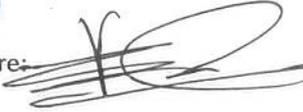


**Responsible Party Agreement
Face Sheet**

1. Country: Sudan	
2. Name of Country Based Pooled Fund: Darfur Community Peace and Stability Fund (DCPSF)	
3. Name of Non-Governmental Organization (INGO) { World Vision International } (WV)	
4. UNDP Country Office and its Address: UNDP Sudan, House 7, Block 5 Gama'a Avenue, Khartoum, Sudan	
5. Project Number and Title: [DCPSF /INGO/20/WV -INGO-6 { Kubum and Edfursan Community Stabilization Project}	
6. Implementation Period: [01-Feb-2021] [31-Jan-2023]	
7. Budget: Up to the amount of USD [799,472] [Seven Hundred Ninty NineThousand Four Hundred Seventy Two]	
8. Information for NGO Bank Account into Which Funds Will Be Disbursed: Account Name: World Vision Sudan Account Title : World Vision Sudan Account Number : 65408217 Bank Name: Blue Nile Mashreg Bank – Private Banking Branch – Khartoum Bank Address:N/A Bank SWIFT Code: BLN 15DKHXXX Blue Nile Mashreg Bank Khartoum SD Bank Code: DE34 3804 0007 0251 0501 00 (USD) Branch ID: 15006000 655408217	
9. Notices to NGO: Name: Michael Gabriel Address: World Vision International, AGeraif Gharb, NO (10) Hara (1) Al Manshia, Khartoum East, Sudan, P.O Box 15143 Customer ID: 40350 Tel: Fax: Email:	10. Notices to UNDP: Name: yuri Afanasiev Address: UNDP Sudan, House 7, Block 5 Gama'a Avenue, Khartoum, Sudan Tel: Fax: Email:
11. Signed for World Vision International by its Authorized Representative <div style="border: 2px solid blue; padding: 5px; display: inline-block; text-align: center;"> Vincent Edwards Country Program Director World Vision International Sudan Program </div> Job Title: Date: <u>19/1/2021</u> Signature: 	

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.

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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.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, possibly reading 'SKO', is written in the bottom left corner. To its right is a handwritten checkmark.

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).

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.

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.

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

PROJECT DOCUMENT/ ANNEX 1

June 2019

A handwritten signature in blue ink, consisting of stylized, cursive letters that appear to be 'JHO' followed by a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Responsible Party Agreement

ORGANIZATION INFORMATION		
	This application is for	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WINDOW 1 <input type="checkbox"/> WINDOW 2
A1	Organization Name	World Vision
A2	Nature of Organization (INGO, UN Agency, National NGO, IOM)	INGO
A3	Organization Main Address (Sudan)	Al Geraif Gharb Al Manshia Khartoum East, P.O. Box 15143, Khartoum, Sudan.
A4	Legal Status of Organization	Registered as a not-for-profit in the USA; registered in Sudan as INGO under Ministry of Social Welfare certificate: PR/F/No.: 1049
A5	Registration Status of Organization in Sudan	2020/2021 Registration certificate: PR/F/No.: 1049
A6	Year Established in Sudan	2004
A7	Organization Website	https://www.wvi.org/sudan
A8	Have you previously delivered DCPSF project(s)?	<input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: If yes, please list date, title, location (state), budget Date, title, location (state), and budget of previous DCPSF projects April 2018 – 30 April 2020- Katyla and Edfursan Community Cohesion Project; USD 599,091 Jan 1, 2009 – Dec 31, 2010: 'Decrease Conflict among Communities in the Northern Areas of South Darfur States', USD 1,124,731. Jan 1, 2013 – Jul 31, 2015: 'Peace Building along the Ariyuda Migration Route in South Darfur', USD 800,000. Oct 1, 2011 – Sep 30, 2012 'Capacity Building of Sudanese Civil Society Organisations in Edd Alfursan and Rehed Albirdi', South Darfur, USD 1,400,000. Apr 1, 2014 - Sep 30, 2015, 'DCPSF Small Grants Programme Manager (II) project in South Darfur', USD 460,374.
A9	Is this a consortium application? If yes, please list all agencies.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES: If yes, please list all consortium agencies. List all agencies in the consortium for this project
CONTACT INFORMATION		
A10	Contact Person	Justine Gomis
A11	Job Title/Position	Resource Development Director
A12	Phone	(+249) 912 168 790
A13	E-mail	Justine_Gomis@wvi.org
A14	Country Director Name	Vincent Edwards
A15	Job Title/Position	National Country Director
A16	Phone of Country Director	+249-91-215-5667
A17	E-mail or Country Director	Vince_Edwards@wvi.org

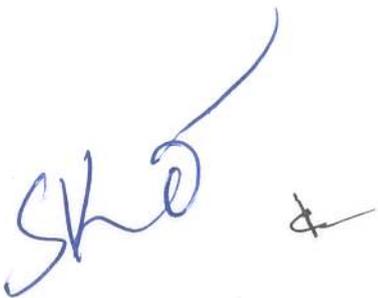
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conflict particularly on women and young people. AOSCD was established in 2005 and officially registered with the HAC as NNGO in 2006 to provide relief and advocate for promotion of human rights. The organization has evolved into a respectable organization run by a board of directors of good standing within the Sudanese community and who serve without any compensation.

AOSCD's performance, good stewardship of finances and non-confrontational approach to peace building has contributed to the success of the organization and the renewal of their annual registration. AOSCD is based in Nyala, South Darfur and is not affiliated with any religion or political group. AOCD has offices in South Darfur (Labado, Gerieda, Kass, Asalam, Mershing, Ed AIFursan and Katyla localities) and in Ed Daein in East Darfur. AOSCD works with IDPs, refugees and host communities.

AOSCD has successfully undergone competency and due diligence evaluations by international organizations (UN agencies), international NGOs including World Vision and government agencies including HAC. AOSCD's thematic focus include eace Building and Conflict Resolution; Education, WASH, women and gender, food security and health. Among AOCD donors are UNHCR, UNFPA, UNDP, WFP and UNAMID. AOSCD has partnered with World Vision since 2011. AOCD has 16 full time staff, with 4 specialized in peace building and conflict resolution. Apart from programmatic funding, World Vision has been building the capacity of AOSCD and cascading its systems and templates for their use. Currently AOCD is partnering with WV in Kabum and Katyla on a USD 2.2M Government of Canada Emergency lifesaving Health, WASH and Protection Project and just concluded the DCPSF funded Katyla and Edfursan Community Cohesion Project (USD 599,091).

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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Inter-tribal conflicts are interlaced with intra-tribal fighting over land tenure and land use particularly between the pastoralists and the agro-pastoralists. Following the scale down of the major Darfur conflict, youths joined tribal gangs and engaged in crime including cattle rustling. Influential individuals exploit the post-conflict power vacuum and lawlessness to mobilise gangs along tribal lines to further expand existing tribal fault lines.

Project scope: The project will be implemented in Nurley and Al Huda in Ed Elfursan Locality and Markundi in Kubum locality. The project will aim to achieve a peaceful co-existence among the different tribes of Kubum and Ed Elfursan localities that will foster re-settlement and recovery of conflict-affected communities in Darfur. This will be achieved through: Establishing functional and effective community-level conflict resolution and prevention structures in 6 communities in Kubum and 24 in Edfursan (DCPSF output 1); Increasing peace dividends through shared assets as connectors for peace, joint management of natural resources such as water resources and basic social services such as school classrooms and cooperation between communities in Kubum and Edfursan (DCPSF output 2); Enhancing the capacity of 110 women to meaningfully participate in local and state level peace building platforms while ensuring cooperation between communities in Kubum and Edfursan (DCPSF output 3). This project will link community-level conflict resolution structures to State level institutions and the wider Darfur agendas through influencing agenda, active participation and, upward and downward information sharing on peace processes and research (DCPSF output 4).

Success factors: This intervention recognizes the tribal conflicts and the intra-tribal conflicts and works at all levels to prevent conflict; to address conflict when it arises; and, to foster ongoing peace building and reconciliation efforts. The project relies on traditionally accepted and tried-and-tested peace building and conflict resolution mechanisms. The project pays particular attention to the role of women and youth (particularly demobilized youth without stable livelihoods) whose contribution to peace building and conflict resolution is enormous but often is neglected. The project also addresses both the root causes and triggers of conflict. This project draws from past successes such as the impact of the DCPSF-funded the 'Ariyuda Migratory Route' on local peace building and conflict resolution; and similarly learns from failures of previous conflict resolution mechanisms. This project appreciates the role of the different power relationships and perceptions of masculinity in influencing the direction of conflict.

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armed leaders far outweighs fear from administrative police. Additionally, the many communities would rather use their own retributory measures than depend on punitive measures metered out by Sudanese courts.

Why these specific communities were selected: There are many localized conflicts in South Darfur. World Vision, in consultation with government and local leaders considered the following factors when selecting these communities: the lifespan and complexity of the conflict – priority was placed on long, compounded conflicts grounded in competition over resources but compounded by recent Darfuran war; currency of the conflict and the potential to exploit into active fighting and thus jeopardize ongoing peace building; potential impact and scalability of new conflict; willingness of the actors to engage in lasting resolution mechanisms; and, realistic and viable chances of positively impacting the conflict through DCPSF proposed intervention methodology. The conflict in Kubum and Ed Eifursan localities continues to negatively impact on food security and livelihoods and prevents the two localities realizing improved food security that is being witnessed in other localities. This is in spite of increased humanitarian action within these localities. The just concluded DCPSF project in Katyla and some other Edfursan localities showed tremendous improvement in co-existence and creation of livelihood assets leading to improved food security. The selected areas will benefit immensely as they will easily benchmark with the already graduating villages in Edfursan and Katyla that are their neighbours.

How working with these communities will help reach the overall objectives of the Fund: The purpose of DCPSF is to 'stabilize communities while restoring trust & confidence between communities' and working with these communities particularly by reducing triggers of conflicts; restoring conflict resolution mechanisms and enabling enhancing peace connectors will stabilize these localities that have witnessed active conflict since the late 1980s.

Socio-economic conditions: Protracted conflict and displacement have worsened socio-economic indicators and exacerbated vulnerabilities of communities in both Kubum and Ed Eifursan localities. These rural areas depend on crop production and keeping livestock as their main means of livelihood. Analysis of household data for IDPs and host communities for 2019 and 2020 shows annual food prices increased by 237% while month by month prices increased by 43%. Pockets of food insecurity however remain and are associated with localized conflicts that prevent cultivation; that lead to destruction of crops; and, that negatively impact on the functioning of markets. In Kubum and Ed Eifursan, deliberate destruction of crops by grazing livestock in farmer's fields is rampant and is used as a weapon meant to weaken the opposing tribes by destroying their means of livelihood. In reverse, there are increasing incidents of extensive burning of fields by farmers and camel keepers to keep cattle herders away. This burning has a negative and long-term negative impact on the environment and contributes to desertification especially when floods sweep away the unprotected top soil. In other cases, sedentary tribes blocked migration routes leading to overgrazing in places like Edfursan. There are two main migratory routes in this area of Kubum and Ed Eifursan that stretches from Central Africa Republic (CAR) through Umdafug and Rahad El Berdi localities. Part of these migratory routes have been settled while others have been turned to farm land. This has been a recipe for clashes and disputes between nomads and farmers that in most times develop to tribal conflicts. Attached is the August market survey carried out by World Vision in the target localities as part of our monthly exercise.



Aug 2020 MBFSM
report.docx

Unemployment – especially of young people is very high. In years that farming communities are unable to cultivate and/or have their crops destroyed, unemployment and resulting hunger directly contributes to insecurity and violence. Years of war have disfranchised the youth; the majority of whom have known nothing but war in their entire lives. Apart from improving their social standing, a large majority of youth see conflict as a way of obtaining and sustaining livelihoods that they want. Most of the role models in their communities are associated with acts of violence and atrocities.

Law and order; conflict mitigation and resolution: Darfur is subject to the same laws, covenants and treaties governing the rest of Sudan. Legal rights and obligations in Darfur are therefore enshrined within the 2005 Interim Constitution and reflect adherence to a combination of Islamic Sharia law and a formal system based on British Common Law. Interwoven within these systems are customary institutions as administered by traditional authorities, as formalized, for example, within the Native Administration. In reality, powerful, wealthy individuals backed by groups of armed men wield much power. Traditional and cultural institutions are however very powerful and very relevant in power relations and conflict resolution. The rule of law and order and role of administrative leaders, whilst appreciated, holds less authority in rural areas as compared to urban locations. Local governance institutions, recovering from years of conflict, have minimal resources to provide the security and to maintain order. Their role is mostly limited to advocacy of civic rights and conflict mediation. Like other localities in Darfur, communities in Kubum and Ed Eifursan had their own conflict mitigation and resolution mechanisms including 'Diaay', 'Ajaweed' and 'Rakoba'. The larger Darfur conflict significantly weakened these mechanisms which had prevented active conflict for years before the Darfur war. This project will seek to rebuild this community based conflict mitigation and resolution mechanisms. Apart from the greater initiatives to bring peace back to Darfur, the international community, UN agencies and other humanitarian agencies have been working to

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		(theft of livestock)			
	Alhuda (5 villages of Alhuda Administrative unit)	Tribal conflicts Conflict between nomads and farmers Cattle rustling (theft of livestock from Banihalba)	Poverty and perception of livestock as indicators of wealth Attempt to start active fighting Competition over resources; over staying by nomadic tribes	Approvals of community leaders and improved social standing (songs composed to honour participants) Economic gain Improve social standing and obtain respect from women; obtain economic goods	Nasirs, Omdas, Hakkamats, Youth, Traders, resistant committees.
Kubum	Markundi (6 Villages of Markundi administrative unit)	Tribal conflicts Conflict over migration routes Fights started by unemployed youth with weapons Conflict over utilization of hafirs	Land tenure, tribal supremacy and old feuds and desire to revenge	Exhaustion of water from hafirs by nomadic cattle Destruction of crops by livestock; attempts to settle on pieces of land	Nasirs, Omdas, Hakkamats, Youth, Traders, resistant committees.

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

Conflict resolution and reconciliation mechanisms: Years of conflict has eroded communities' confidence in the Rule of Law as politicians and administrations are perceived to be biased. Governance systems deteriorated significantly during the Darfur crisis and are still nascent with limited scope. The 2019 regime change did not stabilize the region but continues to have pregnant tensions. Those who supported the previous regime are seen as people who can't be trusted and therefore outsiders in their own backyard. Traditional and religious leaders and mechanisms continue to have more influence on peace and conflict particularly in rural areas. Indigenous conflict resolution mechanisms include:

- 'Jodia' which is bringing warring parties to the negotiating table. For inter-tribal disputes, mediators are drawn from disputing tribes while mediators for intra-tribal disputes are from other friendly tribes. 'Jodia' operates at both tribal and intra-tribal level.
- 'Deay' is used for murder cases and requires the guilty party to pay financial or alternative compensation. Once the payment is accepted, retribution is shelved. 'Deay' operates at household and intra-tribal levels but has been used for inter-tribal conflicts too.

These groups have not previously been supported by DCPSF.

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
Kubum and Edfursan	Markundi, Damba, Drandor, Kabasa, Alshawai, and Teiry in Markundi administrative unit of Kubum locality and, Alhuda North, UmAlgora East, UmAlgora West, Alkumal and Janba Alsalam in Alhuda administrative unit of Edfursan; Kidika, Nurley, Maloot, Taiba Alneimayiah, Alamaarah, Alban Jadeed, Burgaa, Umderisayiah, Dankasoo, Albeirak Alzorouk, Darbow, Jemiza Gharib, Umbokhas, Saibaa, Rumaliyah, Mangaa, Alnakheel and Gawaiah of Nurley administrative unit in Edfursan	Jodia,	For inter-tribal disputes, mediators are drawn from disputing tribes while mediators for intra-tribal disputes are from other friendly tribes.	The mediators need more skills in conflict resolution and mediation to be in line with current rule of law. They also need to be trained on documentation so that the judgements could be filled in a way that it can be referred at some point.
		Deay	Is used for murder cases and requires the guilty party to pay financial or alternative compensation. Once the payment is accepted, retribution is shelved. 'Deay' operates at household and intra-tribal levels but has been used for inter-tribal conflicts too.	
		Rakoba	Named after a traditional practice of delaying retribution on the grounds of an underlying social contract between warring parties. This mechanism is only employed where tribes have an existing agreement and are compelled by this 'Rakoba agreement' to resolve disputes amicably. This mechanism operates mostly at inter-tribal level.	

c) Gender & Inclusion

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- d) The role of faith leaders will be enhanced through capacity building to become champions of peace and inclusion.
- e) The CBRMs will be linked to the newly created Observatory of Violence based at Nyala University to provide advice on the new trends of creating community harmony and building durable peace.

Output 2: Peace Dividends for community inter-dependence and co-existence delivered

- a) Market shades will be constructed at Nurley administration unit for different tribes to carry out their trading and generate livelihoods.
- b) Vulnerable groups such as youths and women will be supported with IGAs.
- c) Women and youths will be given vocational training and equipment to improve their life skills and supported with start-up kits to further the skills they have learnt.
- d) Saving and lending culture will be inculcated through the S4T training as well as follow ups
- e) Provision of clean water for domestic and livestock use will be provided through the Nurley and Alhuda water scheme rehabilitation as well as broken hand pumps.
- f) Migratory route will be demarcated passing through three administrative units in-order to reduce human livestock conflicts.
- g) Infrastructure development will be carried out for school construction and Women and Girls safe spaces to support education and recreational facilities as well as rehabilitation of a health facility to support the health status of the communities.

Output 3: Women Organizations, including those representing pastoralist women, empowered to meaningfully participate in local and state level peace building platforms.

- a) Women CSOs will be established, trained and provided with small grants to take part in local level peace building.
- b) Young women will be trained to become advocates of GBV where men will also be trained to become GBV ambassadors.
- c) To ensure the fight against GBV, GBV desks will be established in police stations and their officers trained.
- d) Mapping for referral pathways will be carried out while training for medical personnel on clinical management of rape will be carried out as part of case management.
- e) Support for Child Protection and GBV coordination meetings will be done at the locality level.

Output 4: Improved networking, coordination and learning between local and state level peace building institutions.

- a) The CBRMs and Community leaders will be supported to participate in National Peace Building Forums.
- b) Support joint research, documentation and dissemination of Conflict information on progress at state and locality levels with Peace Research Centre at Nyala University.
- c) Support engagement of CBRMs and state governance apparatus that includes the police in management of conflicts.
- d) Students from Nyala University to provide accompaniment to the CBRMs for capacity building
- e) Carry out joint research and publication with Nyala University Peace Studies and Research Centre.

The project will also address peacebuilding gaps and conflict triggers through the following.

Gaps / triggers	Indicative interventions
Buttressing the role and place of conflict mitigation which is preventative in nature and less costly.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting warring tribes / sub-tribes to institute 'rakobas' (underlying social contracts that delay active conflict and provide opportunities for peaceful resolution) • Review the role of women and inclusion of women in conflict mitigation and peace building • Use established groups e.g. women's groups and Hakkamas to discourage active conflict and sing songs of peace and reconciliation • Increase awareness of the cost of conflict through case studies and sharing stories of victims. This will be implemented by Peace and conflict students from Nyala University peace and research centre under the accompaniment program. • Support communities to review and understand power relationships and perceptions of masculinity
Actively blunt triggers of conflict	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support nomadic and host communities agree on and demarcate migratory routes • Encourage LGAs and other administrative authorities e.g. the police to offer migration and safe passage • Delineate animal watering areas from those used by humans • Increase number and size of watering points • Support communities to push for continued disarmament within the wider Darfur conflict resolution mechanisms
Re-institute authority of the community-based conflict-resolution mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support re-establishment and re-composition of conflict resolution mechanisms • Support development and raising awareness of avenues for escalating mediation and seeking appeals • Link community-based conflict resolution mechanisms to legal and executive institutions such as Nyala University peace and research center.

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traders; and, leaders of the different militias / gangs.

The FGDs highlighted the particular role of women and the vulnerabilities of women that result from conflict. The role of women in preventing and ending conflict was particularly highlighted as was the disproportional negative impact of conflict on women. The role of women groups such as Hakkamas in fuelling conflict was explored as was the tacitly-accepted GBV related to subjecting women from sub-tribes that do not originate in South Darfur as servants to men fighting conflicts.

Beneficiaries:

Result area	Indicative activities	Beneficiaries	
		Male	Women
Ten(10) community-level conflict resolution and prevention mechanisms strengthened among 10 clusters in the 3 administrative units (Alhuda-2, Nurley- 6 and Markundi – 2)	Strengthen community-based resolution mechanisms (CBRMs) (training)	125	125
	Peace building awareness campaigns (all adult persons in all 30 villages)	38,640	38,640
	Support communities to institute 'rakobas' (community meetings)	1,159 (3% of adult male persons)	386 (1% of adult females)
	Increase role of women in peace building and conflict resolution (FGDs and training of women groups)	0	3,864 (10% of adult females)
	Provide alternative means of livelihoods to excluded groups (micro-savings and lending groups)	1,932 (5% of male adults)	3,864(10 per cent of female adults)
Productive capacity improved and sharing of assets as connectors for peace and cooperation between communities in Kubum and Ed Elfursan increased	Construct four (2) water systems and formulate joint water management committees	38,640 (adult males in target villages)	38,640 (adult women in target villages)
	Construct classrooms (6)	300 boys annually	180 girls annually
	Construct common meeting, vocational, women and Girls safe spaces		
Cooperation between communities in Kubum and Ed Elfursan enhanced through joint management of natural resources	Protection of joint water and pasture resources	38,640 (all adult males)	38,640 (all adult females)
	Demarcate 2 migratory routes to prevent conflict and destruction of crops		
	Formulation of joint agreements against environmentally destruction practices such as burning pastures		
	Tree planting and pasture rejuvenation in common shared areas		
Community-level conflict resolution structures linked to State level institutions and the wider Darfur peacebuilding agenda; and,	Support community leaders and CBRMs chairpersons to attend State and National peace forums/Bazaars		
	Produce and disseminate information on progress of peace building efforts at locality and State levels		
	Support engagement of state governance apparatus with CBRMs		

Do No Harm: World Vision has extensive experience in designing programmes that strengthen connectors of peace and will bring this experience to bear on this project. This project is based on thorough needs LCP assessment and informed by internationally approaches such as 'Do No Harm' and 'Making Sense of Turbulent Contexts' that help understand root causes of conflict and how to build social cohesion. WVS' application of DNH will be guided by the IPACS and Sphere Document¹ and will be applied at both the activity and the result level. A comprehensive mapping of all activities against conflict sensitivity will be carried out at the project kick off. This analysis will inform the suitability of the activity, the location of the activity, the process of delivering the activity and the management of the completed activity. Care will be taken to ensure activities to not increase exposure of individuals / groups to further harm, activities build on and do not undermine individual and groups; capacities and information of confidential nature.

¹ <http://spherehandbook.org/en/protection-principle-1-avoid-exposing-people-to-further-harm-as-a-result-of-your-actions/>

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<p>Nurely and 19 villages around.</p>	<p>Conflicts over natural resources</p> <p>Tribal and intra-tribal conflicts</p> <p>Land tenure conflicts.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen community-based resolution mechanisms (CBRMs) and (trainings, and equipment). • Construct market shade in (Nurely village) • Peace building awareness campaigns (all adult persons in all 19 villages) • Support communities to institute traditional mechanisms such as (Rakoba, Judia, and Deiya) • Increase role of women in peace building and conflict resolution (training of women groups). • Provide means of livelihoods such as (IGAs for women and youth). • Construct and rehabilitate water systems (overhead tank, pipelines, and solar system) and formulate joint water management committees (in Nurley village). • Organize horses racing events (quarterly) within the communities (there are horses racing field in all the assessed communities) and this is one of the public social events that brings all the community together, and it is one of the most priority events suggested by the assessed communities. • Support youth sport activities including football for boys and volleyball for girls, (there are already football teams in the assessed communities). • Organize exchange visit between the different communities which leads to the interaction between communities. • Rehabilitation of broken hand pumps. • Demarcate migratory routes to prevent conflict and destruction of crops • Support community leaders and CBRMs chairpersons to attend State and National peace forums. • Provide vocational trainings and equipment for youth and women. 	<p>20160</p>	<p>22680</p>	<p>20160</p>	<p>21000</p>
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<p>Markundi and surrounding 6 villages</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen community-based resolution mechanisms (CBRMs) and (trainings, and equipment). • Peace building awareness campaigns (all adult persons in all villages) • Support communities to institute traditional mechanisms such as (Rakoba, Judia, and Deiya) • Increase role of women in peace building and conflict resolution (training of women groups). • Provide means of livelihoods such as (IGAs for women and youth). • Organize horses racing events (quarterly) within the communities (there are horses racing field in all the assessed communities) and this is one of the public social events that brings all the community together, and it is one of the most priority events suggested by the assessed communities. • Support youth sport activities including football for boys and volleyball for girls, (there are already football teams in the assessed communities). • Organize exchange visit between the different communities which leads to the interaction between communities. • Rehabilitation of broken hand pumps. • Demarcate migratory routes to prevent conflict and destruction of crops • Support community leaders and CBRMs chairpersons to attend State and National peace forums • Construction of classrooms (8 classrooms, 4 offices, and equipment's for the classrooms and offices) • Construction of community centres for vocational trainings. • Provide vocational trainings and equipment for youth and women. • Rehabilitation of health in (Markundi village) 	12960	14580	12960	13500
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similarly be agreed upon. The M&E Officer will then develop a Project Monitoring and Performance Matrix (PMPM) to capture this information. This matrix will inform monthly reporting against project indicators.

A baseline survey will be carried out at the inception of the project and mid-project survey carried out in the 11th month of the project. Primary users of the findings of baseline and mid-term evaluation will include the World Vision Project staff who will use the results and recommendations derived from the mid-term evaluation to improve the second phase of the project; and use the baseline to verify targets and determine the start point. Project indicators will be updated based on the findings of the baseline survey. UNDP will use the findings of these evaluations to monitor performance for accountability purposes and to suggest areas of revisions / re-design. Secondary users of the evaluation findings will include World Vision Global Office who are the responsible contract holders; and, the State Government in South Darfur including HAC who monitor delivery of humanitarian interventions. The baseline study will delve into gender and masculinity and power relationships to enable generation of information that will inform the ambitions of this project; particularly challenging power structures and exclusion that contribute to conflicts. A final project evaluation will be carried out in the last month of the project and findings compared to both the mid-project and the baseline evaluations.

World Vision will have the overall responsibility for internal and external monitoring and evaluation. While the implementing partner will be responsible for gathering monitoring data and information on a regular basis, a dedicated M&E Officer will collect, collate, analyse, repackage and disseminate this information. M&E permeates all aspects of this intervention and the importance and role of each project staff in meeting M&E requirements will be outlined at the onset of the project with requisite training of staff being undertaken immediately after the project roll-out. This project will work closely with the Department of Social Affairs in all aspects of M&E.

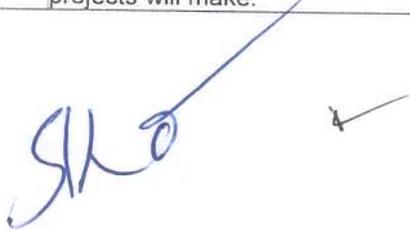
Key principles that will be at the core of our M&E process **triangulation, participation, diversity and segregation**. In addition to information and data routinely captured by the project, World Vision will use a multi-cluster household survey, KAP survey and FGDs to ensure information captured for M&E purposes is triangulated for verification purposes. This project will strive for participation of other internal and external stakeholders including project beneficiaries. Community score cards will be used to collect general community perceptions throughout implementation. World Vision will use a diversity of methods to capture both quantitative and qualitative indicators. Perception surveys will also be carried out. This project will endeavour to segregate data along gender, age and household income. External evaluations will be led by an independent external consultant with a clear understanding of conflict management and the operational environment. The project will be evaluated against clear framework (logframe and workplan). Monitoring and evaluation will be geared towards capturing learning and providing an evidence-base for replication locally and internationally

Results: Sustainability

Sustainability strategy adopted for this project is built around the following principles: building upon existing mechanisms and avoiding creation of parallel structures and systems that are unsustainable; empowering institutional and community structures to take responsibility for conflict management; demonstrating tangible benefits of community-led conflict management and empowering individuals and communities to take control of issues that affect them. Sustainability is further grounded in: (a) use of traditional conflict resolution mechanisms acceptable within target communities (b) comprehensive consultation with government and community leaders (c) multi-pronged approach addressing conflict resolution whilst contributing to re-building livelihoods and resource asset creation. The State government and community leadership is greatly supportive of this project. The conflict resolution structures that will be strengthened are part of the community identity and once they have been institutionalized, they will operate with minimal external input as they are self-sustaining and critical to the functioning of the communities. Infrastructure that will be constructed does not require operational costs and will be managed by committees. Capacity building will impart transferable skillsets to youth and IGA activities will scale-up using income they generate.

Institutional sustainability: The adoption of the community-based mechanisms for peace building and conflict management in implementation of project activities will ensure that the activities continue at community level after the end of the project period. Strengthening of community-based mechanisms will foster acceptability, ensure community ownership and active participation. The Humanitarian Accountability Partnership (HAP) approach will be used during the implementation to enhance community participation, accountability and ownership. Strong community ownership will also be guaranteed as the project will use Community Owned Resource Persons (CORPS) that will continue to exist within their communities after the end of the project. Infrastructure provided by the project will be retained by the respective communities and managed by trained committees. The linking of community mechanisms to government governance structures will increase support of the initiatives from the locality and State governments and ensure government resources such as the police are available to enforce local agreements.

Policy level sustainability: The intervention builds on the broader Darfur Peace Agreement and therefore supports a framework that is already operational. Additionally, the project seeks to link local mechanisms to State and National conflict management mechanisms which will facilitate policy formulation and revision to protect the gains this and other projects will make.



Ariyuda migratory routes that significantly contributed to reducing conflicts between nomads and host communities.

- Underlying logic: This project is based on thorough needs LCP assessment and informed by internationally recognized approaches such as 'Do No Harm', IPACS and 'Making Sense of Turbulent Contexts' that help understand root causes of conflict and how to build social cohesion.
- Complementarity: WV's projects in South Darfur that will complement this project building further credibility within communities. For instance, our SHF funding will leverage funding for a 'Gender and Community Participation Officer' (CPO) while our health and nutrition funding from UNICEF and Government of German and Canada will contribute to improving access to basic services. These collaborating projects will demonstrate tangible benefits of peace and indirectly contribute to attaining the outcomes of this project.

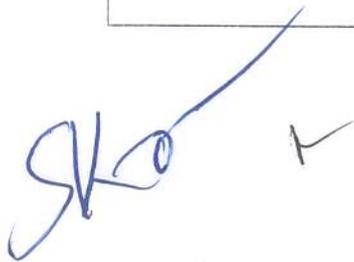
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TABLE 4: DCPSF RISK LOG
NAME OF ORGANIZATION:

#	Description	Type of Risks and Brief	Likelihood of Risk	Impact on Project	Countermeasures / Contingencies
1	Enter a brief description of the risk	Environmental Financial Operational Organizational Political Other	Describe the Likelihood of this risk occurring.	Describe the potential effect on the project if this risk were to occur	What actions have been taken/will be taken to counter this risk?
1	Robberies, destruction of WW or partners property, attacks on staff or beneficiaries	Operational	Medium	Medium	Use of security guard Adherence to security protocols
2	Major emergency such as famine, drought or displacement	Operational / Political	Medium	Medium	Maintenance of good relationships with communities Fall-back to WW emergency programming funded by SHF, WFP and other donors
3	Major militant threats, attacks, or exercises, violence and loss of life	Operational / political	Medium	High	Security conditions do not prevent project implementation
4	Withdrawal of support from government or key community representatives	Political	Medium	High	International advocacy and local, community-oriented advocacy for programme continuation
5	Currency fluctuation	Financial	Medium	Low	Retaining bulk of financial resources in hard currency

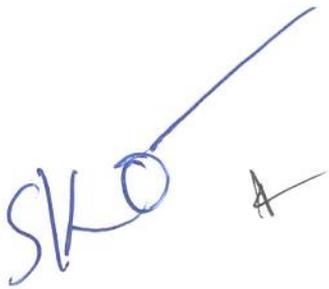
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5	Migration Route in South Darfur	CRS/DCPSF	460,191	2014 to 2015	24	<p>the project was to build trust and confidence within communities along Aruyda migration route in South Darfur state. The project succeeded in uniting different tribes among them nomads and the sedentary farmers along the migration route. In addition, built the capacity of the Ajaweed (Peace building committee) in terms of conflict resolution mechanisms in order to solve inter and intra community disputes. Moreover, the project empowered women through income generating activities and adult education. The project activities were organized under the four core DCPSF outputs. Initially the project focused on establishing 7 functional peace committees in each village, by making plans, selecting members, training them in conflict management (assessment, mapping, resolution) and putting in place a clear system for gathering and disseminating information regarding conflicts.</p> <p>The project assessed, selected and built the capacity of NGOs working in the peacebuilding sector. As a follow on to phase 1 of working with Civil society organisations this project, the SGPM II project intervened in these in Niteaga and Kass localities through CSOs that had capacity building enabling them establish community based resolution mechanisms (CBRMs) and trained them on how to resolve conflict and related issues. The CBRMs emanated from the from Darfur traditional conflict solving mechanisms that are commonly referred to as Diaay, Ajaweed and Rakoba. SGPMII aimed at mentoring and monitoring CSOs conducted on monthly and quarterly basis thereby ensuring that CSOs were learning and performing the right process hence building their response capacity for community progress in peacebuilding. The project also engaged diverse tribes through IGAs besides, training youth on vocational training and youth clubs. Further, women were empowered through economic opportunities in the markets allowing interaction through trade relations which allowed fostering of friendship with other women</p>
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PROJECT BUDGET /ANNEX 2



June 2019

Responsible Party Agreement

DCPSF Project Budget

Requesting Organization:		World Vision International						
Project Title		Kubum and Edfursan Community Stabilization Project						
DCPSF Ref. Code		DCPSF/20-WV-INGO-6						
Proposed Project Duration		24 months						
Proposed Project Start and End Dates		1Feb 2021 to 31 Jan2023						
DCPSF Funds Requested		USD 799,472						
Lead Agency Budget		USD 709,104						
Sub Grant Recipient(s) Budgets		USD 90,896						
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	Transfer to Sub-Recipient	1	persons	15,400	1		100%	15,400
1.1.2	Project Coordinator	1	persons	1,200	24		100%	28,800
1.1.3	Project Officer	1	persons	900	24		100%	21,600
1.1.4	Gender and Community Participation Officer	1	persons	900	24		100%	21,600
1.1.5	M&E Officer	1	persons	1,000	24		100%	24,000
1.1.6	Peace Building Specialist	1	persons	7,500	24		5%	9,000
1.1.7	Grants Finance Officer	1	persons	1,000	24		50%	12,000
Sub Total - Staff - Direct Project Personnel								132,400
1.2 Staff - Administrative and Project Support Personnel								
1.2.1	Transfer to Sub-Recipient	1		10,340	1		100%	10,340
1.2.2	Finance and Support Services Manager	1	persons	8,000	24		5%	9,600
1.2.3	Associate Operations Director	1	persons	8,000	24		3%	5,760
1.2.4	Procurement Officer	1	persons	1,000	24		50%	12,000
1.2.5	Adminstration Officer	1	persons	1,000	24		15%	3,600
Sub Total Staff - Administrative and Project Support Personnel								41,300
Sub Total Staff and Other Personnel Costs								173,700
2 DIRECT PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION								
2.1 Output 1: Community based conflict resolution and reconciliation mechanisms are in use and working effectively to resolve conflicts								
2.1.1	Transfer to Sub-Recipient	1		43,000	1		100%	43,000
2.1.2	Formation and training 3 CBRMs (10 Women and 10 Men)	60	persons	50	3		100%	9,000
2.1.3	Equipping CBRMs for smooth functioning (Bag, Staionary,	3	Institution	1,500	1		100%	4,500
2.1.4	Train selected Peace Committee members in conflict mapping	60	person	50	1		100%	3,000
2.1.5	Empower women groups e.g. Hakkamas to redefine their mandate and roles	24	Trainings	50	1		100%	1,200
2.1.6	Capacity building for faith leaders and traditional leaders for inclusion in peace building	30	Trainings	50	1		100%	1,500
2.1.7	Linking the CBRMs with Observatory of Violence at Nyala	1	Meetings	500	1		100%	500
Sub Total Output 1								62,700
2.2 Output 2: Peace Dividends for community inyterdependence and co-existence delivered								
2.2.1	Transfer to Sub-Recipient							-
2.2.2	Construction of Market shades in Nurley Admin Unit	1	Shade	30,000	1		100%	30,000
2.2.3	Provision of IGAs to vulnerable women and youths groups	6	Groups	4,000	1		100%	24,000
2.2.4	Provide Vocational training and equipment for youths and	30	persons	200	1		100%	6,000
2.2.5	Provision of start up kits for vocational graduates	30	persons	400	1		100%	12,000
2.2.6	Training and supporting S4T groups	3	Groups	1,800	1		100%	5,400
2.2.7	Rehabilitation of Nurley Water Schemes (Overhead tank, Solar	1	Schemes	60,000	1		100%	60,000
2.2.8	Rehabilitation of Alhuda water Scheme (Pipeline, Tap stands, S	1	Schemes	8,000	1		100%	8,000
2.2.9	Rehabilitation of 30 broken handpumps	30	Pumps	125	1		100%	3,750
2.2.10	Demarcation of major migratory route passing through the 3 A	1	Route	15,000	1		100%	15,000
2.2.11	Construction of 6 classrooms and 3 offices (1 in Alhuda and 2 in	3	Classrooms	30,000	1		100%	90,000
2.2.12	Furniture for classroom and office equipment	6	Furniture	3,000	1		100%	18,000
2.2.13	Construction of Women and Girls Safe spaces for use during Vc	1	Space	20,000	1		100%	20,000
2.2.14	Construction of additional 3 rooms in Markundi Health Facility	3	Rooms	10,000	1		100%	30,000
Sub Total Output 2								322,150
2.3 Output 3: Women organizations, including those representing pastoralist women, empowered to meaningfully participate in local and state level peace building plat								
2.3.1	Transfer to Sub-Recipient							-

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Budget Line Description	Quantity	Unit of Measure	Unit Cost (in USD)	Frequency/Duration	Unit Measure	% Allocation	Total Cost (in USD)
2.3.2 Establishment and training of 3 women CSOs	3	Groups	3,000	1		100%	9,000
2.3.3 Provision of small grants to Women CSO to support local level	3	Groups	1,000	1		100%	3,000
2.3.4 Empowering young women to advocate for SGBV	30	Persons	50	1		100%	1,500
2.3.5 Training men as GBV ambassadors	30	Persons	50	1		100%	1,500
2.3.6 GBV desks at the police stations	20	Persons	50	1		100%	1,000
2.3.7 Training medical officers on clinical management of rape	20	Persons	50	1		100%	1,000
2.3.8 Referral pathways mapping and GBV case management	1	Document	2,000	1		100%	2,000
2.3.9 Quarterly coordination of Child protection and GBV meetings	8	Meetings	500	1		100%	4,000
Sub Total Output 3							23,000
2.40 Output 4: Improved networking, coordination and learning between local and state level peace building institutions							
2.4.1 Transfer to Sub-Recipient	1		7,456	1		100%	7,456
2.4.2 National Peace Forums	2	Forums	2,000	1		100%	4,000
2.4.3 progress of peace building efforts at locality and State levels	1	Document	10,000	1		100%	10,000
2.4.4 CBRMs (Including Police Officers)	3	Trainings	1,000	1		100%	3,000
2.4.5 for peace building accompaniment with CBRMs	8	Students	1,000	1		100%	8,000
2.4.6 Research Center and publication	1	Event	10,000	1		100%	10,000
Sub Total Output 4							42,456
2.5.1 Carry out Baseline survey	1	Baseline	15,000	1		100%	15,000
2.5.2 Perception Survey	1	Baseline	1,000	4		100%	4,000
2.5.3 End of Project Evaluation	1	Evaluation	20,000	1		100%	20,000
Sub Total Evaluation							39,000
Sub Total - Direct Project Implementation							489,306
3 General Administrative and Support Costs							
3.1 Equipment							
3.1.1 Transfer to Sub-Recipient							-
3.1.2 Office Equipment	1	furniture	2,380	1		100%	2,380
3.1.3 Laptop Computers	2	Laptop	1,800	1		100%	3,600
Sub Total Equipment							5,980
3.2 Travel							
3.2.1 Transfer to Sub-Recipient	1		2,000	1		100%	2,000
3.2.2 Vehicle hire & shared vehicle operating costs	1	Vehicle	800	20		100%	16,000
3.2.3 Total in-country travel for above posts	2	Persons	150	20		100%	6,000
Sub Total Travel							24,000
3.3 Operating and Admin Costs							
3.3.1 Transfer to Sub-Recipient	1	Round	12,700	1		100%	12,700
3.3.2 World Vision Premises Guard company	6	costs	180	24		20%	5,184
3.3.3 Storage Costs	1	storage	500	3		100%	1,500
3.3.4 Bank & legal Fees, Software Licences & other fees	1	bank charges	1,200	24		10%	2,880
3.3.5 Premises Rental	1	office	14,000	24		5%	15,120
3.3.6 Office Consumables and supplies	1	supplies	1,500	24		20%	7,200
3.3.7 Communication (Internet and Telephone)	5	staff	50	24		100%	6,000
3.3.8 Field Office Utilities (Water, Electricity etc)	1	Monthly	1,500	24		10%	3,600
Sub Total Operating and Admin Costs							54,184
Sub-Total General Administrative and Support Costs							84,164
Sub Total Staff and Other Personnel Costs							173,700
Sub-Total Direct Project Implementation							489,306
Total Project Costs Subject to PSC							747,170
PSC Rate (insert percentage, not to exceed 7 percent)							7%
PSC Amount							52,301.90
Grand Total Project Costs							799,472

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