

**THE DARFUR COMMUNITY PEACE AND STABILITY FUND**

**Guidance Note**

**DCPSF Phase 2 –Call for Proposals 2015**

**(FUNDING WINDOW 1 and 2)**

**Deadline for submission of proposals: August 2015**

 **July 2015**

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# I. DARFUR COMMUNITY PEACE AND STABILITY FUND (PHASE II)

## 1. Background and Rationale

The Darfur Community Peace and Security Fund (DCPSF) was established at the end of 2007 as a UN Multi-Partnership Trust Fund (MPTF) and seeks to support community-level peacebuilding activities and foster social cohesion by drawing diverse communities together through processes of dialogue and consultations. The DCPSF Phase I (2008-2011) has made significant progress in promoting conflict sensitive approaches that seek to engage diverse communities in processes of trust and confidence building with a portfolio as of 2011 comprising 24 partner projects and an allocation budget of over USD 30 million. Taking lessons learnt from Phase I and based on prevailing situation then, i.e. the efforts to achieve Darfur-wide peace and stability following the signing of the DPA end of 2006 were not working, the DCPSF Phase II was launched in 2011. It intends to support inclusive and sustainable Darfur-wide peace negotiations through local level peace and stability and has its results framework with four distinctive outputs. Upon the launch of the Darfur Development Strategy (DDS)[[1]](#footnote-1), launched in April 2013 in support of the 2011 Doha Document for Peace in Darfur, the DCPSF Phase II results are also expected to align the DDS’s identifies priority objectives and activities under three pillars: (i) Governance, Justice, and Reconciliation, (ii) Economic Recovery, and (iii) Reconstruction.

Conflict dynamics at the intra and inter-community level revolve around access to natural resources, struggle for power and influence between armed groups, and the overall political conflict. The effects of conflict are exacerbated by the reality of armed movements sustaining themselves through road taxes, pillaging and banditry, creating a sense of general insecurity in entire communities.

Such conflict dynamics have led to massive population displacements, dysfunctional community and regional infrastructure and environmental degradation. Already weak delivery of social services have fallen apart entirely in particularly affected areas and, in interaction with the other factors, compromised and / or weakened capacity and authority of traditional conflict resolution mechanisms at the community level, while the overall humanitarian crisis has expanded. In consequence, community-level conflicts have escalated, social capital has been disrupted, and dependency on humanitarian assistance has increased with insecurity having spread throughout affected areas. Women and children have been particularly affected by widespread human rights violations.

While different actors (UNAMID, AU etc) have been intervening to address the political conflict between the government and different groups, and while a massive international humanitarian operation has been carried out, no coordinated and comprehensive bottom-up approach to the community-level dimension of the conflict prevention and peace building existed. Overall rationale of the DCPSF phase 2 was to fill this gap.

## 2. Theory of Change

The DCPSF Phase II has a two-pronged theory of change:

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

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

In underling the above theory of change, a number of assumptions have been made to successfully support inclusive and sustainable Darfur-wide peace negotiations:

* Material inputs meet the communities’ prioritised needs;
* Material inputs are delivered at a scale sufficient to satisfy community needs;
* Meeting prioritized needs mitigates key risks to stability and increases trust amongst communities;
* Interventions are targeting key conflict hotspots throughout Darfur;
* Implementing partners have access to key conflict hotspots;
* Local peace committees are able to enhance trust and confidence amongst local conflict actors and communities;
* Interventions are at sufficient scale throughout Darfur to impact regional peace and stability;
* DCPSF-supported community level interventions are complementary to measures enhancing region-wide security, and positive outcomes of ongoing peace negotiations between armed groups and the Government of Sudan.

## 3. Results Framework

As outlined in the DCPSF Phase II terms of reference (TOR), the Fund’s purpose and planned outputs are as follows. Its revised results framework including indicators are attached as Annex 1.

Fund’s Purpose

The DCPSF purpose is to stabilize communities while restoring trust & confidence between communities and paving the way towards early recovery.

Fund’s Outputs

* Output 1: Effective community-level conflict resolution and prevention platforms in Darfur are in place
* Output 2: Cooperation between communities enhanced through shared livelihood assets and income generating opportunities activities
* Output 3: Cooperation between competing communities over management of natural resources and access to basic social services increased
* Output 4: Network of effective collaborative peacebuilding initiatives created and feeding into wider peace fora and Darfur agendas

## 4. DCPSF Windows

This call for proposal is for Window 1 and Window 2 funding mechanisms. Window 1 has been the main funding approach from Phase 1 to deliver the DCPSF results. Window 2 have been introduced in 2012 to complement Window 1 and address a concern of the DCPSF activities’ sustainability since most of the organizations funded under Window 1 are UN agencies and international NGOs. The following table summaries each window’s objectives and the details of each window’s application processes are explained next Section II.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Window 1** | **Window 2** |
| **Objective** | To support priority programmes and projects promoting peace and stability in Darfur in line with the DCPSF results framework.  | To facilitate access of national CSOs to DCPSF and diversify the projects portfolio supported by DCPSF  |
| **Eligible Organization** | UN organization and IOM that signed a Memorandum of Understanding with UNDPInternational and national NGOs  | National NGOs |
| **Grant Ceiling** | USD 650,000 | USD 100,000-200,000 |
| **Project Duration** | Up to 24 months | 12-24 months |

# II. CRITERIA FOR ELIGIBILITY

Only proposals that meet the following eligibility criteria will be reviewed and considered for funding.

## 1. Thematic and Geographical Priority

**1.1 Type of eligible projects and themes:**

The DCPSF’s purpose is to stabilize communities while restoring trust & confidence between communities and paving the way towards early recovery as indicated above Section 1. Only projects that deliver at least one of DCPSF outputs 1-4 listed above are considered. Output 1 has to be included in all proposals.

The outcome of the conflict analysis exercise commissioned by DCPSF-TS with participation of implementing partners, donors and other concerned stakeholders in February/April 2015 identified three focus areas for DCPSF future interventions. They include governance for peace, natural resources driven conflict and livelihood for stabilization and social cohesion. Under each focus areas a number of priority areas were identified.

Priority areas under governance for peace include:

* Community capacities for peacebuilding at local level.
* Linkages between community based peace interventions and broader peace activities.
* Revival and strengthening of indigenous approaches/mechanisms for conflict management and mitigation.

Priority areas under natural resources driven conflicts:

* Negotiation and dialogue over access to natural resources (pastoralist migration routes).
* Initiatives to reduce competition over natural resources (water harvesting, pasture restoration, community forests etc.).
* Mechanisms for co-management and conservation of available resources.
* Frameworks and arrangements that promote equity and better governance of natural resources.

Priority areas under livelihood for stabilization and social cohesion:

* Investment in priority livelihoods assets that bring communities together around shared interests (water, schools, clinics, etc).
* Diversification of livelihoods options for promoting social co-existence.
* Livelihood connectors that provide for community interaction, cooperation and establishing mutual trust. (Markets etc.)
* Interventions that enhance resilience and tenacity of communities for improved social cohesion.

In addition, this year’s Call for Proposal is for complimenting ongoing or recent peacebuilding activities because the project timeframe is limited.

1.2 **Geographic focus:**

The following is identified as geographical priority for the DCPSF 2015 (Annex 3). Therefore, only projects **in the following locations are considered. In addition, this year’s call for proposal is going to support** ongoing or recent peacebuilding activities in the same location. Thus, **applicants will be requested to demonstrate existing capacity of peacebuilding projects in the same locations.**

##

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **State** | **Locality** |
| North Darfur | Kutum, Al Fasher rural, Mellit, Sara Omra, Alserif, Tawila, Kabkabiya, Umm Baru & communities along the western nomadic route |
| Central Darfur | Mukjar, Zallingi, Zallingi, Kas, Um Dukhun,Zallingei, Wadi Saleh, Nertitit & Wadi Azum |
| South Darfur | Bilel, Sunta, Tulus, Iddel Fursan, Radom, Gereida, Buram, Katila, Rahad ElBirdi, Gereida, Kas, Al Salam, Radom, Yassin & communities along Ariyuda Migration route |
| West Darfur | Sirba, Jabal Mun, Kulbus, Kereinik, Jabal Mun, Bindisi, Habila, Forbarnga, communities along Nyuri Abujirat migratory route |
| East Darfur | Adilla, Abu Jabra, Abu Karinka,ElFirdous, Assalaya & ElDaein |

## 1.3. DCPSF Result Framework and Intervention Design

DCPSF partners are required to update DCPSF indicators and track the progress made towards DCPSF purpose and output on a regular basis. They should be able to document the impact of the intervention and provide quantative and qualitative data. Therefore at the design phase each applicant to DCPSF funding should:

* Plan and budget for end of project evaluation and regular update of DCPSF and project indicators.
* Make DCPSF indicators that require community based survey, should be updated at least once during the project lifetime.
* Find out baseline data for each indicator before the start of the project implementation.
* Conduct needs assessment by means of do no harm/ conflict sensitivity in the targeted communities.

Tips and guidance for DCPSF outputs:

Although the DCPSF can support recovery, rehabilitation or development activities as a means to promote reconciliation and support peace building processes, the Fund cannot support projects whose primary outcome is limited to recovery, rehabilitation or development (such as infrastructure projects, schools and health centres). The DCPSF supports projects to develop local capacity for peacebuilding and conflict prevention. And thus the DCPSF cannot consider to support projects that are funded under the Common Humanitarian Fund. Support to livelihoods, basic and social service and natural resources management under outputs 2 & 3 can only be justified on the basis of addressing root causes of conflicts and promote co-existence. The selection of the targeted population and type of interventions under outputs 2 & 3 should be based on the conflict analysis.

To emphasize the integrated nature of DCPSF interventions and outputs as peacebuilding project and based on the lessons from previous call for proposals, the following principles should be born in mind at the design stage of DCPSF proposals and during the conceptualization of interventions and activities.

Output 1

* Output one is mandatory, it should be addressed by all DCPSF projects.
* All DCPSF indicators of output one are to be addressed.
* Established platform should have a role in reconciliation and conflict mitigation. Their role should not be limited to peace promotion.
* Platforms meant for managing and prevention of conflict over natural resources are counted under indicator 3.1 of output three.

 Some examples of *activities* that could achieve the outputs are following.

* Mediation and facilitation with regard to conflict drivers included in the Conflict Analysis (e.g. land management, animal migration routes)
* Support and facilitate efforts of traditional leaders and other key stakeholders to resolve emerging community conflicts within and between communities through traditional, religious and communal peace building and reconciliation processes
* Promote confidence building measures and community dialogue intra-/inter-communities
* Support and promote positive indigenous cultural peace building and reconciliation processes
* Strengthen the capacity of key stakeholders in peacebuilding, conflict resolution, reconciliation and conflict-sensitive programming
* Support early warning and information systems at the sub-state level
* Support and strengthen local peace committees
* Support of women empowerment in the process of building peace

Output 2

Joint livelihood initiatives:

* The initiative should be joint and collaborative in nature to promote interaction among diverse groups.
* The selection of the beneficiaries of the livelihood should be based on the provided conflict analysis.
* The livelihood initiative should respond to community needs and should be sustainable.

 Some examples of *activities* that could achieve the outputs are following.

* Activities to increase support over livelihoods and income generation enabling to create opportunities/space to work together intra-/inter communities members
* Support/improve livelihood activities that address root causes of conflict
* Support livelihood opportunities for the youth and their participation in community decision making;

Output 3

* Interventions under this output should address a cause that was identified during the conflict analysis.
* Mechanism for co-management of established/rehabilitated natural resources or social services should be established.
* Relevant cluster technical guidelines should be respected.
* Sensitive program approaches should be followed in the design and selection of the natural resources.
* For intervention with environmental impact an environmental assessment should be conducted before the implementation of the planned event.

Examples

* Establishing joint management committee among diverse community members over natural resources (e.g. water, grazing land, minerals)

Output 4

Examples of activities under this output

* Support to link between the community level conflict resolution mechanisms and higher level of conflict resolution mechanisms (e.g. at the state and region-wide)
* Regional and cross-border conflict dimension between the five Darfur states

## 2. Gender and Environment Consideration

**2.1 Gender:**

The DCPSF promotes gender equality and women’s empowerment in peacebuilding and conflict prevention. Thus eligible projects have to have minimum Gender Maker 1 (Annex 4: Gender Marker). The Porposal Appraisal Committee will reassess Gender Maker indicated in the application form.

In addition to the gender marker; each applicant for DCPSF funding will be requested to provide a gender analysis in conjunction with the conflict analysis. In the application form the following information should be supplied:

* Section 3:
* Analysis--impact of conflicts on women, women’s roles and responsibilities in the identified peacebuilding gap, sex disaggregated information
* Strategy—how to ensure women’s involvement (not only as beneficiaries but as peace actors) under each output, how to ensure any specific results on women
* Management arrangement and M&E—any inclusion of female staff in the project management, any presence of gender advisor/officer, gender sensitive M&E tools to ensure women’s participation and voices.
* Section 5:
* Risks associated to involve women, promote gender equality and women’s empowerment and how to mitigate them

**2.2 Environment:**

Prior to the evaluation of projects, an environmental and social screening may be carried out in line with the Guidance Note “Environmental and Social Screening procedures for UNDP projects[[2]](#footnote-2)”. This screening may lead to suggestions/conditions to be incorporated in the proposal prior to the funding approval. A simplified checklist is attached (Annex 5). For a project to be eligible, applicant’s proposal must demonstrate that an environment assessment has been carried or is planned in the first quarter of the implementation of the project. For those projects that do not carry out an environment assessment before the proposal submission, please indicate Environment Marker A-D (Annex 6). The eligible projects have to have minimum environment maker B and the Proposal Appraisal Committee will reassess Environment Marker in the application form.

**2.3** **Partnership with National NGO:**

DCPSF builds the capacity of local community organizations and national NGOs through effective partnerships. INGOs mentor, transfer working experience, and provide technical support to local partners. Effective partnership not only builds national capacity, but also supports volunteerism in Darfur. Such partnerships require clearly defined terms, tasks and responsibilities as well as transparent sharing of the available resources. Hence, applicants for DCPSF window one should provide a clear description of the tasks to be carried out by local partners, along with associated costs.

## 3. Eligibility of Applications: Who May Apply?

In order to be eligible as an applicant (as a sole applicant or a partner of a consortium) the applicant must be categorized in the following two and be directly responsible for the preparation and management (administration and implementation) of the project, not acting as an intermediary.

* UN participating agency (and/or IOM) which has signed the DCPSF Memorandum of Understanding
	+ International and national NGOs, which are **r**egistered as non-governmental organization in their country of origin and in Sudan at the time of application

In filling the application form (Annex 7) in Section 2, the applicants are expected to demonstrate the following.

* + - * + Capacity to successfully manage the project
				+ Experience of managing peacebuilding projects and budgets in Darfur
				+ Experience of managing at least one project or programme with an aggregate budgetary value similar to that proposed in the application

Please note that reporting and delivery history (both financial and narrative) will be considered to measure capacities of both the lead and consortium partners.

## 4. Project Duration and Budget Ceiling

DCPSF Phase II duration is from 2011-2017. Given the current lifeline, the fund will end in December of 2017.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Window 1** | **Window 2** |
| **Grant Ceiling** | USD 650,000 | USD 100,000-200,000 |
| **Project Duration** | Up to 24 months | 12-24 months |
| **Estimated Funding Allocation**  | USD 4million  | USD 1 million |

The funding availability for the call for proposal is still estimate and the total number of projects awarded is subject to **the availability of funds.** The Steering Committee of the DCSPF reserves the right to decide the total financial resources allocated to Window 1 and 2.

# III. GUIDANCE FOR PROJECT DESIGN AND PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

While designing a project proposal, this flow of design activities should be followed:

|  |
| --- |
| Conflict/ Gender analysis **↓**Identification of peacebuilding gaps and needs of the target communities (make sure to consider different needs of women and men) by conflict sensitive manner**↓**Design of activities and outputs clearly addressing cause of conflict and peacebuilding gaps and needs identified**↓**Assessing the effects 1) of your project on the target communities and 2) of the intra- and inter- community dynamics on your project**↓**Articulating and reporting results |

In addition, project proposals should

* carefully consider effective communication and reporting systems between their field operations, their regional headquarters in Darfur and their headquarters in Khartoum;
* demonstrate that appropriate resources for monitoring and evaluation systems are foreseen;
* cautiously plan recruitment of staff sensitive to local (intra- and inter-) community dynamics in Darfur.
* explain how you intend to achieve and measure value for money in the project. In doing so, identify main drivers of cost within the project and how you plan to manage these.

Value for Money is about maximizing the impact of every money spent to improve people’s lives. More detailed guidance is included in Annex 9.



# IV. APPLICATION RULES AND PROCEDURES

## 1. Application Form (Annex 7)

There will be different application templates for Window 1 and 2.

* 1. Window 1:

Window 1 applications must be submitted in English using the application form annexed to this Guidance Note, strictly following the template.

Please note that:

* Hand-written applications will not be accepted;
* Clarifications might be requested if required;
* The Appraisal Committee will only consider the application form, which should contain all relevant information concerning the project.
	1. Window 2:

A template for Window 2 will be released with the Guidance Note in Arabic. Window 2 applications can be done either in English or in Arabic. Except the application form, all information explained in this Guidance Note is applicable to Window 2, too.

## 2. Eligible Costs

A project budget will be submitted in following the template (Annex 7 Section 6 Project Budget, excel sheet). A value for money evaluation is carried out in the evaluation process (see Section VI Evaluation Criteria). It is therefore in the applicant's interest to provide a realistic and cost-effective budget.

**Eligible direct costs:** To be eligible under the call for proposals, project costs have to be:

* necessary for carrying out the project and comply with the principles of sound financial management, in particular *value for money* and *cost effectiveness*;
* incurred during the implementation period of the project; and
* recorded in the accounts or tax documents, be identifiable and verifiable, and be backed up by originals of supporting documents.

Subject to those conditions, eligible direct costs include:

* the cost of staff assigned to the project, corresponding to actual salaries plus social security charges and other remuneration-related costs;
* travel costs for staff and other persons taking part in the project;
* purchase or rental costs for equipment and supplies (new or used) specifically for the purpose of the project, and costs of services provided they correspond to market rates;
* the cost of consumables;
* costs arising directly from the requirements of the contract (dissemination of information, evaluation specific to the project, audit, translation, printing, insurance, etc…); and
* 2% of the project budget must be allocated to foot the cost of evaluation.

## 3. Number of Projects Per Applicants

Given the limited funding in the current call for proposals, only one proposal per organization is considered.

## 4. Where and How to Send the Applications?

There are two ways to submit applications.

4.1 Email:

The 2015 applicationswill be accepted via email **to** the following email address: **dcpsf.sd@undp.org****.** Please clearlyindicate in the email subject the following: (i) which window you are applying (Window 1 or Window 2), (ii) organization and (iii) project title.

4.2 Hard Copy:

Hard copies of applications (full application form, Workplan and budget) can also be submitted in one original copy. Applications must be submitted in a sealed envelope by registered mail, private courier service or by hand delivery (upon request a signed and dated certificate of receipt will be given to the hand deliverer) at one of the four addresses below:

* DCPSF Technical Secretariat: UNDP, House No. 290, Garden City PO Box 913 Khartoum, SUDAN
* UNDP offices in Nyala
* UNDP El Fasher
* UNDP El Geneina

The outer envelope must bear the title of the Call for Proposals, the full name and address of the applicant. Applications sent or delivered to other addresses will not be considered.

## 5. Application Deadline

The deadline for the **receipt** of applications in hard copy is 8th August 2015 at 12:00PM Khartoum time and 23:59PM via email. Any application received after the deadline will not be considered even if the postmark indicates a date preceding the deadline or if the delay is due to the private courier service.

# V. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/GUIDANCE

## 1. Information Session

The DCPSF Technical Secretariat will convene the information sessions on this Call for Proposals as follows:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Khartoum | Nyala | Geneina | El Fasher | Zalinge  | El Daine |
| Date | 8th July | 12th July | 12th July | 12th July | 14th July  | 15th July |
| Time | 2.00PM | 2.00PM | 2.00PM | 2.00PM | 2.00PM | 2.00PM |
| Venue | UNDP | OCHA | OCHA | OCHA | OCHA | WFP |

Please register to the information sessions by email to musa.ahmed@undp.org (0991660033), abdalla.ibrahim@undp.org (0912167524) and omer.mastour@undp.org (0912467099). Kindly note that only 2 (two) representatives per organization can attend the information session.

The registration by e-mail must mention in the subject title: “Registration for Information Session DCPSF Phase 2 – 2015 Call for Proposals”.

The registration email needs to mention the 1) name of the person that will attend the information session, the 2) name of the organization, 3) telephone number, address and e-mail of the organization and 4) location of information session (Khartoum, El Geneina, El Fasher, Al Dain, Zalengie or Nyala).

Please register by: Three days ahead of date of the information session.

Your participation in the information session will be confirmed by e-mail. Registered participants are kindly requested to bring their identity card.

For more information, kindly refer to the DCPSF website at <http://www.sd.undp.org/DCPSF.htm>. Applicants are encouraged to visit regularly the DCPSF website for any changes that may occur concerning this call for proposals.

## 2. Contact

The following from the DCPSF Technical Secretariat Staff are available for any other questions regarding this call for proposals:

* Adnan Cheema, Acting Head of DCPSF Technical Secretariat (Khartoum), adnan.cheema@undp.org
* Elzein Ali, Monitoring and reporting officer (Khartoum); Elzein.ali@undp.org
* Jennifer Paton, Communication & Reporting Analyst (Khartoum); jennifer.paton@undp.org
* Masa Yokoyama, DCPSFpeace specialist (ElFasher) Masako.yokoyama@undp.org
* Musa Ahmed, M&E Analyst (Geneina), musa.ahmed@undp.org
* Abdalla Ali, M&E Analyst (Nyala), abdalla.ibrahim@undp.org
* Omer Haroun, M&E Analyst (ElFasher), omer.mastour@undp.org

Please use the subject title “DCPSF – 2015 Call for Proposals - Questions”. Any questions after the deadline for submission will not be responded.

# VI. EVALUATION AND SELECTION OF APPLICATIONS

Only proposals received before the submission deadline will be assessed according to the eligibility and technical criteria listed in Annex 8. An evaluation of the quality of the proposals, including the proposed budget, and of the capacity of the applicant and his partners, will be carried out in accordance with the evaluation criteria set out in the Evaluation Grid below.

## 1. Eligibility Review

Eligibility review will be done by the DCPSF Technical Secretariat and UNDP Fund Management Unit. The criteria, which correspond to the above Section II Criteria for Eligibility, is listed in Annex 8 and assessed either “yes” or “no.”

##  2. Technical Review

Technical assessment will be done by the Proposal Appraisal Committee, which consists of the DCPSF Technical Secretariat Staff and five experts with background including peacebuilding, pastoral livelihoods, agriculture, gender, development in Darfur. The committee’s main functions are the following:

* Desk review of all the proposals submitted.
* Score and prioritize the eligible projects by respectively first (two people will review the same proposal)[[3]](#footnote-3) and develop one scoring sheet for each eligible projects in following the attached Priority Criteria Report.
* Develop a consolidated list of proposals including brief meeting minutes within the appraisal team.
* Coordinate with other partners such as OCHA, UNAMID and the WB as required.

If the examination of the proposal reveals that the proposed project does not meet the eligibility criteria, the proposal shall be rejected on this sole basis.

## 3. Scoring

The Technical Review criteria are divided into sections and subsections. Each subsection will be given a score between 1 and 5 in accordance with the following Guidance Note: 5 = very good; 4 = good; 3 = adequate; 2 = poor; 1 = very poor or between 1 and 10 in accordance with the following Guidance Note: max. 10 = very good; max. 8 = good; max. 6 = adequate; max. 4 = poor; max. 2 = very poor.

* Note on section 1 - Relevance: Minimum score required 27/45. If the average score on strategy and methodology is less than 27 points out of 45, the Appraisal Committee will reject the proposal.
* Note on Section 2 - Strategy and Methodology: Minimum score required 33/55.If the average score on strategy and methodology is less than 33 points out of 55, the Appraisal Committee will reject the proposal.
* Note on Section 3 - Value for money: Minimum score required 18/30. If the average score on strategy and methodology is less than 18 points out of 30, the Appraisal Committee will reject the proposal.
* Note on Section 4 - Sustainability: Minimum score required 27/45. If the average score on sustainability is less than 27 points out of 45, the Appraisal Committee will reject the proposal.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Grade out 5**  | **Grade out of 10** | **Grade out of 15** | **Rating** | **Explanation** |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | Very poor | Quality, logical sequencing/flow and write up are very sub-standard |
| 2 | 4 | 6 | Poor | Quality, logical sequencing/flow and write up are sub-standard |
| 3 | 6 | 9 | Adequate | Quality, logical sequencing/flow and write up meet basic standards and require substantive improvements |
| 4 | 8 | 12 | Good | Quality, logical sequencing and write up are within the norms of good quality work but requires some improvements |
| 5 | 10 | 15 | Very good | Quality, logical sequencing and write up meet all standards. The work may be accepted as is or may require very minor adjustments. |

# VII. LIST OF ANNEXES AND REFERENCES

## 1. List of Annexes

ANNEX 1: DCPSF Phase II Revised Results Framework

ANNEX 2: DCPSF Conflict Analysis

ANNEX 3: MAP for DCPSF Geographical Focus Area

ANNEX 4: Gender Marker

ANNEX 5: Environment Assessment Check List

ANNEX 6: Environment Marker

ANNEX 7: Application Form (Window1)

ANNEX 7.2: Application Form (Window2)

ANNEX 8: Section 6: Project Budget (Excel Sheet)

ANNEX 9: Eligible and Technical Review Criteria

Annex 10: Value for Money

## 2. References

* DCPSF Phase II Terms of Reference
* DCPSF ongoing map
* The UNDP Conflict related development analysis manual:
* http://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/documents/cpr/documents/prevention/CDA\_complete.pdf
* DFID’s Governance and Conflict Indicators Report:
* <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/r4d/pdf/outputs/mis_spc/60797_itad-gov-conflict-indicator-rpt-jan11.pdf>
* Environment analysis and planning tools:
* UNEP Humanitarian Resource Centre: http://postconflict.unep.ch/humanitarianaction/index.html
* Sudan Post Conflict Environmental Assessment UNEP 2007:http://www.unep.org/sudan/post-conflict/
1. After a decade of conflict and displacement, the 2011 Doha Document for Peace in Darfur (DDPD) strengthens the peace process and lays the groundwork for recovery and reconstruction. The Darfur Regional Authority (DRA), Government of Sudan and the international community have agreed on the need to have a coordinated and comprehensive strategy for supporting peace and development in the region. In accordance with the provisions of the DDPD, the Darfur Joint Assessment Mission (DJAM) was conducted in the later part of 2012. Informed by the needs and priorities of communities, identified through comprehensive, consultative workshops in all five Darfur states and the refugee communities in Chad, the Darfur Development Strategy (DDS) evolved. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. A simplified version will be made available. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Assuming that there are 60 eligible proposals, 30 proposals will be reviewed by two consultants. Then, one agreed priority list by the team is developed. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)