related to the performance of the Agreement or the award thereof, to any representative, official, employee, or other agent of UNDP.

23.0 Observance of the Law

23.1 The NGO shall comply with all laws, ordinances, rules, and regulations applicable to the performance of its obligations under this Agreement.

24.0 Child Labor

24.1 The NGO represents and warrants that neither it, its parent entities (if any), any of the NGO's subsidiary or affiliated entities (if any) nor the NGO Personnel are engaged in any practice inconsistent with the rights set forth in the Convention on the Rights of the Child, including Article 32 thereof, which, *inter alia*, requires that a child shall be protected from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health or physical mental, spiritual, moral or social development.

25.0 Mines

25.1 The NGO represents and warrants that neither it, its parent entities (if any), any of the NGO's subsidiaries or affiliated entities (if any) nor any NGO Personnel is engaged in the sale or manufacture of anti-personnel mines or components utilized in the manufacture of anti-personnel mines.

26.0 Sexual Exploitation

26.1 In the performance of this Agreement, the NGO shall comply with the Standards of Conduct set forth in the Secretary-General's bulletin ST/SGB/2003/13 of 9 October 2003, concerning "Special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse." In particular, the NGO shall not engage in any conduct that would constitute sexual exploitation or sexual abuse, as defined in that bulletin.

26.2 The NGO shall take all appropriate measures to prevent sexual exploitation or abuse of anyone by the NGO Personnel. For these purposes, sexual activity with any person less than eighteen years of age, regardless of any laws relating to consent, shall constitute the sexual exploitation and abuse of such person. In addition, the NGO shall refrain from, and shall take all reasonable and appropriate measures to prohibit the NGO Personnel or any other persons engaged and controlled by it from exchanging any money, goods, services, or other things of value, for sexual favors or activities, or from engaging in any sexual activities that are exploitive or degrading to any person. The NGO acknowledges and agrees that the provisions of this Article 26.0 constitute an essential term of the Agreement and that any breach of these provisions shall entitle UNDP to terminate the Agreement immediately upon notice to the NGO, without any liability for termination charges or any other liability of any kind.

26.3 UNDP shall not apply the foregoing standard relating to age in any case in which the NGO Personnel is married to the person less than the age of eighteen years with whom sexual activity has occurred and in which such marriage is recognized as valid under the laws of the country of citizenship of such NGO Personnel.

27.0 Conflicts of Interest; Anti-Corruption

27.1 The Parties agree that it is important that all necessary precautions are taken to avoid conflicts of interest and corrupt practices. To this end, the NGO shall maintain standards of conflict that govern the performance of the NGO Personnel, including the prohibition of conflicts of interest and corrupt practices in connection with the award and administration of contracts, grants, or other benefits.

27.2 The NGO and persons affiliated with it, including the NGO Personnel, shall not engage in the following practices:

- a) participating in the selection, award, or administration of a contract, grant or other benefit or transaction funded by UNDP, in which the person, members of the person's immediate family or his or her business partners, or organizations controlled by or substantially involving such person, has or have a financial interest;
- b) participating in such transactions involving organizations or entities with which or whom that person is negotiating or has any arrangement concerning prospective employment;
- c) offering, giving, soliciting or receiving gratuities, favors, gifts or anything else of value to influence the action of any person involvement in a procurement process or contract execution;
- d) misrepresenting or omitting facts in order to influence the procurement process or the execution of a contract;
- e) engaging in a scheme or arrangement between two or more bidders, with or without the knowledge of the CSP, designed to establish bid prices at artificial, non-competitive levels; or
- f) participating in any other practice that is or could be construed as an illegal or corrupt practice under domestic law.

27.3 If the NGO has knowledge or becomes aware of any of the practices outlined in paragraph 2 of this Article 27 undertaken by anyone affiliated with the NGO, the NGO shall immediately disclose the existence of such practices to UNDP.

27.4 The NGO acknowledges and agrees that each of the provisions in Articles 22 to 27 hereof constitutes an essential term of the Agreement and that any breach of any of these provisions shall entitle UNDP to terminate the Agreement or any other contract with UNDP immediately upon notice to the NGO, without any liability for termination charges or any other liability of any kind. In addition, nothing herein shall limit the right of UNDP to refer any alleged breach of the said essential terms to the relevant national authorities for appropriate legal action.

28.0 Dispute Settlement

28.1 The Parties shall use their best efforts to settle amicably any dispute, controversy or claim arising out of this Agreement, or the breach, termination or invalidity thereof. Where the Parties wish to seek such an amicable settlement through conciliation, the conciliation shall take place in accordance with the Conciliation Rules then obtaining of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law ("UNCITRAL"), or according to such other procedure as may be agreed between the Parties in writing.

28.2 If such dispute, controversy or claim between the Parties is not settled amicably under the preceding paragraph within sixty (60) days after receipt by one Party of the other Party's request for such amicable settlement, it shall be referred by either Party to arbitration in accordance with the UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules then obtaining. The decisions of the arbitral tribunal shall be based on general principles of international commercial law. The arbitral tribunal shall be empowered to order the return or destruction of goods or any property, whether tangible or intangible, or of any confidential information provided under the Agreement, order the termination of the Agreement, or order that any other protective measures be taken with respect to the goods, services or any other property, whether tangible or intangible, or of any confidential information provided under the Agreement, as appropriate, all in accordance with the authority of the arbitral tribunal pursuant to Article 26 ("Interim measures") and Article 34 ("Form and effect of the award") of the UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules. The arbitral tribunal shall have



no authority to award punitive damages. In addition, unless otherwise expressly provided in the Agreement, the arbitral tribunal shall have no authority to award interest in excess of the London Inter-Bank Offered Rate ("LIBOR") then prevailing, and any such interest shall be simple interest only. The Parties shall be bound by any arbitration award rendered as a result of such arbitration as the final adjudication of any such dispute, controversy, or claim.

29.0 Termination of this Agreement

29.1 The Parties recognize that successful implementation and completion of the Activities and achievement of the Deliverables are of paramount importance, and that UNDP may find it necessary to terminate or to modify the Activities, should circumstances arise that jeopardize successful completion of the Project. The provisions of the present Article shall apply to any such situation.

29.2 UNDP shall consult with the NGO if any circumstances arise that, in the judgment of UNDP, interfere or threaten to interfere with the successful implementation or completion of the Activities, or achievement of the Deliverables. For its part, the NGO shall promptly inform UNDP of any such circumstances that might come to its attention. The Parties shall cooperate towards the rectification or elimination of the circumstances in question and shall exert all reasonable efforts to that end, including prompt corrective steps by the NGO, where such circumstances are attributable to it or within its responsibility or control. The Parties shall also cooperate in assessing the consequences of possible termination of this Agreement on the beneficiaries of the Project.

29.3 UNDP may, at any time after occurrence of the circumstances in question, and after appropriate consultations with the NGO, suspend or terminate this Agreement by written notice to the NGO, without prejudice to the initiation or continuation of any of the measures envisaged in the preceding paragraph.

29.4 Upon receipt of a notice of termination by UNDP under the present Article, the NGO shall take immediate steps to terminate the Activities under this Agreement, in a prompt and orderly manner, so as to minimize losses and further expenditures. The NGO shall undertake no forward commitments and shall return to UNDP, within thirty (30) days, all unspent funds made available to it by UNDP under Article 3.0, and the Equipment financed by UNDP or furnished to it by UNDP pursuant to Article 9.0.

29.5 In the event of termination by UNDP under this Article 29.0, UNDP shall only reimburse the NGO the costs incurred in connection with the Activities carried out in accordance with the terms and conditions of this Agreement. Such reimbursement, when added to the amounts previously made available to the NGO by UNDP in accordance with Article 3.0 above, shall not exceed the maximum amount of funds referred to in paragraph 3.1 of that Article. Any reimbursement not requested within six months after termination of the Agreement will not be considered by UNDP.

29.6 Following the termination, in the event UNDP decides to transfer the responsibilities of the NGO for the Activities to another entity, the NGO shall cooperate with UNDP and the other entity to ensure the orderly transfer of such responsibilities.

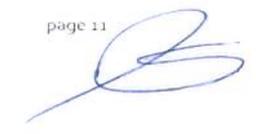
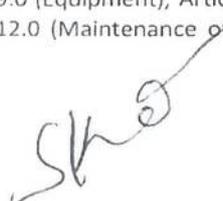
29.7 Notwithstanding anything in this Agreement to the contrary, UNDP may terminate this Agreement at any time without having to provide any justification therefore upon thirty (30) days' advance written notice to the NGO.

30.0 Notices

30.1 Any notice, request, document, report, or other communication submitted by either the NGO or UNDP shall be in writing and sent to the other party at the address information set forth in block 9 or block 10 of the Face Sheet, as appropriate.

31.0 Survival

31.1 The provisions of Article 4.0 (Refund), Article 5.0 (The NGO Personnel), Article 7.0 (Procurement), Article 9.0 (Equipment), Article 10.0 (Copyrights, Patents, and Other Proprietary Rights), Article 11.0 (Reporting), Article 12.0 (Maintenance of Records), Article 13.0 (Confidentiality), Article 15.0 (Indemnity), Article 18.0 (Audit and



Investigations), Article 21.0 (Privileges and Immunities), and Article 28.0 (Dispute Settlement) shall survive and remain in full force and effect regardless of the expiry of the Project term or the termination of this Agreement.

32.0 Other NGO Representations and Warranties

32.1 The NGO represents and warrants that: (a) it is a legal entity validly existing under the laws of the jurisdiction in which it was formed and it has all the necessary powers, authority and legal capacity to: (i) own its assets, (ii) conduct Project activities, and (iii) enter into this Agreement; and (b) this Agreement has been duly executed and delivered by the NGO and is enforceable against it in accordance with its terms.

33.0 Entry into Force, Duration, Extension and Modification of this Agreement

33.1 This Agreement shall enter into force on the date of its signature by both the NGO and UNDP, acting through their duly Authorized Representatives identified in blocks 11 and 12 of the Face Sheet, and terminate on the Implementation Period end date indicated in block 6 of the Face Sheet.

33.2 Should it become evident to the NGO during the implementation of the Activities that an extension beyond the Implementation Period end date set forth in block 6 of the Face Sheet will be necessary to achieve the Deliverables, the NGO will provide UNDP with a copy of the HC's approval of the NGO's request for a no-cost extension two weeks before the Implementation Period end date. The approval of any extensions beyond the Implementation Period end date are contingent on the foregoing.

33.3 This Agreement, including its Annexes, may be modified or amended only by written agreement between the Parties.

33.4 Failure by either Party to exercise any rights available to it, whether under this Agreement or otherwise, shall not be deemed for any purposes to constitute a waiver by the other Party of any such right or any remedy associated therewith, and shall not relieve the Parties of any of their obligations under the Agreement.

PROJECT DOCUMENT/ ANNEX 1



June 2019

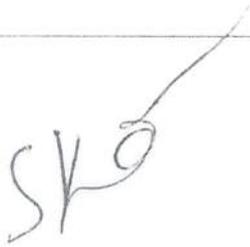
Responsible Party Agreement



ORGANIZATION INFORMATION		
This application is for	<input type="checkbox"/> WINDOW 1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WINDOW 2
A1	Organization Name	Rural Community Development Organization RCDO
A2	Nature of Organization (INGO, UN Agency, National NGO, IOM)	National NGO
A3	Organization Main Address (Sudan)	Khartoum, Nile Street, Kuwait Towers (T4), Floor 5
A4	Legal Status of Organization	Non-profit charity established under the applicable laws and regulations of Sudan.
A5	Registration Status of Organization in Sudan	Registered
A6	Year Established in Sudan	2007
A7	Organization Website(if applicable)	https://www.facebook.com/195953483820439?referrer=whatsapp
8	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 The Role of CBRM and Other Actors in Promoting and Sustaining Peace, West Darfur State, Sirba and Jebel Moon Locality 250,000 USD.
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		
A11	Job Title/Position	Program Coordinator
A12	Phone	+249 912332560
A13	E-mail	evaluationprocesses@gmail.com
A14	Country Director Name	Khalid Hassan Hussein
A15	Job Title/Position	Executive Director
A16	Phone of Country Director	+249 11122246
A17	E-mail or Country Director	director@rcdosd.org

ORGANIZATION MISSION AND ACTIVITIES		
A18	Description of the Organization's mission and activities	ANSWER HERE: RCDO believes in making tangible contributions towards peace, development and rural community empowerment for vulnerable and hard-to-reach communities through undertaking innovative interventions in different sectors and thematic areas. RCDO implements different emergency, early recovery and development interventions in Darfur in partnership with national and international actors including UN agencies.




A19 Applicant Declaration	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> I have read the Full Proposal Guidance and used it for the development of this concept note.
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SECTION B: PROJECT INFORMATION

PROJECT DETAILS	
B1 Project Title	Supporting Nonviolence Strategies for Promoting Stabilization, Security and Social Cohesion in West Darfur
B2 Project Location – State	North Darfur <input type="checkbox"/> West Darfur <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Central Darfur <input type="checkbox"/> South Darfur <input type="checkbox"/> East Darfur <input type="checkbox"/>
B3 Project Location – Locality and community	Locality Sirba Admin unit(s); Village(s) Kondebi, Agree, Gouz Segat and Sawani, Locality Enter Locality/Admin unit(s); Village(s) Locality Admin unit(s); Village(s)
B4 Project Duration (Number of Months – all projects should be between 18 – 24 months)	24 Month
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 West Darfur, Geneina, Jamarik Street, South West to the UNICEF office When established? 2007 Number of Staff: 14
B6 Estimated Project Budget in USD	349,502 USD
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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> enter

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SUMMARY OF PROJECT PROPOSAL

89 Executive Summary. Provide a concise executive summary of the project, including what specific results you intend to achieve.

ANSWER HERE:

Inter-community conflict over land ownership, natural resources, and economic instability have impeded efforts towards reconciliation, and durable peace in the target communities. The communities in West Darfur, particularly in Sirba locality and most especially the nomads and farmers/ IDPs, have grappled with the challenges of coexistence for many years, including periods of contestation and violence, particularly during farming season. In response, this project aims to contribute to reconciliation, stability and social cohesion in the area, by promoting collaborative approaches across dividing lines that result in more effective conflict transformation interventions and a positive impact on the socio-economic well-being of both farmers/ IDPs and nomad communities.

The goal of the project is to promote the security and stabilization of communities affected by conflict through utilization of effective conflict management mechanisms, peace dividends and support to peace infrastructures and durable solutions that enhance peaceful coexistence and social cohesion among conflicting communities.

The project will work to realize the following four results:

- 1) Community-based conflict resolution and reconciliation mechanisms are in use and working effectively to resolve conflicts.
- 2) Peace dividends for community interdependence and co-existence delivered.
- 3) Women's organizations, including those representing pastoralist women, empowered to meaningfully participate in local and state-level peacebuilding platforms.
- 4) Improved networking, coordination, and learning between local and state level peace building institutions.



SECTION C: PROJECT DETAILS

PROJECT ANALYSIS

C1 RELEVANCE:

In this section provide information on where the project will be implemented, why these specific communities were selected, and how working with these communities will help reach the overall objectives of the Fund.

- Please provide information specific to the communities addressed by the project and reflective of current dynamics - not generic background information at the locality/state/regional level.
- The detail presented in this section should be sufficient to provide background and context for the following section (C2a), where the results of the intervention is discussed.

Provide specific information in each community including the following:

- Specific conflicts and their types (e.g. tribal, political) in the target communities addressed by the projects, not generic ones at the locality/state/regional level, i.e. background
- Causes (e.g. access to water, land ownership, customs, legal framework)
- Actors (not just returnees or IDPs). Please specify who they are, i.e. (i) what their characteristics, (ii) positions (what people say they want), (iii) interests (what they want), (iv) needs (what people must have) and (v) capacities (what resources they have to influence conflict both positively and negatively)
- Relationship among actors
- Triggering factors (finding new resources, e.g. gold, oil, political figures presence etc.)
- Assess socio-economic conditions (e.g. economic situation, gender relations in the community, resources women have access and control, women's needs for peacebuilding, other social factors, population, main livelihood, youth, environmental/geographical factors), governance structures (e.g. government authority, public service provision, legal framework), actors/ stakeholders including external alliances, security specifically to the target communities respectively.
- Aim of reconciliation by identifying and addressing deep-rooted conflict not only dispute settlement by addressing rights issues.
- In case of the organizations that have received funding from DCPSF before and continue to work in the same community, please also include a clarification what have been achieved before and a scope of what more to be addressed.
- Impact of conflicts on women, women's roles and responsibilities in the identified peacebuilding gap, sex disaggregated information
- Information about existing reconciliation mechanism, humanitarian actors and other actors and context of their support should be provided.
- Summary of conflict analysis is included in the table.
- As overall guidance to the above, the project;
 - Respond to immediate stabilization and recovery goals while taking into account long-term growth and development where peace dividends are consolidated and expanded.
 - Project involving community initiatives for sustainable growth must be part of decision-making on community priorities and promote cooperation among communities in their desire to work together to resolve their differences, and ensure that they jointly plan, implement and manage their common interests.
 - Project must address the participation of and engagement with women and demonstrate gender equality in their 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 youth.
 - Project must include an analysis of the environmental and social impacts of the proposed project to ensure these considerations are factored into decision-making, design and execution. Environmental impacts include the physical, biological and social interactions surrounding a specific activity. The proposal must identify ways for preventing, minimizing, mitigating, or compensating for adverse consequences and for enhancing positive ones.



a) Relevance: Context

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

ANSWER HERE:

Sirba locality is located in the north part of West Darfur State. The estimated population is (126,137) consist of IDPs, returnees and pastoralist nomad communities. This area has been negatively affected by Darfur conflict between the Sudanese Government and Darfur Rebels' Movements as well as the internal tribal conflicts. Its population depends on agriculture and grazing as their primary source of livelihoods. The original inhabitants and nomads had co-existed for decades and in harmony. However, as a result of the conflicts, there have been radical changes in the population structure: the displacement of villagers and the increase of pastoral migrations flowing from the geographical north across the Chadian border looking for pasture and water which triggers conflicts. IDPs and refugees have not started voluntary return to the original villages until later in 2014. This has created intense tensions and conflicts over land ownership, grazing/ farming lands and as well as over the already limited water sources. The intense competition for access to natural resources between farmers and pastoralists triggers conflict from time to time. The community leaders, from both groups, sometimes deal with these issues but they need to be empowered and supported in order to influence conflict mitigation and peace building among conflicting communities.

Consultation with local communities, both pastoralists and farmers/ IDPs as well as with local CBOs and resistance committees have highlighted many different yet interconnected peace gaps in the target areas - Conflict over farms and grazing lands, conflict over water and other natural resources in addition to conflict over land ownership, especially regarding gold-mines. The root causes of conflict emphasized on absence of demarcation maps for farms and migratory routes, lack of water for human and animal consumption, absence of public policies and regulations for mining activities in addition to the lack of economic opportunities for youth and women. Conflicts have always been triggered through competition over natural resources including and water and lands as well as competition over benefits and economic gains.

Anchored with this background, RCDO believes that stabilization, security and social cohesion in this area is best promoted through an integrated approach, hence the organization proposes to implement and integrated Peace Building, WASH and Livelihoods Project.

Target areas were selected based on needs and gaps as identified through consultations and communication done with local communities, local administration, other stakeholders, and corroborated with HAC and other actors present in the targeted areas.



Locality	Villages	Identified Conflicts	Summary of Analysis		
			Root Causes	Triggers	Actors
Sirba	Agree	<p>Conflict between herders and villagers/ farmers over farms and grazing lands.</p> <p>Conflict between IDPs/ villages and nomad herders over water resources.</p> <p>Conflict over land ownership, especially regarding gold-mines.</p>	<p>Absence of demarcated maps for farms and migratory routes.</p> <p>Lack of water for human and animal consumption for both IDPs/ villagers and nomad.</p> <p>Absence of public policies and regulations for mining activities.</p>	<p>Because of climate change's impact on the region particularly its negative impact on water and pasture lands, herders tend to keep their animals around farmlands owned by local farmers and villagers. Large numbers of animals are congested in the same areas around farms and water sources especially in dry seasons causing sizeable losses and damage to the farms which resulted in a cycle of tensions and conflicts between farmers and herders.</p> <p>Traditional goldmining activities have attracted more people to come to the area for business opportunities and labor. Land owners collect fees from small businesses and mining activities thus acquiring more benefits and economic gains. This triggers tensions over land ownership between villages and herders as they both claim ownership to the land especially with the absence of clear demarcation maps and legal registration documents.</p>	Farmers/ IDPs and nomads
	Gouz Segat	<p>Conflict between herders and villagers/ farmers over farms and grazing lands.</p> <p>Conflict between IDPs/ villages and nomad herders over water resources.</p>	<p>Absence of demarcated maps for farms and migratory routes.</p> <p>Lack of water for human and animal consumption for both IDPs/</p>	<p>Because of climate change's impact on the region particularly its negative impact on water and pasture lands, herders tend to keep their animals around farmlands owned by local farmers and villagers. Large numbers of animals are congested in the same areas around farms and water sources especially in dry seasons causing sizeable</p>	Farmers/ IDPs and nomads

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		Conflict over land ownership, especially regarding gold-mines.	villagers and nomad. Absence of public policies and regulations for mining activities.	loses and damage to the farms which resulted in a cycle of tensions and conflicts between farmers and herders.. Traditional goldmining activities have attracted more people to come to the area for business opportunities and labor. Land owners collect fees from small businesses and mining activities thus acquiring more benefits and economic gains. This triggers tensions over land ownership between villages and herders as they both claim ownership to the land especially with the absence of clear demarcation maps and legal registration documents.	
Kondebei	Conflict between herders and villagers/ farmers over farms and grazing lands. Conflict between IDPs/ villages and nomad herders over water resources. Conflict over land ownership, especially regarding gold-mines.	Absence of demarcated maps for farms and migratory routes. Lack of water for human and animal consumption for both IDPs/ villagers and nomad. Absence of public policies and regulations for mining activities.	Because of climate change's impact on the region particularly its negative impact on water and pasture lands, herders tend to keep their animals around farmlands owned by local farmers and villagers. Large numbers of animals are congested in the same areas around farms and water sources especially in dry seasons causing sizeable loses and damage to the farms which resulted in a cycle of tensions and conflicts between farmers and herders.. Traditional goldmining activities have attracted more people to come to the area for business opportunities and labor. Land owners collect fees from small businesses and mining activities thus acquiring more benefits and economic gains. This triggers tensions over land ownership between	Farmers/ IDPs and nomads	

Sho



				villages and herders as they both claim ownership to the land especially with the absence of clear demarcation maps and legal registration documents.	
	Sawani	<p>Conflict between herders and villagers/ farmers over farms and grazing lands.</p> <p>Conflict between IDPs/ villages and nomad herders over water resources.</p> <p>Conflict over land ownership, especially regarding gold-mines.</p>	<p>Absence of demarcated maps for farms and migratory routes.</p> <p>Lack of water for human and animal consumption for both IDPs/ villagers and nomad.</p> <p>Absence of public policies and regulations for mining activities.</p>	<p>Because of climate change's impact on the region particularly its negative impact on water and pasture lands, herders tend to keep their animals around farmlands owned by local farmers and villagers. Large numbers of animals are congested in the same areas around farms and water sources especially in dry seasons causing sizeable losses and damage to the farms which resulted in a cycle of tensions and conflicts between farmers and herders..</p> <p>Traditional goldmining activities have attracted more people to come to the area for business opportunities and labor. Land owners collect fees from small businesses and mining activities thus acquiring more benefits and economic gains. This triggers tensions over land ownership between villages and herders as they both claim ownership to the land especially with the absence of clear demarcation maps and legal registration documents.</p>	Farmers/ IDPs and nomads

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




ANSWER HERE:

- o Describe the current conflict resolution and reconciliation mechanisms in place in the target communities.
 - o Who are the leaders and members of the local conflict resolution mechanisms? How diversified are these groups/committees?
 - o How well are the conflict resolution and reconciliation mechanisms working? How frequently are they called upon to resolve community issues?
 - o What kind of conflicts are handled within the community and what type of issues are referred elsewhere?
 - o Where do they refer cases if they cannot be handled by the local community?
 - o Have any of these groups/systems previously received support from DCPSF? If yes, please clarify and justify why additional support is required
- o Describe what access the communities have to the court system and/or other rule of law systems.
- o What are the local conflict resolution gaps in these communities?
- o Please note that DPCSF prioritizes areas where there is 1) a need for conflict resolution, prevention, and reconciliation, and 2) focus more explicitly on meaningful participation of women and youth, among others by working on gender awareness of the male members

In order to prevent the escalation of conflicts that may arise among target communities, RCDO will utilize a conflict monitoring and response system to detect and support responses to early warning signs of potential resource-related disputes. The project team will provide technical assistance and training to a select group of community stakeholders, train them in conflict transformation and additionally support them with capacity building in conflict analysis, conflict investigation, data collection, and communication, to create an early warning network of community conflict monitors and responders (four in each of the 3 target locations in the Sirba locality. In addition, the project will actively seek to integrate women from both sides in traditionally male-dominated decision-making spaces.

RCDO will utilize interactive tools to create a conflict resolution and response mechanism to alert the police and security forces to potential pastoralist/ farmer incidents occur in the target areas. This system integrates local administrations with community members from farmers, IDPs and nomad including youth to foster a greater sense of responsibility and agency to address conflicts in a collaborative and participatory manner. In that, monitors/ responders will intervene quickly, prevent further escalation and find a nonviolent solution to the dispute based on the skills learned in the project trainings.

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
Sirba	Agree	Local and native administrations with poor functionality and with no representation from the nomad communities	Absence or poor access to Courts and Rule of Law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No wider community acceptance especially from the nomad communities. - Absence of coordinated efforts between local police, local administrations and Courts. - Mechanisms do not

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				<p>include representatives from the nomad communities, women and youth.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of capacity - Lack of reporting and response mechanisms. - Lack of coordination with police, Courts and administration at state level.
Kondebei	Local and native administrations with poor functionality and with no representation from the nomad communities.	Absence or poor access to Courts and Rule of Law		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No wider community acceptance especially from the nomad communities. - Absence of coordinated efforts between local police, local administrations and Courts. - Mechanisms do not include representatives from the nomad communities, women and youth. - Lack of capacity - Lack of reporting and response mechanisms - Lack of coordination with police, Courts and administration at state level.




Gouz Segat	Local and native administrations with poor functionality and with no representation from the nomad communities.	Absence or poor access to Courts and Rule of Law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No wider community acceptance especially from the nomad communities. - Absence of coordinated efforts between local police, local administrations and Courts - Mechanisms do not include representatives from the nomad communities, women and youth. - Lack of capacity - Lack of reporting and response mechanisms. - Lack of coordination with police, Courts and administration at state level.
Sawani	Local and native administrations with poor functionality and with no representation from the nomad communities.	Absence or poor access to Courts and Rule of Law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No wider community acceptance especially from the nomad communities. - Absence of coordinated efforts between local police, local administrations and Courts. - Mechanisms do not include representatives from the nomad communities, women and youth. - Lack of capacity - Lack of reporting and response mechanisms. - Lack of coordination with police, Courts and administration at state level.

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:

- o Describe the dynamics in the target community that may contribute to social, gender, or economic exclusion.
- o Describe how your project promotes the inclusion of both men and women. What measures will you take to counter the potential exclusion of participation based on gender?
- o Describe how your project promotes the inclusion of different ethnic groups, age groups, and socio/economic groups.
- o What measures will you take to counter potential exclusion and to encourage inclusion throughout the project?

With many years of experience in promoting gender equality, RCDO is well aware of the importance of understanding the gender dynamics of conflict and of recognizing the unique perspectives of women and girls in the male-dominated Sudanese society. RCDO shares UN Women's understanding of what constitutes meaningful participation that requires increasing not only the numbers of women but also deepening the quality and impact of their roles (representation of interests). With a gender-relational approach, the action will seek to create a critical mass of individuals that walks together towards equal participation in the transitional period – regardless of sex.

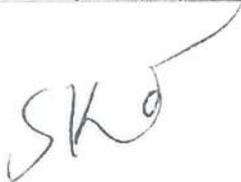
Women will also be encouraged to be a more active participants of this project through water user committees' membership and leading hygiene promotion campaigns and community awareness sessions. During the renovation of water yards they will be involved in the design and the activity implementation to ensure that the water fetching is women/child friendly. Through the provision of water distribution units at the renovated water yards (both males and females) will have a safe access that will reduce the waiting time at the water source, risk of conflict and will increase the level of health/hygiene safety in the water source. During the community awareness raising sessions, important elements of protection (risk reduction on GBV and other harmful practices) will be integrated. Additionally complain/response mechanisms will be organized through a community selected focal persons (males, females). Women-led peace initiative will be established and supported with trainings, effective participation and linkages for coordination with locality and state level authorities. The Project Officer (gender and women empowerment) will be fully responsible for mobilizing and inclusion of women for effective participation and will personally promote community awareness in regard to GBV matters.

Guided by its vision and mission, RCDO will ensure that child safe-guarding, gender and environment will be mainstreamed throughout the project cycle management, from designing and planning up to evaluation and communication. The organization will also be fully committed to promoting child protection, gender equality and the rights of disadvantaged groups, especially women, youth, minorities and people with disabilities.

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?

Below are few tips, however, for more details please refer to the annex 4 DCPSF CfP ToR

- o Describe the project approach to address peacebuilding gaps and conflict triggers described in sections C1 and C2.
- o Describe the expected impact of your project. If you have developed a Theory of Change for your project, please include it here.
- o Please describe in detail how the proposed project will contribute to the DCPSF overall Results Framework (please refer to the relevant DCPSF output and indicator) in justifying how the project will address the peacebuilding gaps.
- o The summary details for each output indicator should also be reflected in Annex 1_INDICATOR PLAN
- o Provide information on assessments which you have completed in developing this proposal. What assessment tools were used and how have the results been incorporated into project design.
- o If your project includes livelihoods activities related to vocational training or income-generating activities, you must include market assessment information that provides evidence there is a need/opportunity for the type of businesses to be supported.
- o If your project includes group-based livelihoods activities or savings and lending activities, you must include information on your organization's approach towards group-based businesses, including the selection of group members, the management of group assets, and the suitability of this approach in your target communities.
- o Provide information on the targets, including total numbers disaggregated by sex. Please make sure to identify the targets from the peacebuilding objective (important to involve the "hard-to-reach," not the "vulnerable")
- o Describe how the project will ensure the principles of Do No Harm and conflict sensitivity.
- o Describe how women's involvement (not only as beneficiaries but as peace actors) under each output is ensured, how to ensure any specific results on women.
- o Describe how youth involvement (not only as beneficiaries but as peace actors) under each output is ensured, how to ensure any specific results on youth.
- o Describe link between proposed intervention and previous DCPSF funded intervention in the area.
- o Describe the link between the proposed project and other initiatives in the area.
- o For the design of interventions/activities please refer to the guidance note.
- o Please complete the summary in Table 3

ANSWER HERE.

RCDO proposes to utilize a multi-layered people-to-people approach to advance inclusive collaboration on conflict transformation, reconciliation, stability, human security issues, and socio-economic development between the nomad and farmer communities. The project will demonstrate in one of the most conflict-affected areas of West Darfur. Through such intervention, progress towards durable peace is possible by strengthening indigenous mechanisms for conflict transformation, fostering inclusive spaces for inter-community engagement, and empowering economic advancement for marginalized groups, particularly women. To this end, the project will establish and support conflict transformation structures and strategies.

Working collaboratively alongside the conflicting communities represents an opportunity to envision solutions to violence, disputes, and the most pressing human security issues that deeply affect both communities, including conflict over water management, sexual and gender-based violence, and limited development opportunities. The project will also promote the inclusion of women in decision-making processes in the area as well as support the sharing of alternative narratives that can transform negative inter-ethnic perceptions and stereotypes among the community at large.

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Throughout the implementation, monitoring, and evaluation processes of the project, RCDO will closely assess the intended and unintended effects of interventions on target communities to ensure the principle of "do no harm" is adhered to. All trainings mediation sessions, stakeholder consultations, will be carefully planned and executed according to principles of conflict sensitivity and informed by RCDO's own analysis and consultation with a range of local and state actors to avoid exacerbating local-level tensions or further ostracizing certain groups. The project's trainers/facilitators will always include one from farmers/ IDPs and one from the nomads in tandem, which will be crucial to ensure conflict sensitivity, as well as our credibility and impartiality in the eyes of both tribal communities. The project will continuously assess risks and monitor conflict trends at the local and state levels. Activities will be conducted in spaces that are safe for all participants. M&E data collected from participants will be confidential and not traceable back to specific individuals, unless explicit consent is given.

TABLE 3: Planned interventions

VILLAGES	PEACEBUILDING GAPS	PLANNED INTERVENTIONS	Female		Male		
			Adult	Youth	Adult	Youth	
Agree	Absence of effective community-level conflict resolution and prevention platforms.	Establishment of (3) Community-based Conflict Resolution Mechanisms.	10	20	10	20	
Gouz Segat		Conduct (3) Conflict Monitors Training.	10	20	10	20	
Kondebei			10	10	10	10	
Sawani			Execute (9) Community Dialogue Sessions	55	150	50	150
			Execute (9) Peace Building Awareness Raising Sessions	100	55	100	50
Poor cooperation between communities coupled with limited livelihood assets and income generating opportunities.	Support (40) livelihood opportunities for men and women.	0	20	0	20		
	Conduct (2) micro-finance management training.	0	20	0	20		
	Rehabilitation of (2) water yards.	3860	4930	1940	2700		
	Conduct (2) Water Resources Management Training.	6	10	12	12		
	Conduct (2) Water User Committees' Training.	6	10	12	12		
Lack of cooperation between competing communities over management of natural resources & access to basic social services.	Establishment and support to (4) local peace initiatives.	14	30	8	8		
	Conduct Peace Building: Concepts and Principles Training.	8	20	4	8		

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		Conduct (2) Gender Equality/ GBV Training for young women and youth.	8	22	8	22
		Conduct (6) young women and youth peace building sessions.	0	135	0	135
	Absence of a network of effective collaborative peace building initiatives that would feed into wider peace fora and Darfur agendas	Conduct (3) Localized training sessions.	10	20	10	20
		Execute (1) Peace festival (celebration of International Peace Day).	50	150	50	150
		Perform advocacy and exchange visits at locality and state levels.	4	8	2	4
Total				4151	5630	2226

b) Results: Innovation

In what ways is your project innovative?

ANSWER HERE:

The proposed project will apply both community-rooted participatory, inclusive approach as well as rights-based approach. In that targeted women and youth from nomad, host and IDP communities in West Darfur will be the driving force of this action. Together, they will gradually take ownership of the action's activities, assuming a leading role in many of them to increase their legitimacy in the eyes of their communities. The project will seek to be as inclusive as possible, prioritizing the participation of those who are repeatedly left in the margins of empowerment, participation and decision making. Furthermore, the action's participative approach in the design of activities and the continuous reflection throughout the project life-cycle will ensure buy-in from other community stakeholders involved in the project through regular consultations.

This project will promote messages of acceptance of the others, gender equality, and wealth in diversity, promoting conflict mitigation, reconciliation, and peace in marginalized communities. To ensure that the rights of these people are promoted and respected, this project will empower a key group of duty holders to hold duty bearers accountable, creating an environment where women and youth are able to contribute to community peace and reconciliation initiatives and link them, through advocacy, with the sub-national and national levels.

c) Results: Monitoring and Evaluation

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

M&E is a very important component of the DCPSF. Applicants are requested to provide robust and detailed information on their plans for monitoring the project and quality assurance. The following guidance applies to the DCPSF and will be expected to be addressed in the proposal.

- The project needs to have a clear and transparent approach to counting the beneficiaries of their programme.
- The DCPSF Results Framework outlines standard reporting indicators for each of the Outputs. The project is also be expected to develop additional indicators relevant to the specific intervention of the project.
- Projects which include individual or household level livelihoods support will be expected to design, monitor, and report on the economic, employment, and quality of life changes of participants in these activities.
- In addition to ongoing monitoring of outputs, the project is be expected to evaluate their outputs and outcomes through DCPSF standardized perception and household surveys at defined points in time throughout the project.
- The project expected to identify and appoint an external evaluation firm/consultant with the capacity and capability to undertake an evaluation at the end of the project. Costs for this evaluation should be included in the budget at the Full Proposal stage.
- Thus; the following areas to be clearly stated;
- Describe the quality assurance system you will use in your project and how an effective communication flow will be ensured between the field location and HQ.
- Describe your M&E strategy, including means of verification for each of the outputs and tools for monitoring and updating outputs indicators.
- Describe the plans for updating DCPSF indicators that require community-based surveys or perception surveys.
- A baseline should be established for each indicator before the start of the project implementation, please include this activity in the schedule of activities.
- Describe how the project will incorporate gender sensitive M&E tools to ensure that women have voices and are participating.
- A final project evaluation is required for each DCPSF project and should be indicated in the Project Budget and in the schedule of activities.
- Describe the beneficiary communications strategy and methods that will be used to receive and respond to beneficiary complaints.

ANSWER HERE:

RCDO's approach to monitoring and evaluation is grounded in the guiding principles of its work: participatory, culturally sensitive, Gender sensitive, committed to building capacity, rooted in local knowledge, adaptable to changing contexts, and committed to the principle of "do no harm". RCDO will be responsible for overseeing the regular monitoring of the effectiveness of project activities through the M&E Manager and the technical support of the Program Director: coaching project staff in applying M&E tools, and adapting the action's strategy as needed to ensure that progress is being made towards reaching the intended objectives.

M&E tools and monitoring plan will be developed during the inception phase of the project based on the M&E strategy and in coordination with the project team to ensure that the plan is both feasible and aligned with the implementation. Development of M&E tools will ensure gender sensitivity through gender disaggregation of all data collection tools, formats and quality checklists. The M&E process will collect and manage gender-disaggregated data (*Both DCPSF indicators and the additional program indicators*) and then data will be added to the indicator performance tracking tool to track progress vis-a-vis targets throughout the life of the project. Work plans and reporting will then be adjusted to reflect findings from this routine M&E. The process will includes routine monitoring, and project monthly review sessions. RCDO intends to provide continuous learning that informs our strategy throughout the lifecycle of the action and beyond. While collecting anecdotal evidence and success stories in project reports, RCDO will

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include a diversity of voices from local communities, local authorities and other CSCs operating in remote and deprived areas, as well as from the target communities. In addition, qualitative data will be routinely collected through monitoring visits and meetings with partners, members of local committees, families, community leaders - to provide real-time feedback on the quality and effectiveness of program activities. During the implementation of the proposed project, RCDO will be fully committed to gender equality and the rights of disadvantaged groups, especially women and girls.

The proposed project will have a baseline and final evaluation exercises at the beginning and end of the project respectively. A perception survey will also be regularly conducted for updating project indicators including those of the DCPSF. The baseline will be internally coordinated by RCDO and the final evaluation will be commissioned by RCDO and coordinated by an external consultant/s. There will also be an internal evaluation exercise conducted to monitor progress made and to review the program performance against the objectives set. Furthermore, the project will undertake conflict/ context analysis in each of the target localities to assess the peace building opportunities and conflict sensitivity issues. This exercise will be internally conducted with participation from HAC and local communities.

As far as accountability is concerned, RCDO will avail information about planned activities to target communities through appropriate media (verbally and written in local languages). RCDO will also create opportunities for segments of communities to participate in programming decisions and provide feedback throughout the project cycle, including complaints. Program staff and partners will be oriented on their responsibilities in collecting and reporting community feedback. Specific complaints and response mechanism (CRM) provisions will also be made, such as placing suggestion boxes in places visible and accessible to children, women, men, partner staff and community volunteers. Target communities will be communicated to and informed on how these mechanisms work and how their complains and feedback will be processed and responded to.

RCDO aims to ensure that it continuously learns from its humanitarian responses. To this end community sessions and project reviews will be held periodically involving different project stakeholders including target communities. Lessons learned and good practice examples are expected to feed into ongoing decision-making and refinement of project activities, and will also be documented for sharing with other responses and country contexts where particular interventions may be applicable and replicate.

RCDO will submit the following reports:

- Baseline report
- Biannual cumulative progress report.
- Annual cumulative progress report.
- Annual certified financial statement.
- Final narrative progress report.
- Certified final financial statement and final financial report, after the completion of all project activities
- Final evaluation report.

The biannual, annual and final reports will be impact-oriented, and evidence-based, and will give a summary of results and achievements compared to the project outcomes and outputs.



d) Results: Sustainability

- o This section should outline innovative ideas and approaches that the project aims to use to deliver results.
- o What is the expected impact of using these approaches?
- o What challenges are being addressed through innovation? Innovative approaches described should also consider how such approaches can be sustainable past the lifetime of the programme.
DCPSF is particularly interested in innovative approaches to deliver results in:
 - o Increasing the inclusion of women and youth in peacebuilding and community based reconciliation mechanisms
 - o Increasing the linkages and networking of peacebuilding actors in Darfur
 - o Ensuring the sustainability of CBRMs

ANSWER HERE:

- Describe how the expected changes which result from the project will be sustainable. What project design elements have been used to ensure sustainability?
- How will your proposed project achieve sustainable change for communities beyond the lifetime of the funding?
- Please include specific information about the sustainability of CBRMs (OUTPUT 1).
- Applicants should also detail the likelihood of the project receiving endorsement and/or other support from the relevant state authorities.
- What are the potential obstacles to the sustainability of the project and how will these be addressed during the life of the project?
- Whenever possible, pls develop an exit strategy that guarantee ownership and sustainability?

Sustainability of the project will be ensured through the following community, financial, institutional, policy and environmental aspects:

- **Financial** - Many of the grassroots initiatives to drive reconciliation and build capacity require minimal inputs. In fact, the success of such initiatives will spontaneously be replicated in other communities that are not targeted by the project. RCDO is confident that once community stakeholders see relevance and results of the project activities, they will be compelled to collaborate with involved women and youth leaders to carry the work forward.
- **Institutional** - The capacity for communities to support one another and the support to local level institutions and building of local level capacity will ensure that the project messages and results are carried forward after the end of the project. Under this action, this capacity will be built among local influencers and CSO leaders who will cascade their new knowledge to others.
- **Policy level** - As Sudan is currently in a transitional period, it is not likely that there will be major policy shifts in the time-frame of the project. However, RCDO expects that building the local-level capacity and collective agency of women and youth will be a step towards potential improved and increased collaboration, as well as possible influence and inclusion in future policies and decision-making processes.
- **Environmental** - RCDO does not anticipate that the proposed project will have any adverse environmental effects. In all our project activities we will implement environmentally friendly practices to minimize our footprint to the extent possible considering the operational needs and

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security constraints.

- **Community** - RCDO believes that only locally-led initiatives offer good prospects for sustainability. Aware of the importance of developing culturally and context-appropriate interventions, this proposal has been conceived in consultation with our local partners, who have helped us design activities that will allow us to gradually transfer ownership to our key target group: women leaders, community leaders and youth from different backgrounds including nomads. The women networks and forums will be set up in a way that minimum inputs will be required to continue functioning beyond the end of the project. Moreover, community initiatives/ platforms within the community can continue to be convened and facilitated by women and youth participants, and the channels of communication open with government at different levels can continue to be connected for ongoing advocacy.

Additionally, capacity building of water user committees will contribute to mitigation of potential conflict over water resources particularly those in areas where competition for water resources may act as a conflict trigger, particularly between nomads and IDPs/ host communities.

C3 ORGANIZATIONAL POSITIONING:

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

ANSWER HERE:

For the past 8 years, RCDO has been implementing different emergency and development projects in the North East part of West Darfur State, in partnership and support from different INGOs and UN Agencies: IMC, CRS, Islamic Relief, UNHCR, UNICEF, IOM, UN-Women, UNDP and DCPSF.

As far as peace-building is concerned, in West Darfur and for the past 8 years, RCDO has been contributing in ending suffering of the affected population through integrated early recovery, reconciliation, conflict mitigation, peace-building, and resilience programming. Through implementing effective community-based interventions over the years, RCDO gained a concrete experience focused on peace building integrated areas: improving sustainable access to safe water and sanitation services, improving hygiene and sanitation practices, as well as livelihoods and natural resource management.

RCDO is an affiliate member in the International Peace Women Group IPWG and International Peace Youth Group IPYG and participated in the Signatures in support of Declaration of Peace and Cessation of War in 2016. In 2014, the organization was selected as an implementing partner to Darfur Community Peace Stability Fund - DCPSF in West Darfur. RCDO has successfully implemented three peace building projects within this partnership in three rounds of funding (2014-2015, 2016-2017 and 2018-2019 until Feb 2020).

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- Describe relevant previous experience your organization has had in implementing peacebuilding projects or initiatives in Darfur.
 - Applicants should include any relevant previous experience of implementing projects of similar nature and/or size
 - Explain your organization's relationship and partnership with stakeholders and partners in the proposed project locations.
 - Describe the staffing structure for this project. Describe relevant peacebuilding experience of the team being proposed for this project.

b) Technical capacity of your organization related to peacebuilding.

ANSWER HERE:

Over the years, RCDO has implemented innovative peacebuilding programs in collaboration with the local and national actors. RCDO will leverage its intimate knowledge of the conflict dynamics and local actors that enable our field staff to engage effectively with vulnerable and hard-to-reach populations of West Darfur. Our participative approach is crucial in restrictive and sensitive environments, especially in times of transition and uncertainty. RCDO has worked primarily in West Darfur to strengthen local capacity for conflict transformation and peacebuilding, as well as to support women and youth empowerment and inclusivity.

The project team has a strong history of partnership and expertise in peace building, conflict mitigation, reconciliation, supporting gender equality, women empowerment and encouraging the engagement and leadership of vulnerable groups, like women, youth and people with disability in peace and security. While the technical team will oversee the overall project, led by RCDO's Program Coordinator, field staff in Geneina will work alongside target communities and line-ministry staff to coordinate implementation modalities. Project Manager will oversee the implementation of activities and will be supported by 1 Project Officers (Gender & Women Empowerment) and 4 Community Mobilizers who will directly implement the activities and support RCDO's M&E Officer with monitoring activities. Financial and administrative oversight of the project will be conducted by RCDO's Finance Manager who will work with Geneina Field Accountant to oversee finances for project activities. Lastly, RCDO's Executive Director will provide both technical and administrative support to project staff and ensure overall quality and high standards of implementation.

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- Why is your organization suited to deliver a peacebuilding project?
- What technical resources specific to peacebuilding, conflict resolution, and reconciliation do you have within your organization?
- Describe any technical expertise required for this project that is not available within your organization. How will you access this expertise during the project?
- Describe any tools, methodologies, or technical resources that your organization has developed related to peacebuilding or social cohesion.
- Describe how your organization will implement the peacebuilding capacity building components of the project and whether training modules and facilitators will be in-house or outsourced.

In addition, WINDOW 1 Applicants should address:

- What are the main objectives/mandate of each sub-recipient partner and its human resource capacity?
- How have the partners been selected?
- Explain how your sub-recipient partners for this project have specific capacity and experience to implement the project in the proposed project locations in Darfur.
- How will each partner contribute to the project? What are the main activities of the partners?

C4 **VALUE FOR MONEY**

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

- Describe the approach that your organization has used in considering Value for Money for this project.
- Please include evidence that your project ensures value for money (Economy, Efficiency and Effectiveness)
- Describe the specific indicators that your project considers when analyzing value for money and how these indicators will be monitored.
- Describe how the views of project beneficiaries/communities have been considered in determining value of money for the project.

ECONOMY

Assessing the acquisition and usage of financial, human or material resources. Are we buying inputs of appropriate quality at the right price? What are the main drivers of costs? How do you plan to manage such costs?

EFFICIENCY

How well do you convert inputs into outputs? Are you developing capacity from the scratch or are we building on what they already have? Is there commitment and ownership from the local counterparts on the results you want to deliver?

EFFECTIVENESS

How well are the outputs from an intervention achieving the desired outcome of peacebuilding? Assessing the ability of projects to achieve their intended outcomes and subsequent impacts over the longer term.

Overall VfM assessment needs to weight economy, efficiency and effectiveness considerations against the aims and objectives of the portfolio and the overall fund – not just simply looking at economy as is often done. The model also places specific weight on equity and sustainability considerations as central to decision-making, and in weighting efficiency, economy and effectiveness.

ANSWER HERE:

RCDO's approach to program management prioritizes value for money, and we seek to maximize the impact of all money spent in the project. This project was designed with a cost-effective approach that emphasizes economy, efficiency, and effectiveness through our modest approach to operating costs. All of the staff who are engaged to the project are national, most of them are Geneina Staff who are local to the implementation sites in the target localities, a condition that situates them in a position to effectively influence the networks of local CBOs and communities to support smooth implementation.

RCDO will support and facilitate activities and will coordinate directly with local women-led and women-serving CBOs in each target community, as appropriate. RCDO has extensive expertise serving as a conduit between marginalized communities and government officials with a history of successfully navigating an insecure and sensitive context to do so. The organization is experienced in building relationships between government and communities on sensitive topics.

Risk Analysis:

RCDO expects the following risks to negatively impact the implementation of the proposed project:

Insecurity risks: The unpredictable political circumstances and situations Sudan is passing through might affect the stability and result in insecurity in the targeted communities and, therefore, this might

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negatively affect the timely and quality implementation of proposed activities. RCDO will coordinate with international actors, community groups and leaders, HAC, as well as the GoS to ensure the safety and security of staff and beneficiaries.

Economic crisis: Sudan, especially in the transitional period, has been facing high inflation rate, devaluation of local currency and rising cost of living, particularly at states other than Khartoum. This might increase the prices of proposed project materials and supplies which in turn will have negative effect on the project implementation. RCDO can purchase project supplies and materials in the initial phase of the project implementation modalities to avoid large price fluctuations.

Human resources risks: Staff recruitment and turn-over are challenges for NNGOs in general. RCDO relies on its technical and operation staff who have been working for the organization for many years. This is attributable to the competitive salary and benefits packages, as well as opportunities for capacity development and professional growth.

Contingency plan: Guided by its risk management strategy, RCDO will have a contingency plan to achieve program objectives set. In addition, RCDO has standard procurement procedures to procure the necessary materials and supplies from recognized vendors a head of time to avoid the impact of a possible cost escalation.



PROJECT BUDGET /ANNEX 2



June 2019

Responsible Party Agreement



DCPSF Project Budget

Requesting Organization:		Rural Community Development Organization RCDO						
Project Title		Supporting Nonviolence Strategies for Promoting Stabilization, Security and Social Cohesion in West Darfur						
DCPSF Ref. Code		DCPSF/20-RCDO-NGO-8						
Proposed Project Duration		24 month						
Proposed Project Start and End Dates		1 Feb 2021 - 31 Jan, 2023						
DCPSF Funds Requested		349,901 USD						
Lead Agency Budget		349,901 USD						
Sub Grant Recipient(s) Budgets		N/A						
Budget Line Description	Quantity	Unit of Measure	Unit Cost (in USD)	Frequency/Duration	Unit Measure	% Allocation	Total Cost (in USD)	
1 STAFF AND OTHER PERSONNEL COSTS								
1.1 Staff - Direct Project Personnel								
1.1.1	Program Coordinator	1	Person	800	24	90%	17,280	
1.1.2	Project Manager	1	Person	800	24	90%	17,280	
1.1.3	M&E Officer	1	Person	600	24	90%	12,960	
1.1.4	Project Officer (Gender & Women Empowerment)	1	Person	600	24	90%	12,960	
1.1.5	Community Mobilizers	4	Person	500	24	70%	33,600	
Sub Total - Staff - Direct Project Personnel							94,080	
1.2 Staff - Administrative and Project Support Personnel								
1.2.1	Executive Director	1	Person	1,000	24	20%	4,800	
1.2.1	Finance Manager	1	Person	700	24	30%	5,040	
1.2.3	Logistics Officer	1	Person	600	24	40%	5,760	
Sub Total Staff - Administrative and Project Support Personnel							15,600	
Sub Total Staff and Other Personnel Costs							109,680	
2 DIRECT PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION								
2.1 Output 1: Effective Community-Level Conflict Resolution and Prevention Platforms in Darfur are in Place								
2.1.1	Establishment of Community-based Conflict Resolution Mechanisms	4	Mechanism	800	1	100%	3,200	
2.1.2	Conflict Monitors Training	4	Training	1,200	1	100%	4,800	
2.1.3	Alternative Dispute Resolution Training	4	Training	1,200	1	100%	4,800	
2.1.4	Community Dialogue Sessions	9	Session	500	1	100%	4,500	
2.1.5	Peace Building Awareness Raising Sessions	9	Session	500	1	100%	4,500	
Sub Total Output 1							21,800	
2.2 Output 2: Cooperation Between Communities Enhanced through Shared Livelihood Assets and Income Generating Opportunities								
2.2.1	Livelihoods opportunities for men and women	40	Activity	1,000	1	100%	40,000	
2.2.2	Micro-finance management training	2	Training	1,200	1	100%	2,400	
2.2.3	Rehabilitation of water yards	2	Activity	44,100	1	100%	88,200	
2.2.4	Water Resources Management Training	2	Training	1,200	1	100%	2,400	
2.2.5	Water User Committees' Training	2	Training	1,200	1	100%	2,400	
Sub Total Output 2							135,400	
2.3 Output 3: Cooperation Between Competing Communities Over Mgt Of Natural Resources & Access To Basic Social Services Increased								
2.3.1	Establishment and support to local peace initiatives	4	Initiative	800	1	100%	3,200	
2.3.2	Peace Building: Concepts and Principles Training	2	Training	1,200	1	100%	2,400	
2.3.3	Gender Equality/ GBV Training for young women and youth	2	Training	1,200	1	100%	2,400	
2.3.4	Young women and youth peace building sessions	6	Session	600	1	100%	3,600	
Sub Total Output 3							11,600	
2.4 Output 4: A Network Of Effective Collaborative Peace building Initiatives Created & Feeding Into Wider Peace Fora And Darfur Agendas								
2.4.1	Localized training sessions	4	Session	1,200	1	100%	4,800	

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DCPSF Project Budget

Requesting Organization:		Rural Community Development Organization RCDO						
Project Title		Supporting Nonviolence Strategies for Promoting Stabilization, Security and Social Cohesion in West Darfur						
DCPSF Ref. Code		DCPSF/20-RCDO-NGO-8						
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Sub Total - Staff - Direct Project Personnel							94,080	
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1.2.1	Finance Manager	1	Person	700	24	30%	5,040	
1.2.3	Logistics Officer	1	Person	600	24	40%	5,760	
Sub Total Staff - Administrative and Project Support Personnel							15,600	
Sub Total Staff and Other Personnel Costs							109,680	
2 DIRECT PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION								
2.1 Output 1: Effective Community-Level Conflict Resolution and Prevention Platforms in Darfur are in Place								
2.1.1	Establishment of Community-based Conflict Resolution Mechanisms	4	Mechanism	800	1	100%	3,200	
2.1.2	Conflict Monitors Training	4	Training	1,200	1	100%	4,800	
2.1.3	Alternative Dispute Resolution Training	4	Training	1,200	1	100%	4,800	
2.1.4	Community Dialogue Sessions	9	Session	500	1	100%	4,500	
2.1.5	Peace Building Awareness Raising Sessions	9	Session	500	1	100%	4,500	
Sub Total Output 1							21,800	
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2.2.1	Livelihoods opportunities for men and women	40	Activity	1,000	1	100%	40,000	
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2.3.4	Young women and youth peace building sessions	6	Session	600	1	100%	3,600	
Sub Total Output 3							11,600	
2.40 Output 4: A Network Of Effective Collaborative Peace building Initiatives Created & Feeding Into Wider Peace Fora And Darfur Agendas								
2.4.1	Localized training sessions	4	Session	1,200	1	100%	4,800	

Budget Line Description		Quantity	Unit of Measure	Unit Cost (in USD)	Frequency/Duration	Unit Measure	% Allocation	Total Cost (in USD)
2.4.2	Peace festival (celebration of International Peace Day)	1	Activity	2,000	1		100%	2,000
2.4.3	Advocacy and exchange visits at locality and state levels	8	Visit	1,000	1		100%	8,000
	Sub Total Output 4							14,800
4.4.4	End of Project Evaluation	1	activity	6,000	1		100%	6,000
	Sub Total - Direct Project Implementation							189,600
3	General Administrative and Support Costs							
3.1	Equipment							
3.1.1	Printer	1	Piece	1,200	1		100%	1,200
	Sub Total Equipment							1,200
3.2	Travel							
3.2.1	Domestic Travel	1	Travel	2,460	1		100%	2,460
3.2.2	State level travel	1	Travel	1,850	1		30%	555
3.2.3	HQ travel	1	Travel	2,000	1		30%	600
	Sub Total Travel							3,615
3.3	Operating and Admin Costs							
3.3.1	Community sensitization and stakeholder consultations	1	Consultation	800	1		100%	800
3.3.2	Baseline survey	1	Activity	3,600	1		100%	3,600
3.3.3	Regular monitoring	1	Activity	200	12		100%	2,400
3.3.4	Joint supervision missions	1	Activity	600	3		100%	1,800
3.3.5	Project review meetings	1	Activity	100	6		100%	600
3.3.6	Perception surveys	1	Activity	1,200	2		100%	2,400
3.3.7	Communication Costs	1	Communication (internet, telephone....)	100	24		100%	2,400
3.3.8	Office rent, clerical assistance	1	Rent,clerical	1,000	24		50%	12,000
	Sub Total Operating and Admin Costs							26,000
	Sub-Total General Administrative and Support Costs							30,815
	Sub Total Staff and Other Personnel Costs							109,680
	Sub-Total Direct Project Implementation							189,600
	Total Project Costs Subject to PSC							330,095
	PSC Rate (insert percentage, not to exceed 7 percent)							6%
	PSC Amount							19,805.70
	Grand Total Project Costs							349,901

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End of Document

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'She' with a long, sweeping flourish extending upwards and to the right.A handwritten signature in blue ink, consisting of a stylized, circular loop with a horizontal line through it, resembling a cursive 'B' or 'P'.