

RECEIVED UNDP FMU
Date: 19 Feb 2017
By: [Signature]

PROJECT PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT

between

THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

and

CARE International Switzerland

Darfur Community Peace and Stability Fund (DCPSF)

Project Reference Code: DCPSF/17-CIS-INGO-01

Authorised Total Project Budget: USD 600,000

Project Title: Promoting Stability for Recovery

Whereas the **United Nations Development Programme ("UNDP")** and **CARE International Switzerland ("CIS")** have, on the basis of their respective mandates, a common aim in the furtherance of sustainable human development;

Whereas UNDP has been entrusted by its donors with certain resources through the Darfur Community Peace and Stability Fund that can be allocated for programmes and projects, and is accountable to its donors and to its Executive Board for the proper management of these funds and can, in accordance with the UNDP Financial Regulations and Rules, make available such resources for cooperation in the form of a Project;

Whereas the NGO, its status being in accordance with national regulations, is committed to the principles of needs based early recovery and development action with a view to promoting early recovery and the furtherance of human security in conflict settings, has demonstrated the capacity needed for the activities involved, in accordance with the UNDP requirements for management; is apolitical and not profit-making;

Whereas the NGO and UNDP agree that activities shall be undertaken without discrimination, direct or indirect, because of race, ethnicity, religion or creed, status of nationality or political belief, gender, disability, or any other circumstances;

Now, therefore, on the basis of mutual trust and in the spirit of friendly cooperation, the NGO and UNDP have entered into the present Project Partnership Agreement.

Article I. Definitions

For the purpose of the present Agreement, the following definitions shall apply:

- (a) "Parties" shall mean the NGO and UNDP;
- (b) "UNDP" shall mean the United Nations Development Programme, a subsidiary organ of the United Nations, established by the General Assembly of the United Nations;
- (c) "The NGO" shall mean **CARE International Switzerland**, a non-governmental organization that was established in and incorporated under the laws of **Switzerland**, [address: **10 Chemin de Balexert, 1219 Geneva, Switzerland**], with the purpose of early recovery and development assistance, having its offices in Sudan [address: **Nile Tower, 5th Floor, Building 20, Block 10, Mamoun Behairy Street, Khartoum, SUDAN**].
- (d) "The Agreement" or "the present Agreement" shall mean the present Project Partnership Agreement, the Project Document (Annex 1), which incorporates the Project Objectives and Activities, Project Work Plan, Project Inputs being provided by UNDP resources if relevant ; the Principles of Procurement (Annex 2) the form for the Project Budget (Annex 3); the form for the Project Financial Forecast/Report (Annex 4); the form for Request of Payment (Annex 5); the Form for the Vendor Profile (Annex 6); the Form of the Audit Report (Annex 7); the form of Management Letter (Annex 8); and the form for the Agreement for Transfer of Title (Annex 9) and all other documents agreed upon between the Parties to be integral parts of the present Agreement;
- (e) "Project" shall mean the activities as described in the Project Document;
- (f) "Government" shall mean the Government of Sudan
- (g) "UNDP resident representative" shall mean the UNDP official in charge of the UNDP office in the country, or the person acting on his/her behalf;
- (h) "Project Director" shall mean the person appointed by the NGO, in consultation with UNDP, who acts as the overall coordinator of the Project and assumes the primary responsibility for all aspects of it;
- (i) "Expenditure" shall mean the sum of disbursements made and valid outstanding obligations incurred in respect of goods and services rendered;
- (j) "To advance" shall mean a transfer of assets, including a payment of cash or a transfer of supplies, the accounting of which must be rendered by the NGO at a later date, as herein agreed upon between the Parties;
- (k) "Income" shall mean the interest on the Project funds and all revenue derived from the use or sale of capital equipment, and from items purchased with funds provided by UNDP or from revenues generated from Project outputs;
- (l) "*Force majeure*" shall mean acts of nature, war (whether declared or not), invasion, revolution, insurrection, or other acts of a similar nature or force;
- (m) "Project Work Plan" shall mean a schedule of activities, with corresponding time frames and responsibilities, that is based upon the Project Document, deemed necessary to achieve Project results, prepared at the time of approval of the Project, and revised annually where applicable.

Article II. Objective and Scope of the Present Agreement

1. The present Agreement sets forth the general terms and conditions of the cooperation between the Parties in all aspects of achieving the Project Objectives, as set out in the Project Document (Annex 1 of the present Agreement).
2. The Parties agree to join efforts and to maintain close working relationships, in order to achieve the Objectives of the Project.

Article III. Duration of Project Agreement

1. The term of the present Agreement shall commence on **February 1, 2018** and terminate on **January 31, 2020**. The Project shall commence and be completed in accordance with the time-frame or schedule set out in the Project Document (Annex 1).
2. Should it become evident to either Party during the implementation of the Project that an extension beyond the expiration date set out in paragraph 1, above, of the present Article, will be necessary to achieve the Objectives of the Project, that Party shall, without delay, inform the other Party, with a view to entering into consultations to agree on a new termination date. Upon agreement on a termination date, the Parties shall conclude an amendment to this effect, in accordance with Article XVIII, below.
3. Disbursement of funds through the Project duration is contingent upon receipt of donors' contributions

Article IV. Standards of Conduct

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. 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.
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 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.

Article IV. General Responsibilities of the Parties

1. The Parties agree to carry out their respective responsibilities in accordance with the provisions of the present Project Partnership Agreement, and to undertake the Project in accordance with UNDP policies and procedures as set out in the UNDP Results Management Guide, which forms an integral part of the present Agreement
2. Each Party shall determine and communicate to the other Party the person (or unit) having the ultimate authority and responsibility for the Project on its behalf. The Project Director shall be appointed by the NGO, in consultation with UNDP.
3. The Parties shall keep each other informed of all activities pertaining to the Project and shall consult once every three months or as circumstances arise that may have a bearing on the status of either Party in the country or that may affect the achievement of the Objectives of the Project, with a view to reviewing the Work Plan and Budget of the Project.
4. The Parties shall cooperate with each other in obtaining any licenses and permits required by national laws, where appropriate and necessary for the achievement of the Objectives of the Project. The parties shall also cooperate in the preparation of any reports, statements or disclosures, which are required by national law.
5. The NGO may use the name and emblem of the United Nations or UNDP only in direct connection with the Project, and subject to prior written consent of the UNDP Resident Representative in Sudan.
6. The Project Director will be responsible for day-to-day contacts with the relevant national authorities and UNDP on operational matters during the implementation of the Project. The UNDP Resident Representative will act as the principal channel for communicating with the Government coordinating authority regarding the activities under the Project Partnership Agreement unless otherwise agreed with the Parties and the Government.
7. The UNDP Resident Representative will facilitate access to information, advisory services, technical and professional support available to UNDP and will assist the NGO to access the advisory services of other United Nations organizations, whenever necessary.
8. The Parties shall cooperate in any public relations or publicity exercises, when the UNDP Resident Representative deems these appropriate or useful.

Article V. Personnel Requirements

1. The NGO shall be fully responsible for all services performed by its personnel, agents, employees, or contractors (hereinafter referred to as "Personnel").
2. The NGO personnel shall not be considered in any respect as being the employees or agents of UNDP. The NGO shall ensure that all relevant national labour laws are observed.
3. UNDP does not accept any liability for claims arising out of the activities performed under the present Agreement, or any claims for death, bodily injury, disability, damage to property or other hazards that may be suffered by NGO personnel as a result of their work pertaining to the project. It is understood that adequate medical and life insurance for NGO personnel, as well as

insurance coverage for service-incurred illness, injury, disability or death, is the responsibility of the NGO.

4. The NGO shall ensure that its personnel meet the highest standards of qualification and technical and professional competence necessary for the achievement of the Objectives of the Project, and that decisions on employment related to the Project shall be free of discrimination on the basis of race, religion or creed, ethnicity or national origin, gender, disability, or other similar factors. The NGO shall ensure that all personnel are free from any conflicts of interest relative to the Project Activities.

Article VI. Terms and Obligations of Personnel

The NGO undertakes to be bound by the terms and obligations specified below, and shall accordingly ensure that the personnel performing project-related activities under the present Agreement comply with these obligations:

(a) The personnel shall be under the direct charge of the NGO, which functions under the general guidance of UNDP;

(b) Further to subparagraph (a) above, they shall not seek nor accept instructions regarding the activities under the present Agreement from any Government or other authority external to UNDP;

(c) They shall refrain from any conduct that would adversely reflect on the United Nations and shall not engage in any activity which is incompatible with the aims and objectives of the United Nations or the mandate of UNDP;

(d) Subject to the requirements outlined in the document "UNDP public information disclosure policy", information that is considered confidential shall not be used without the authorization of UNDP. In any event, such information shall not be used for individual profit. The Project Director may communicate with the media regarding the methods and scientific procedures used by the NGO; however, UNDP clearance is required for the use of the name UNDP in conjunction with Project Activities in accordance with Article IV, paragraph 5, above. This

obligation shall not lapse upon termination of the present Agreement unless otherwise agreed between the Parties.

Article VII. Supplies, Vehicles and Procurement

1. UNDP shall contribute to the Project the resources indicated in the Budget section of the Project Document.

2. Equipment, non-expendable materials, or other property furnished or financed by UNDP shall remain the property of UNDP and shall be returned to UNDP upon completion of the Project or upon termination of the present Agreement, unless otherwise agreed upon between the Parties¹. During Project implementation and prior to such return, the NGO shall be responsible for the proper custody, maintenance and care of all equipment. The NGO shall, for the protection of such equipment and materials during implementation of the Project, obtain appropriate insurance in such amounts as may be agreed upon between the Parties and incorporated in the Project Budget.

¹ UNDP may under certain circumstances and conditions on the termination of the project conclude a subsequent agreement on the transfer of UNDP assets to the NGO (Annex 8).

3. The NGO will place on the supplies, equipment and other materials it furnishes or finances such markings as will be necessary to identify them as being provided by the Darfur Community Peace and Stability Fund.
4. In cases of damage, theft or other losses of vehicles and other property made available to the NGO, the NGO shall provide UNDP with a comprehensive report, including police report, where appropriate, and any other evidence giving full details of the events leading to the loss of the property.
5. In its procedures for procurement of goods, services or other requirements with funds made available by UNDP as provided for in the Project Budget, the NGO shall ensure that, when placing orders or awarding contracts, it will safeguard the principles of highest quality, economy and efficiency, and that the placing of such orders will be based on an assessment of competitive quotations, bids, or proposals unless otherwise agreed to by UNDP.
6. UNDP shall make every effort to assist the NGO in clearing all equipment and supplies through customs at places of entry into the country where Project activities are to take place.
7. The NGO shall maintain complete and accurate records of equipment, supplies and other property purchased with UNDP funds and shall take periodic physical inventories. The NGO shall provide UNDP annually with the inventory of such equipment, property and non-expendable materials and supplies, and at such time and in such form as UNDP may request.

Article VIII. Financial and Operational Arrangements

1. In accordance with the Project Budget (Annex 3), UNDP has allocated and will make available to the NGO funds up to the maximum amount of **USD 600,000 (Six hundred thousand US dollars only)**. The first instalment of **USD 90,000 (Ninety thousand US dollars only)** will be advanced to the NGO following the submission of a payment request in the form of Annex 5 referred to this signed Agreement.² The second and subsequent instalments will be advanced to the NGO quarterly, when a financial report in the form of Annex 4, a payment request in the form of Annex 5 and other agreed-upon documentation, as referenced in Article X, below, for the activities completed have been submitted to and accepted by UNDP as showing satisfactory management and use of UNDP resources.
2. The NGO agrees to utilize the funds and any supplies and equipment provided by UNDP in strict accordance with the Project Document. The NGO shall be authorized to make variations not exceeding 20 per cent on any one line item of the Project Budget provided that the total Budget allocated by UNDP is not exceeded. The NGO shall notify UNDP about any expected variations on the occasion of the quarterly consultations set forth in Article IV, paragraph 3, above. Any variations exceeding 20 per cent on any one- line item that may be necessary for the proper and successful implementation of the Project shall be subject to prior consultations with and approval by UNDP.
3. The NGO further agrees to return within two weeks any unused supplies made available by UNDP at the termination or end of the present Agreement or the completion of the Project. Any unspent funds shall be returned within two months of the termination of the present Agreement or the completion of the Project.

² If the project is for a duration of less than six months and the capacity of the NGO is adequate, the first installment may equal the total amount of the Agreement.

4. UNDP shall not be liable for the payment of any expenses, fees, tolls or any other financial cost not outlined in the Project Work Plan or Project Budget unless UNDP has explicitly agreed in writing to do so prior to the expenditure by the NGO.

5. 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/Docs/sc/committees/1267/1267ListEng.htm>.

This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Contract.

Article IX. Maintenance of Records

1. The NGO shall keep accurate and up-to-date records and documents in respect of all expenditures incurred with the funds made available by UNDP to ensure that all expenditures are in conformity with the provisions of the Project Work Plan and Project Budgets. For each disbursement, proper supporting documentation shall be maintained, including original invoices, bills, and receipts pertinent to the transaction. Any Income, as defined in Article I, paragraph 1 (k), above, arising from the management of the Project shall be promptly disclosed to UNDP. The Income shall be reflected in a revised Project Budget and Work Plan and recorded as accrued income to UNDP unless otherwise agreed between the Parties.

2. Upon completion of the Project/or Termination of the Agreement, the NGO shall maintain the records for a period of at least four years unless otherwise agreed upon between the Parties.

Article X. Reporting Requirements

1. The NGO shall provide UNDP with reports on the progress, activities, achievements and results of the Project, as agreed between the Parties every six months.

2. Financial reporting will be quarterly:

(a) The NGO prepares a financial report and submits it to the UNDP Resident Representative no later than 30 days after the end of each quarter, in English.

(b) The purpose of the financial report is to request a quarterly advance of funds, to list the disbursements incurred on the Project by budgetary component on a quarterly basis, and to reconcile outstanding advances and foreign exchange loss or gain during the quarter.

(c) The financial report has been designed to reflect the transactions of a project on a cash basis. For this reason, unliquidated obligations or commitments should not be reported to UNDP, i.e., the reports should be prepared on a "cash basis", not on an accrual basis, and thus will include only disbursements made by the NGO and not commitments. However, the NGO shall provide an indication when submitting reports as to the level of unliquidated obligations or commitments, for budgetary purposes;

(d) The financial report contains information that forms the basis of a periodic financial review and its timely submission is a prerequisite to the continuing funding of the Project. Unless

the Financial Report is received, the UNDP Resident Representative will not act upon requests for advances of funds from UNDP;

(e) Any refund received by an NGO from a supplier should be reflected on the financial report as a reduction of disbursements on the component to which it relates.

(f) The NGO shall submit to the UNDP Resident Representative in English, a certified annual financial statement on the status of funds advanced by UNDP

3. Within one month of the completion of the Project or of the termination of the present Agreement, the NGO shall submit a final report on the Project activities and include a final financial report on the use of UNDP funds, as well as an inventory of supplies and equipment.

4. Within six months of the completion of the Project or of the termination of the present Agreement, the NGO must request reimbursement of any funds due. Any reimbursement not requested within six months will revert to the Pooled Fund.

Article XI. Audit Requirements

1. The Project will be audited at least once during its lifetime but may be audited annually, as reflected in the annual audit plan prepared by the UNDP Country Office and cleared by the UNDP Office of Audit and Investigations. The audit shall be carried out by a qualified independent audit firm acceptable to UNDP, which will produce an audit report and a management letter in accordance with UNDP policies and procedures contained in the "Specimen Terms of Reference for Audits of NGO and NIM projects" issued by the UNDP Office of Audit and Investigations (see Annexes 7 and 8). The audit report shall be submitted to the UNDP Country Office not later than four (4) months after the end of the year (where annual audits are required), or after the operational completion of the project (where annual audits are not required).

2. Notwithstanding the above, UNDP shall have the right, to audit or review such Project-related books and records as it may require and to have access to the books and records of the NGO, as necessary.

Article XII. Responsibility for Claims

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 and kind, including their cost and expenses, arising out of the acts or omissions of the NGO or its employees or persons hired for the management of the present Agreement and the Project.

2. The NGO shall be responsible for, and deal with all claims brought against it by its Personnel, employees, agents or subcontractors.

Article XIII. Security

1. The responsibility for the safety and security of the NGO and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in the NGO's custody, rests with the NGO
2. The NGO shall:
 - a) put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the services are being provided;
 - b) assume all risks and liabilities related to the NGO's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.
3. UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of this contract. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the NGO shall remain solely responsible for the security of its personnel and for UNDP's property in its custody as set forth in paragraph 1 above.

Article XIV. Suspension and Early Termination

1. The Parties hereto recognize that the successful completion and accomplishment of the purposes of the project activity are of paramount importance, and that UNDP may find it necessary to terminate the Project, or to modify the arrangements for the management of a Project, should circumstances arise that jeopardize successful completion or the accomplishment of the purposes of the Project. The provisions of the present Article shall apply to any such situation.
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 completion of the Project or the accomplishment of its purposes. 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 the Project on the beneficiaries of the Project.
3. UNDP may at any time after occurrence of the circumstances in question, and after appropriate consultations, suspend the Project by written notice to the NGO, without prejudice to the initiation or continuation of any of the measures envisaged in paragraph 2, above, of the present Article. UNDP may indicate to the NGO the conditions under which it is prepared to authorize management of the Project to resume.
4. If the cause of suspension is not rectified or eliminated within 14 days after UNDP has given notice of suspension to the NGO, UNDP may, by written notice at any time thereafter during the continuation of such cause: (a) terminate the Project; or (b) terminate the management of the Project by the NGO, and entrust its management to another institution. The effective date of termination under the provisions of the present paragraph shall be specified by written notice from UNDP.
5. Subject to paragraph 4 (b), above, of the present Article, the NGO may terminate the present Agreement in cases where a condition has arisen that impedes the NGO from successfully fulfilling its responsibilities under the present Agreement, by providing UNDP with written notice of its intention to terminate the present Agreement at least 30 days prior to the effective date of termination if the Project has a duration of up to six months and at least 60 days prior to the effective date of termination if the Project has a duration of six months or more.

6. The NGO may terminate the present Agreement only under point 5, above, of the present Article, after consultations have been held between the NGO and UNDP, with a view to eliminating the impediment, and shall give due consideration to proposals made by UNDP in this respect.

7. Upon receipt of a notice of termination by either Party under the present Article, the Parties shall take immediate steps to terminate activities under the present 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 30 days, all unspent funds, supplies and other property provided by UNDP unless UNDP has agreed otherwise in writing.

8. In the event of any termination by either Party under the present Article, UNDP shall reimburse the NGO only for the costs incurred to manage the project in conformity with the express terms of the present Agreement. Reimbursements to the NGO under this provision, when added to amounts previously remitted to it by UNDP in respect of the Project, shall not exceed the total UNDP allocation for the Project.

9. In the event of transfer of the responsibilities of the NGO for the management of a Project to another institution, the NGO shall cooperate with UNDP and the other institution in the orderly transfer of such responsibilities.

Article XV. Force majeure

1. In the event of and as soon as possible after the occurrence of any cause constituting Force majeure, as defined in Article I, paragraph 1, above, the Party affected by the Force majeure shall give the other Party notice and full particulars in writing of such occurrence if the affected Party is thereby rendered unable, in whole or in part, to perform its obligations or meet its responsibilities under the present Agreement. The Parties shall consult on the appropriate action to be taken, which may include suspension of the present Agreement by UNDP, in accordance with Article XIV, paragraph 3, above, or termination of the Agreement, with either Party giving to the other at least seven days written notice of such termination.

2. In the event that the present Agreement is terminated owing to causes constituting Force Majeure, the provisions of Article XIV, paragraphs 8 and 9, above, shall apply.

Article XVI. Arbitration

The Parties shall try to settle amicably through direct negotiations, any dispute, controversy or claim arising out of or relating to the present Agreement, including breach and termination of the Agreement. If these negotiations are unsuccessful, the matter shall be referred to arbitration in accordance with United Nations Commission on International Trade Law Arbitration Rules. The Parties shall be bound by the arbitration award rendered in accordance with such arbitration, as the final decision on any such dispute, controversy or claim.

Article XVII. Privileges and Immunities

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

Article XVIII. Amendments

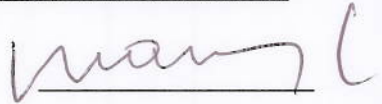
The present Agreement or its Annexes may be modified or amended only by written agreement between the Parties.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto, have on behalf of the Parties hereto signed the present Agreement at the place and on the day below written.

For CARE International Switzerland:

For UNDP:

Signature



Signature



Name

MANOJ Kumar

Name

SELVA RAMACHANDRAN

Title:

Country Director

Title:

COUNTRY DIRECTOR

Place:

Khartoum Sudan

Place:

KHARTOUM, SUDAN

Date:

18/02/18

Date:

11/2/2018

LIST OF ANNEXES:

- Annex 1. Project Document for ref. DCPSF/17-CIS-INGO-01
- Annex 2. Principles of Procurement
- Annex 3. Project Budget for ref. DCPSF/17-CIS-INGO-01
- Annex 4. Form of Project Financial Report and Forecast for ref. DCPSF/17-CIS-INGO-01
- Annex 5. Form of Payment Request for ref. DCPSF/17-CIS-INGO-01
- Annex 6. Form of Vendor Profile [Banking Details]
- Annex 7. Form of Final Audit Report
- Annex 8. Form of Management Letter
- Annex 9. Agreement for Transfer of Title





STATE OF TEXAS

County of _____

Know all men by these presents

That _____ of the County of _____ State of Texas

do hereby certify that _____

[Signature]

[Signature]

WITNESSED my hand and seal this _____ day of _____ 20__

[Signature]

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NOTARY PUBLIC

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

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[Signature]

PROJECT DOCUMENT/ ANNEX 1

A handwritten signature in blue ink, consisting of a stylized, cursive script that is difficult to decipher. It appears to be a personal or official signature.

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ULL PROPOSAL – WINDOWS 1 AND 2

DCPSF 2017 Round of Funding

SECTION A: INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR ORGANIZATION

ORGANIZATION INFORMATION		
	This application is for	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WINDOW 1 <input type="checkbox"/> WINDOW 2
A1	Organization Name	CARE International Switzerland (CIS)
A2	Nature of Organization (INGO, UN Agency, National NGO, IOM)	INGO
A3	Organization Main Address (Sudan)	Nile Tower, 5th Floor, Building 20, Block 10, Mamoun Behairy Street, Khartoum, Sudan
A4	Legal Status of Organization	CARE International Switzerland is a registered as a 'Foreign Voluntary Organisation', under the Ministry of Welfare and Social Security (Humanitarian Aid Commission NGOS Registrar General)
A5	Registration Status of Organization in Sudan	Registered
A6	Year Established in Sudan	2009
A7	Organization Website	www.care.org
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 2015, Promoting Peace in East Darfur, East Darfur, \$650,000. 2012, Towards Rural Community Stabilization in South Darfur, South Darfur, \$715,996
A9	Is this a consortium application? If yes, please list all agencies.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES: If yes, please list all consortium agencies. List all agencies in the consortium for this project
CONTACT INFORMATION		
A10	Contact Person for Concept Note	Moges Tefera
A11	Job Title/Position	Program Quality Coordinator
A12	Phone	+249 9233 33387
A13	E-mail	Moges.tefera@care.org
A14	Country Director Name	Manoj Kumar
A15	Job Title/Position	Country Director
A16	Phone of Country Director	+249 9233 33363
A17	E-mail or Country Director	Manoj.Kumar@care.org
ORGANIZATION MISSION AND ACTIVITIES		
A18	Description of the Organization's mission and activities	ANSWER HERE: CARE International Sudan's mission is to serve individuals and families in the poorest communities in the world. Drawing strength from our global diversity, resources and experience, we promote innovative solutions and are advocates for global responsibility. We promote lasting change by: Strengthening capacity for self-help; providing economic opportunity; delivering relief in emergencies; influencing policy decisions at all levels; and Addressing discrimination in all its forms. Guided by the aspirations of local communities, we pursue our mission with both excellence and compassion because the people whom we serve deserve nothing less.





	CARE International Switzerland (CIS) was established in 2009 (prior to 2009, CARE USA had been operational for over 30 years in Sudan) and has been operating in South Darfur, East Darfur and South Kordofan directly and with local partners. CIS is currently reaching over a half a million people (350,000 IDPs, 52,000 refugees, and 156,000 host community members).	
A19	Applicant Declaration	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> I have read the Full Proposal Guidance and used it for the development of this proposal.

SECTION B: PROJECT INFORMATION

PROJECT DETAILS						
B1	Project Title	Promoting Stability for Recovery				
B2	Project Location – State	North Darfur <input type="checkbox"/>	West Darfur <input type="checkbox"/>	Central Darfur <input type="checkbox"/>		
		South Darfur <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	East Darfur <input type="checkbox"/>			
B3	Project Location – Locality and community	Locality	Bielel	Village(s)	Alhilla Elgadida Abu Odam Taysha Galdi Yaw Yaw	
		Locality	Gereida	Village(s)	Umtiran Elmaoreow Umkarfa Sanam Elaga	
		Locality				
		Locality	Enter Locality	Village(s)	Enter Villages	
		Locality	Enter Locality	Village(s)	Enter Villages	
		Locality	Enter Locality	Village(s)	Enter Villages	
		Locality	Enter Locality	Village(s)	Enter Villages	
B4	Project Duration (<i>Number of Months – all projects should be between 18 – 24 months</i>)	24 months				
B5	Does your organization currently have a field office in the state where the project will be implemented?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES		<input type="checkbox"/> NO		
		Address of Field Office	House No 162 Block 13, Z Hay Almatar, Nyala, Sudan			
		When established?	2009	Number of Staff:	24	
B6	Estimated Project Budget in USD	\$600,000				
B7	National Partner(s) – Window 1 only	Name	Enter name of each sub-recipient : Amal Darfur			
		Registration	All have national registration. Will be provided upon finalization of agreement with HAC.			
B8	Results: Which of the DCPSF Results Framework Outputs will your Project Proposal address?	Output 1	Output 2	Output 3	Output 4	OTHER (please list)
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	enter
SUMMARY OF CONCEPT NOTE						
B9	Executive Summary. Provide a concise executive summary of the project, including what specific results you intend to achieve.					



ANSWER HERE:

The “**Promoting Stability for Recovery**” project aims to address the root causes of conflict between pastoralist and farming communities by increasing their capacity for peaceful resolution of disputes and management of shared natural resources. The project will target rural communities located in Gereida, and Bielel localities in South Darfur. These communities, none of which have benefited from DCPSF interventions in recent years, have been selected because of the fragile co-existence between the various groups. These communities experience ongoing inter-tribal tension and live in constant insecurity due to the breakdown of community structures and traditional conflict resolution mechanisms, and serious lapses in the rule of law.

By creating and/or re-activating community-based structures such as Village Development Committees (VDCs), Migratory Routes Committees, Water Users Committees, Youth Groups, and Community Based Resolution Mechanisms (CBRMs by working with CSOs), the project will contribute to Outputs 1 and 4. Shared livelihood assets such as markets, migratory routes, route water points, and grazing pastures will be restored with active engagement from both farming and pastoralist groups to contribute to Outputs 2 and 3. Furthermore, both communities will benefit from Village Saving and Loans Associations (VSLAs), which create more interaction among the various groups and brings together rival communities through VSLA networks. All activities will ensure cross-cutting issues related to gender, inclusion, and environmental protection is observed.

CARE has the capacity, experience in recovery programs, and established relationships in South Darfur to ensure quality program implementation and Value for Money through the activities aimed at enabling dialogue and consultation to contribute to conflict prevention and create conditions conducive to trust and confidence building.

SECTION C: PROJECT DETAILS

PROJECT ANALYSIS									
C1	<p>RELEVANCE:</p> <p>a) Relevance: Context</p> <p>What is the analysis of the situation or context in the communities where your proposal will function?</p> <p>ANSWER HERE:</p> <p>Conflict in Darfur has roots at several levels, particularly in the unequal relationship between Arab and non-Arab groups (empowerment of some Arab tribes while non-Arabs are marginalized), tribal conflict, and localized disputes over power, resources and authority. As a result, local disputes and tensions between and within communities tend to become further entrenched. These tensions arise between groups from different livelihoods backgrounds (pastoralist or sedentary), tribal affiliation, and residency status (IDP/host, longstanding resident or newcomer), and are exacerbated by population movements (forced or otherwise) that have taken place in Darfur over the past 8 years, and an associated general weakening of traditional authority and related mechanisms for dealing non-violently with conflict at the local level.</p> <p>One of the main causes of conflict, especially among all targeted villages is natural resources utilization between farmers and pastoralists for which the project has planned the following corresponding actions.</p> <p>The majority of targeted beneficiaries are poor, rural, Internally Displaced People (IDPs), returnees or living near IDP camps as host communities. Many are illiterate and depend on agricultural, pastoral and/or traditional trading as their main means of livelihood. They have limited social networks, are unaware of their rights and responsibilities and depend on using force to get what they need (especially in terms of the pastoralists). The weak prevalence of rule of law exacerbates these issues. The demands of farmers tend to be for agricultural services, water, large and secure lands. The demands of pastoralists are veterinary extension services and secured grazing pastures. The following is a table of the conflicts that occur and their timings during the year, as they tend to be seasonal. This has been put together based on CIS program monitoring in the area and recent assessments.</p> <p>Table 1: Common Forms of Seasonal conflicts for all localities</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Seasonal activity</th> <th>Months</th> <th>Common conflict triggers</th> <th>Actors</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Seasonal activity	Months	Common conflict triggers	Actors				
Seasonal activity	Months	Common conflict triggers	Actors						



Planting season	21 st May to 1 st week of August	When rainfall pattern is irregular, clashes occur during land preparation	Male farmers and pastoralists
Crops growth and vegetative stages	August to September	Revenge occurs for past actions – usually to do with land, leadership and tribal differences	Mainly youth, but also male farmers and pastoralists
Harvesting time	Last week of September to end of November	At times there is movement of pastoralists around farms and misuse of resources	Mainly unemployed youth, but also farmers and pastoralists
Normal migration	Shogara Mid-May to Mid-July; Talaga November to December	Potential clash between farmers and pastoralists	Pastoral youth

Gereida Locality

The situation in Gereida has a number of features in common with the other localities, but in most respects, it is less complex. Gereida locality is a Masalit *hakura*, which traditionally has hosted pastoral/agro-pastoral minorities from the Zaghawa, Fellata and Reizegat tribes. Early in the Darfur conflict Gereida was occupied by the rebel forces fighting against the government, which is dominated by Zaghawa interests. The Zaghawa (both residents and new arrivals) clashed with the Masalit, driving the latter from their farms and into Gereida town, which became host to one of Darfur's largest IDP camps (120,000 people). The Zaghawa occupied some of the land, but the exodus of the Masalit was widespread and created opportunities for other groups (mainly the Fellata and the Mahadi -- a branch of the Reizegat) to strengthen their presence in the locality. In early 2009 the government drove SLA/MM and many Zaghawa from Gereida, but the Masalit majority remained displaced, and the Fellata and Mahadi consolidated their presence in the area.

Conflicts arise particularly around the repeated challenges associated with land and water resource management. However, these are fueled by inter-communal mistrust and disrespect arising out of the recent violent conflict and aggressive occupation of land by armed nomadic or semi-nomadic groups. The capacity of local communities to resolve these challenges non-violently has been diminished over recent years because of changes in population, weakened traditional leadership and conflict resolution structures (in part a result of government policy, but accelerated by the recent conflict).

Thus, the challenge in Gereida can be described as building trust and confidence between the displaced Masalit population and the expanded presence in the locality of pastoral/agro-pastoral groups. This will allow the Masalit use their land and resources freely or return to their homes of origin. Many factors work against the people of Gereida being able to meet this challenge:

1. The "classic" tension that exists between farming and agro-pastoral/pastoral communities around access to land and water, and associated crop destruction – exacerbated in Gereida by increased tribal militancy arising from the conflict,
2. The violation of the Masalit *hakura* by the Fellata, who recognize only their own tribal authority in Tullus Locality (a Fellata *hakura*), and
3. Political engagement and competitions for leadership.

The combination of these factors generates a level of insecurity and mistrust in Gereida that prevents real, sustained progress being made towards early recovery and return. Seasonal return does take place quite extensively from Gereida camp to the surrounding rural communities (Elmaoreow, Umtiran, Sanma Elnaga and some other villages) but has not been sustained mainly because of fear and uncertainty around the expanded presence of (largely) Fellata and Mahadi. Lack of basic services such as water and education are also influencing factors that prevent sustained return and resettlement. The four villages in are estimated to contain 16,776 individuals, are: Elmaoreow, Umtiran, Umkarfa and Sanam Elnaga.

The following is a table of the breakdown of tribes, main livelihoods and governance structures established within the targeted villages in Gereida locality:

Village	Tribes	Livelihoods	Governance Structure
Elmaoreow	Zaghawa, Mahadi, Tama, Bargo	50% Agro-pastoralists 40% Farmers 10% Other	Peacebuilding and Youth committees



Umtiran	Zaghawa, Mahadi, Reizegat, Fellata	70% Agro-pastoralists 25% Farmers 5% Other	Peacebuilding and Women's committees
Umkarfa	Zaghawa, Reizegat, Tama, Masalit	60% Farmers 30% Pastoralists 10% Other	VDC, WASH, Health, Agriculture and Migratory sub-committees
Sanam Elnaga	Zaghawa, Bargo, Tama, Masalit	70% Farmers 25% Pastoralists 5% Other	

Although the government has taken steps to establish the structures indicated in the above table, most are not organized, have not received formal training and do not meet regularly. Of the four villages, Umkarfa is relatively more advanced, where the CARE SEED project supported the establishment of Village Development Committee (VDC), WASH, Health, agriculture and migratory sub-committees. The difficulties faced by Umkarfa committees are the lack of skills to manage conflicts and interaction with neighboring villages, who have not as yet received any form of support. Umkarfa has a health clinic and is connected through the main road to Gereida and Gougana markets. All other villages have limited or no markets, no health clinics and no VDCs. Three of the four villages have water sources except Sanma Elnaga. All water sources in these areas are sources of tension and conflict. Rehabilitation of water sources and organizing resource management mechanisms to properly manage them will help address the existing tensions in the locality. All villages have migratory livestock routes passing their village that cause major friction and one route is shared by Umtiran and Umkarfa villages (40km in length). Umtiran village faces the greatest difficulties with this issue, as the village has two migratory routes (one along the east and the other along the west side of the village). Several incidences of conflict and damage had been reported in 2016 and 2017. The government restricted movement of all INGOs and NGOs to rural areas more than five times in 2017 alone. All restrictions happened immediately after tribal and resource-based conflicts.

In targeted villages women and girls suffer physical, sexual and psychological violence. SGBV occurs with early marriage, female genital mutilation, beatings, rape, sexual abuse and harassment by bandits or other perpetrators on women and girls while collecting firewood and water. Child abuse is widely spread as children are subjected to child labor and drop out of school to support their families by working in agriculture, trade or construction.

In Focus Group Discussions in Sanma Elnaga, women stated that they spend 50% of their time collecting water due to the lack of functioning water sources inside the village, requiring long queues to collect water from the scattered shallow wells surrounding the village, while women in Umtiran stated that the nearest water source is 6km away, requiring travel by donkeys. These trips are taken two times a day, women bring their children, exposing their children to the risk of fighting with other children, which often escalated to include families and tribes.

Also, in Umtiran, women in the FGD stated that when a woman gets married that means she is owned by her husband and everything that she owns belongs to him. 'In Darfur, the woman herself is the property of the man' said a 21 year old man. 'As a woman, if you give a man some money and come and ask about it later, you will get into trouble' said a 21 year old woman in Bronga Elfeel.

Youth in Samna Elnaga stated that parents value and pay more respect to their girls and boys who have paid work. 'If there are two daughters, and one is working and the other is doing nothing, the parents appreciate the girl who is working more than the other.' Yet, even if they are earning money, boys and girls have no control over assets because they are considered still young to handle such responsibility.

These FGDs indicate that lack of control over material assets and ability to earn an income for the household negatively affect both women and youth's standing within their home and community as well as their own self-esteem and confidence. Also, natural resources, such as water sources, are a great risk to the protection of women and youth, and, pose the largest risk for conflict between youth and within the larger community.

Bielel locality

Bielel locality has a population of over 450,000 people and is the nearest locality to Nyala town (about 5km) and has a main railway station in Bielel town, the capital of Bielel locality. It also accommodates two of the largest IDP camps in South Darfur, Kalma and Alsalam. The presence of these camps affects the livelihoods of host communities because IDPs share their water resources,

cultivation lands, natural resources and markets. As a result, there has been extensive damage to natural resources, an example of this being the deforestation of Kondowa forest.

Most villages were displaced due to ongoing conflict that occurred from 2004 to 2013. This period witnessed very violent fighting between government and rebels troops that caused many people to flee their villages to Kalma, Alsalam, Otash and Dirrag IDP camps, while some Arabs fled to Nyala Town, to Mossy camp. When the situation became more stable, some people returned to their villages, while others are considered as seasonal returnees, who only return to plant and harvest, but remain living in the camps. The majority of the populations are from Daggio, Zaghawa and Arab tribes (Moseria and Hotiya). Prior to the conflict, these tribes were coexisting peacefully, sharing social events and common resources. However, when the conflict took place, these relationships deteriorated due to tribalism and politicization. The situation is gradually improving due to successful attempts of traditional tribal leaders to improve relations; however hostilities and periodic tensions still occurred in 2016 and continue to date between farmers and pastoralists due to competition around natural resources, specifically water points and rangelands.

The targeted villages in Bielel locality are: Alhilla Elgadida, Abu Odam, Taysha, Yaw Yaw and Galdi. CARE changed one village mentioned in the concept note as it is to be covered by Mercy Corps Scotland (Marla), and added one more village, Galdi, replacing the village dropped in Gereida locality. These two villages are located near to the other targeted villages, sharing similar risks and opportunities. CARE has discussed the addition of the fifth village with government authorities and the communities themselves and they are in agreement. The five villages, totaling an estimated 8,000 people, are relatively close to each other and share similar resources such as water, farm and pasture land and services, resulting in frequent conflict.

Galdi villages were under rebel control from 2004 to 2014 and this has especially impacted on their relations with other villages, due to looting and banditry during this period from the rebels. These two villages are now under government control, but the relations between the tribes of these villages remains fragile. For example, in 2016, during the harvesting period in Abu Odam, a farmer was shot by a herder and seriously injured while moving animals off of his crops, while in Alhilla Elgadida, a Zaghawa farmer from Urkamalti village was killed by a Dago farmer over a land ownership dispute. Most of the farmers and agro-pastoralists also, during lean seasons, cut firewood and make charcoal. Because of this, desertification is apparent in most of the targeted villages, but especially in Alhilla Elgadida, Abu Odam, Yaw Yaw, and Galdi.

The following is a table of the breakdown of tribes, main livelihoods and governance structures established within the targeted villages in Bielel locality:

Village	Tribes	Livelihoods	Governance Structure
Draip Elreyh (Alhilla Elgadida)	Zaghawa, Hotia, Hawara, Tongor	60% Farmers 10% Agro-pastorals 30% Pastoralists	Agriculture, Health, Youth and Peace committees
Abu Odam	Tongor, Dago, Moseria, Fur, Reizegat	70% Farmers 20% Agro-pastorals 10% Pastoralists	Education, Health and Peace committees, Water User Committee
Taysha	Tongor, Dago, Moseria	60% Farmers 30% Agro-pastorals 10% Pastoralists	Peace committee
Yaw Yaw	Tongor, Dago, Fur, Messalit	80% Farmers 10% Agro-pastorals 10% Pastoralists	Health, Education, Peace and Popular committees
Galdi	Targam, Hotia, Sadda, Zaghawa	20% Agro-pastorals 70% Farmers 10% Pastoralists	Education, Health, Peace and Agriculture-Livestock committees, Water User Committee

Some villages there are peace and weak natural resources management committees formed by the government, but they are all significantly lacking in technical capacity, logistics and resource support. All the villages have had frequent unrest and tension with pastoralists surrounding farmers' villages in the last two years. Of these five villages, Galdi has Health, Education, Peace and Popular committees as well as a Water User Committee (WUC). However, none of the villages have Village Development Committees (VDCs) and all didn't receive targeted training and are not organized to support and settle disputes and manage resources in a participatory manner. Galdi and Taysha both have small markets while all villages use the larger market in Bielel town for major trading. All

villages have health clinics and schools, except for Taysha. The clinics and schools are highly affected during conflict and have poor performance. All villages have water sources that require some rehabilitation, except Taysha, which will require the drilling of a new borehole. And while all villages have migratory routes passing their villages, none have veterinary centers or migratory committees.

Women are responsible for farming, cultivation, collecting firewood, providing water, working in the markets as tea makers and small traders, collecting palm leaves for mat making, preparing food and providing for house construction materials, while some women in pastoralist communities demonstrate small roles in domestic animal care, yet none have a say in decisions in the village or in the home. If a woman faces any emergency, such as school or health fees or house utilities, they have no right to sell what they produced from agriculture practice. Women in Draip Elreeh stated women have wisdom and ability to negotiate and resolve conflict but they are not given the space to perform it "Women are aware and know how to talk about things just like men do, but men don't allow women to participate in these talks," a 21 year old woman said. While in Taysha, women stated that their views are not considered. 'A woman is not heard even if what she is saying is right.' In some villages, they prioritize education for boys over girls because of the belief that educating a girl will only benefit the husband, not the girl's family as girls are married off young. Youth from Taysha and Abu Odam stated an inability to find jobs also creates a sense of frustration among youth. Many of them perform informal and insecure work characterized by low earnings and this has resulted in them migrating from their villages looking for better opportunities, especially in Taisha and Abu Odam villages. Girls and boys are needed to supplement household income as a coping strategy during difficult economic circumstances. Youth often work after school and some of them drop out of the school due to a lack of money in the household to pay school fees. 15-21 year old girls, "Mothers always thank their daughters who work and bring them money, and they pray for them." 15-21 year old girls, Draip Elreeh. "Work is appreciated at home. If you are working, your family respects you." 15-21 year old boys, Om Odam. This unemployment has created a main engagement of some youth to commit theft of animals.

Existing reconciliation mechanisms and actors:

In all targeted villages in the two localities CARE has conducted a stakeholder analysis of the most influential members of the target communities that are similar throughout. The results of this analysis indicate that those groups that are most influential in creating and dealing with conflicts in the communities are:

Beneficiaries: Youth, pastoralists and farmers (as instigators and implementers of the majority of conflicts)

Decision-makers: Tribal leaders (Omdaa), Sheiks, government officials, other authority figures and the elders of each community

Change agents: Business and education leaders, the Hakama (women who traditionally provoke war and revenge using traditional songs). The main people involved in reconciliation are local and tribal leaders (Sheikhs and Omdaa). It is these same leaders who can also trigger conflict when leadership issues are raised. Sometimes, but not very often, police and higher level government officials will become involved, however, most issues are left unresolved or managed with limited consultation, often ending in unsatisfied parties and continued conflict.

Women's participation in public decision-making is restricted because it is dominated by men. Women are not even invited to the reconciliation events and their role is limited to preparing food and other logistics required. Only traditional women leaders (*hakama*) who are known for inciting (or defusing) conflict tend to participate. However, hakamas usually have a high influence only during the period of mobilizing fighters, but when the fighting stops they are often no longer recognized by local leaders and government officials.

Farmlands near migration routes, water and pasturelands are resources that increase tensions in all localities. There are also a number of issues that remain unsettled but left silent which are sources of dissatisfaction and mistrust by the different communities.

This project aims to assist communities to ensure as large a group of people as possible are involved in decision-making and reconciliation processes. It will work with each of the stakeholders mentioned above, to influence behavior change and build capacity to deal with conflicts that arise and prevent them from occurring in the first place. The project will also assist in reducing the underlying causes of conflict, by rehabilitating/constructing main resources that are a source of conflict such as water sources, helping to improve farming practices for the intensification of crop yields and improvement of pastureland. The project will also build economically beneficial activities/businesses for all conflicting parties to allow for positive interrelations and interactions that build upon common desires for a better life.



TABLE 1: Conflict Analysis					
Locality	Villages	Identified Conflicts	Summary of Analysis		
			Root Causes	Triggers	Actors
Bielel	1. Draip Elreyh – 3km south of Bielel town 2. Abu Odam – 5km north of Bielel town 3. Taysha – 15km north-east of Bielel town 4. Galdi – 13km south of Bielel town 5. Yaw Yaw – 15km southwest of Bielel town	1. Competition over natural resources – all villages 2. Tribal conflict (leadership and land) – all villages 3. Increased incidence of drought – all villages 4. Proliferation of small arms – all villages	1. Environmental degradation 2. Lack of sufficient pastures and farming land due to increase in IDPs 3. Closure of animal migration routes 4. Youth unemployment	1. Seasonal – see Table C2a. 2. Travel of women and children to water sources and for firewood.	Mainly Youth, but also adult Farmers and Pastoralists
Gereida	1. Umtiran - 20km east of Gereida town 2. Elmaoreow – 19km east of Gereida town 3. Umkarfa – 25km east of Gereida town 4. Sanma Elnaga - 10 km north of Gereida town	1. Competition over natural resources – all villages 2. Pastoralists and farmers not respecting the newly demarcated routes (Umtiran, Elmaoreow, Umkarfa) 3. Tribal conflict (leadership and land – Sanma Elnaga and Elmaoreow)	1. Environmental degradation negatively affecting both water and land. 2. Recent govnt policies to demarcate the livestock demarcation route did not sufficiently engage all in meaningful dialogue. 3. Unequal relations between the groups and unequal treatment by govnt. 4. Youth unemployment	1. Seasonal – see Table C2a. 2. Travel of women and children to water sources and for firewood.	Mainly Youth, but also adult Farmers and Pastoralists

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

ANSWER HERE:

In all localities, community members have expressed their dissatisfaction with access to rule of law. This is mainly because farmers, who are the victims in almost every conflict, do not receive appropriate attention, compensation or justice. The Arab tribes tend to dominate in fighting and with government relations. Intra-community conflicts are mostly managed internally by Sheiks and Omdaas, but they lack the required skills and knowledge to manage conflict. There is also a lack of understanding of the importance of the involvement of various representatives groups (for example, women and youth and civil servants) in such processes, and how each of these groups in society can support reconciliation efforts.

Despite the effort invested by CARE and others in the past, women’s participation in the local community structures like village council (VC) or village development committee (VDC) is weak and men dominate most of the seats. At the locality level, women do participate in local authorities, but this participation is limited to urban women and excludes women from rural or nomadic settings. Rural and nomadic women in Darfur have little engagement with governance processes, due to lack of self-confidence or because their presence is not accepted by men. However, there are slowly increasing space for participation for those (few) women who got access to education, or for those women who have traditional power such as the tribe singer (Hakama¹). In all three localities, among the targeted villages, the government has organized some structures, such as peace and youth committees, however, these committees have not received any training, meetings

¹HAKAMA is the local name of the tribal singer that makes songs to encourage men to fight during a tribal conflict.





are mostly non-existent, the membership never changes and the representatives are almost exclusively male and of one of the Arab tribes.

Existing reconciliation mechanisms and actors:

TABLE 2: Survey of Conflict Resolution Mechanisms in Target Villages				
Locality	Village	Description of Local Conflict Resolution Mechanisms and degree of functionality	Access to Courts and/or Rule of Law	Identified Gaps in local conflict resolution
Bielel	Alhilla Elgadida Abu Odam Taysha Galdi Hijar	1. Galdi, Yaw Yaw and Alhilla Elgadida have established peace committees with poor capacities. They only meet if there a conflict occurs and there are no women or youth representation 2. Abu Odam and Taysha have no committees.	In Abu Odam, Galdi there are police stations with limited authority. The courts are located in Bielel town.	Lack of peace committee capacities in terms of conflict resolutions, negotiation and leadership skills. Lack of coordination and connection with locality authorities. Traditional leader domination and absence of youth and women representation.
Gereida	Umtiran Elmaoreow Umkarfa Sanma Elnaga	1. Elmaoreow and Umtiran villages have established peace committees. 2. Umkarfa has an established VDC. However, in all villages local reconciliation committees, traditional leaders and govnt often fail to defuse tension and sometimes negatively influence reconciliation efforts.	The closest police station and courts are in Gereida town respectively.	The police stations and courts in the main town of Gereida are not utilized often by the communities due to a lack of trust as prejudices of officials and lack of consultation influence decision-making processes. Many decisions made by committees and local authorities in villages are also mentioned to be unsatisfactory for similar reasons, especially for women.

c) Gender & Inclusion

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

ANSWER HERE:

CARE's experience over the past 5 years on gender equality programing, including the focus group discussions held in preparation of this project in June 2017 have revealed that women in the targeted villages have limited control over their resources, are less involved in information sharing, decision-making inside and outside the home and often face protection issues, most especially around the times they are outside of the home.

For farmers, crop production in Bielel, and Gereida localities is the primary responsibility of women, but after cultivation, males (husbands and fathers) take the responsibility of selling the produce and a small part of the profit returns to women.

Among pastoralists in Bielel, women do participate in trading. However, due to customs and traditions in pastoral communities, women's access to markets occurs through a male guardian. On the other hand, women's and girls' economic participation in the market subjects them to stigma and abuse: they are called masculine, are suspected of promiscuous behaviour, face marital problems, have a reduced chance of getting married or might be subject to an arranged marriage due to greed over their income.

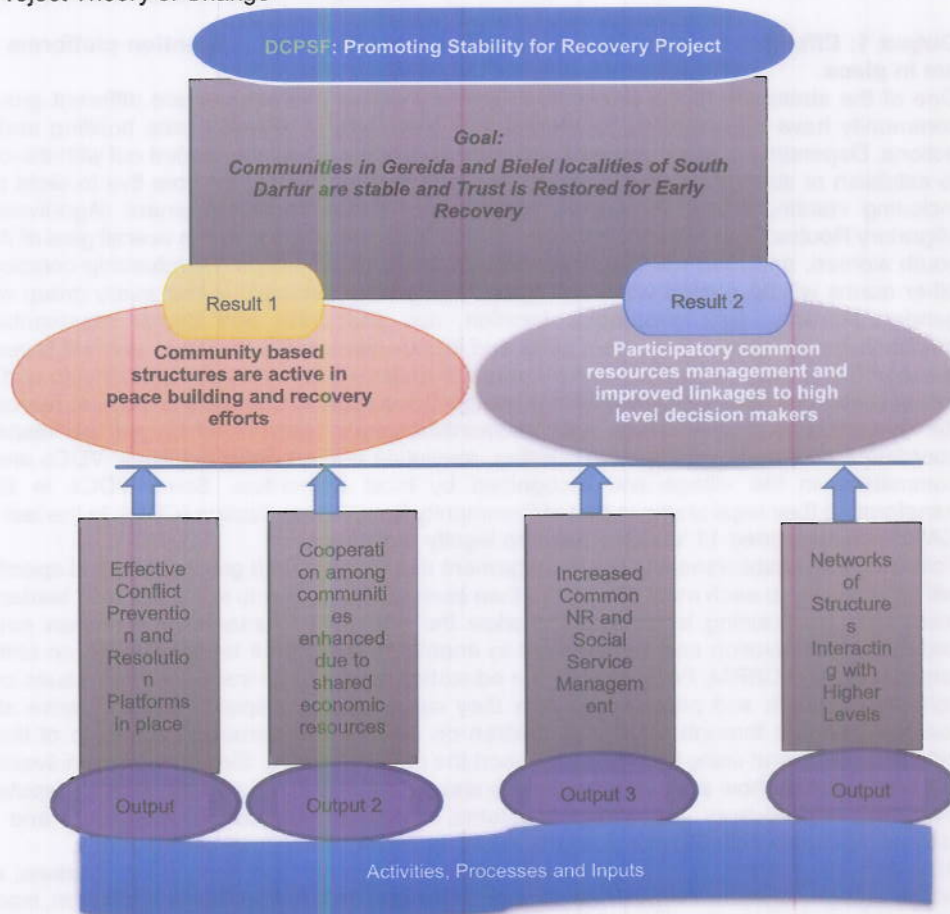
In the targeted villages, youth also have limited economic opportunities and are often marginalized. In Bielel and Gereida localities youth often contest the authority of tribal leaders (native administration). Fuelled by disenchantment, many youth now are recruited by different militias. Over 80% of young people in the targeted villages are unemployed and especially young women experience difficulties in finding work. The inability to find a decent job also creates a sense of frustration among young people. Many of them work for long hours under informal and insecure work arrangements, characterized by low earnings and lack of social protection. It is the unemployed youth and ex-combatants that conduct the majority of armed robbery and thefts. Despite the large youth population, the participation of youth in social and political life is limited.



	<p>Many youth feel that there are severe limitations both on their influence in their families and communities and on their future opportunities.</p> <p>Due to these issues, women and youth are the most disenfranchised in the targeted villages, mostly due to a lack of control over assets or income, and the disenfranchisement of young males especially fuels the potential for conflicts to occur. The impact of conflict also disproportionately affects them, with less opportunities for income generating activities and, specifically for women, greater responsibilities at home while the men are fighting.</p> <p>CARE is committed to working towards encouraging and achieving gender equality and will work to ensure gender sensitivity in all project implementation, including monitoring and evaluation. The project is designed to have positive impact on women and youth in the targeted villages and activities under this project will directly address conflict related and cultural obstacles to access, as well as actively promote gender equality. To ensure equality, measures will be taken to compensate for the social disadvantages that prevent women and youth from participation in conflict resolution. Women and youth in the selected villages will be targeted for membership in VSLA groups; in the selection for trainings, including VSLA business skills, management and IGAs and encouraged to participate in public events. Enhancing their ability to bring in extra income for the household will build their own self-confidence as well as their standing in the household and the community. The project will then also assist in increasing their contribution to the decision-making process through the formation of women and youth (male and female) committees where they can be represented in the community mechanisms (water, health, education, and VDCs) and then assigned four permanent seats in the CBRM to constitute at least 40% of the membership (2 seats assigned for 1 women and 1 Hakama and 2 seats assigned for 1 youth male and 1 youth female). In addition, community structures will be targeted with awareness raising sessions on gender equity and diversity. Also, women leaders and Hakama will be targeted by different skills trainings to enable them to positively promote building peace and disseminating messages of peace. Children in the targeted villages will also be targeted through engaging them in events through their schools such as International Peace Day, Women's Day and other such events. Teachers will be encouraged to mobilize youth to interact and express their views in order to better protect themselves against negative influences in their communities and promote positive change.</p> <p>A gender equity and diversity strategy will be used to address the diversity among the targeted communities through establishing joint committees, ensuring the inclusion of different ages, sex and ethnic groups in each committee in the targeted villages. For example, the project will ensure that the number of women and youth in the VDCs and CBRMs is reasonable, while also finding other ways in which to involve them in decision making and peace building activities, such as markets, social events and discussions about resource use. There is also a continued need, however, to provide targeted interventions that promote gender equality and women's empowerment, such as gender sensitization training. Traditionally, women's closest involvement is in the role of Hakama, female leaders who are highly influential in mobilizing communities and passing on messages through song and poetry that can either fuel or extinguish conflict. The project will also establish a complaint and feedback mechanism in the targeted villages to ensure inclusive and accountable community structures through reflection/feedback meetings and other opportunities to express their views and issues in a safe and confidential manner.</p>
<p>C2</p>	<p>RESULTS:</p> <p>a) Results: Intervention, project strategy and methodology</p> <p>How will your project address the peacebuilding gaps and triggers of conflict identified in Section C1 and lead to change?</p> <p>ANSWER HERE:</p> <p>CARE, with its partners and communities, believes that, IF community based peace building structures are inclusive, organized, functional and actively leading their communities in South Darfur; And natural and economic resources are co-owned and co-managed for shared benefits among rival communities and community groups, and IF smooth linkages are created to higher level bodies, THEN <u>Trust, Mutual Respect, Stability</u> and Peace is assured, thereby paving the way to recovery and increased resilience.</p> <p>The material inputs such as income generating activities and natural resource rehabilitation will mitigate climate change and population pressure related stresses created on common resources, while the strengthening and revitalization of community resolution and response mechanisms will create capacity to monitor, prevent and manage violence and progress in recovery actions.</p> <p>Two level results are planned: the community (people) and shared management of assets (social, economic and natural resources). The first result measures the progress towards building the capacity of households, leaders, women, men and youth to manage platforms established for active</p>

dialogue and reconciliation efforts. Besides the formation or strengthening of the community structures, the project will make them functional and dynamic in addressing the impact of past conflicts, tensions of the present and fear for the future. The second result, which strengthens and builds on the first, promotes participatory and representative governance of common natural resources and social services and equitable engagement in income generating opportunities. These resources will enable regular and continuous interaction between groups, which will encourage mutual understanding and respect among the rival groups in the three localities. The second result strives to provide income earning opportunities for youth, women and other vulnerable groups to create opportunities to address mistrust, while building the confidence and respect for these groups in the communities.

The Project Theory of Change



The aim of this project is to assist these diverse communities that have lived together peacefully in the past, to overcome fear and lack of confidence and to create the conditions in which more permanent settlement and peaceful co-existence becomes possible again.

The following are activities meant to ensure quick start up and participatory engagement of all stakeholders during the life of the project, so that continuity of the project initiatives is grounded at all levels as the project phases out.

1. **Inception workshops** will enable a better understanding of the project deliverables and preparation of detailed implementation plans by engaging staff from CARE, Amal Darfur and the Every Voice Counts (EVC) project² seconded staff from the Ministry of Social Affairs.
2. The follow up action will be **cascading down this familiarization process** and obtaining the views of **community members on the project plans**. Although assessments and consultation were done during the concept note and final proposal preparation, a more clear action plan will be shared with different groups of the community, such as the youth, women, men, religious

² A CARE project funded by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA) "Every Voice Counts", implemented in East Darfur and South Darfur, is working to build inclusive governance capacity at community level.

and community leaders. If any important insights and needs are obtained, CARE will find ways to incorporate these into project implementation.

3. Sessions will be organized for youth, women, men, farmers and pastoralists on a quarterly or bi-annual basis, as appropriate, for an open **reflection on beneficiaries' satisfaction** and also dealing with any unresolved complaints they may have. (Focus areas: CBRM responsiveness, gender sensitivity, conflict trends (both intra-and inter-community), interaction and trust and resource use).
4. Capacity building and enhancement will be a continuous investment throughout the project **through training, learning visits and dialogue sessions.**
5. Efforts will be made to analyze some of the incidences recorded during the project period to monitor trends, better understand and extract **lessons to use for education sessions.**

Output 1: Effective Community-level conflict resolution and prevention platforms in Darfur are in place.

One of the strategies of the project is to create multiple platforms where different groups of the community have opportunities to interact and contribute to overall peace building and recovery actions. Depending on the context of each village, discussion will be carried out with the community to establish or strengthen management mechanisms which could be from five to eight per village including Health, Water, Education, and Natural Resource Management (Agri-livestock, and Migratory Routes Committees). Because of their huge contribution to the overall goal of the project, youth women, and men will form their own groups in each village. Membership composition and other norms will be drafted with each team. The general principle is that every group will include gender, ethnicity, age, geographic location, and pastoralist and farmer representation. The mechanisms will receive important skills and knowledge transfer trainings and will be engaged to manage minor disputes related to their areas of responsibility to ensure sustainable and equitable use of resources. Each village will have Village Development Committees (VDCs) representing all the mechanisms in the village and traditional/religious leaders, which will be responsible to coordinate and lead overall peace building, resolution and recovery activities. VDCs are umbrella committees in the village and recognized by local authorities. Some VDCs in Sudan are transforming their legal status to that of Community Based Organization (CBO). In the last two years CARE has supported 11 VDCs to become legally registered.

Following the establishment of the management mechanisms and groups, sectoral specific training will be provided to each mechanism and then each will be tasked to nominate their leadership team members. The training is expected to allow the members to interact and assess each other's capabilities, motivation and commitment to enable nomination of leaders based on ability for the larger body, the CBRM. For example, the education team will be trained on key issues concerning schools, teachers and parents and how they can influence disputes that can arise at schools, reaching parents through educating children on co-existence, shared ownership of the schools, girls' education and using teachers to support the project agenda. Similarly, the agri-livestock group will be trained on how agricultural activities should be planned to avoid potential disputes, how to integrate animal-crop production systems, improve production systems and improve communication between farmers and pastoralists during agricultural peak periods.

After receiving sector specific skills and knowledge trainings and discussion sessions, all groups will be brought together for the three common agendas: peace-stability-reconciliation, management of commonly owned resources and promoting recovery from disasters through income generation and other interventions. The three components require coordinated and organized action by every group and members will receive tailored training in leadership, group management, decision making, inclusion, ownership and sustainable resource management. After each training discussion sessions will be organized to contextualize lessons learnt and plan actions. Each group will have their own action plan and strategies in addition to the shared responsibility for the wider community peace and development agenda. **Based on the lessons learned from East Darfur, CARE's plan for South Darfur is to finalize the CBRM establishment after at least two to three meetings are carried out by each mechanism such as women group, youth group and all members are clear on their purpose and they know and interact better with each other. However, the Sheiks and other traditional leaders will be active from the very beginning in the formation of all the other groups. This will allow representatives from such as women groups to be nominated based on the members observation and individuals' assessment on the ability of the person to represent them.**

CARE's experience from East Darfur DCPSF and SEED projects shows that establishing primarily other mechanisms and then establishing the full CBRM is advantageous because once CBRM and VDC members are selected, it takes months to change membership and traditional systems of nomination negatively affect CBRM performance. CARE is planning to establish five to eight sub





mechanisms per village first, train and include key community leaders in discussions among these mechanisms and then establish the VDC, followed by the CBRM.

The project is planning to establish four CBRMs and nine VDCs in the nine villages targeted by the project in the two localities. As explained above, the establishment of committees will be preceded by all preparatory activities at community and sub-mechanism level, so that the elections are reasonable and acceptable to all and will allow for more vulnerable sects of the community groups to be represented. The mechanism may constitute nine to 13 members, with two to three Sheiks, one or two traditional leaders and one person from each of the sub mechanisms. The representatives from the mechanisms will include at least one female youth, one male youth and two women (one Hakima).

In Bielel locality, two CBRMs will be established, one for Galdi, and Alhilla Elgadida villages and a second CBRM for Tisha and Abu Odam villages. In Gereida, two CBRMs will be established, one for Sanma Elnaga and one for the three other villages. Sanma Elnaga village is further in distance from the other villages, and its migratory route is shared with other villages than the other three villages targeted by this project.

Each village VDC will be located nearest to the majority of community groups so as to monitor and manage the various aspects of the program and emerging issues, while the CBRM will coordinate, supervise and regularly meet each VDC to monitor the situation and the progress against planned activities. The other common structures include one water committee, one market and one pasture management committee in each group of villages. There are no delineated migration routes identified and mobility is haphazard. CARE will further assess and discuss with the community the relevance of demarcation routes, and may plan to have one route demarcation in year II. Two peace building community meeting centers will be constructed where the community will contribute in kind in order to promote ownership. The structure will have a managing committee and will serve for all the different mechanisms established.

One of the findings of the context analysis is the need to engage civil servants in order to support and multiply the efforts by the community. CARE is planning to engage civil servants in their respective areas of expertise. These are people mostly from different tribes, but are consulted by the community and leaders either directly or indirectly due to their expertise. Teachers have roles to play in the school environment and reaching parents and health workers to interact with community health committees and local administration. The project is planning to train 20 experts per locality on basic conflict management skills, reaching a total of 60 in the three localities. After a brief basic skills transfer, participants will have group discussions to identify how they can contribute to promoting community peace and trust. This will also be repeated in year II. CARE has seen interesting changes in East Darfur where one of the NNGO project staff, who is from Reizegat tribe, approached two other colleagues from other tribes in Ed Daein and they always join him during his field visits. The acceptance from the community of the project increased as a result.

Capacity Building: This initiative will contribute towards the achievement of all outputs. A number of activities are planned to enhance the capacity of women, youth, community leaders and CBRM structures. The purpose is to enable them to fulfil their responsibilities and to ensure that capability remains within the community, which will contribute to leading peace building efforts, managing shared resources and engaging in income earning opportunities. Activities include training on mediation and facilitation of conflict resolution efforts, civic leadership, gender sensitive programing, identifying and strengthening indigenous resolution mechanisms, leading intra- and- inter community dialogue sessions, facilitation of dialogue sessions among groups or structures such as women, youth, VDCs and others. Training community members as Peace Promoters, for example, will ensure that skills and techniques remain in the community beyond the project period. Table C2b under Output 4 captures the overall plan and guide for the project in capacity building interventions.

Table C2a: Seasonal action to curb potential conflict: CARE and CBRMs will be active for the following activities

Seasonal activity	Months	Common problems/Planned activities	Expected result
Planting season	21 st May to 1 st week of August	If rainfall pattern is irregular, some clashes could happen during land preparation; activate supervision by CBRMS and local authorities; provide info to pastoralists where pasture	Peaceful plantation season, proper farm management



		and water availability is better	
Crops growth and vegetative stages	August to September	Mostly no problems but need monitoring; at times some revesges happen Monitor and manage risks	Peaceful production season
Harvestin g time	Last week of September to end of November	At times there is mobility around farms and should be monitored, communicated and everyone be alerted	Planned and informed migration
Normal migration	Shogara Mid-May to Mid-July; Talaga November to December	Potential clash with farmers; Info sharing so that farmers guard their plots as animals move, timely management of minor disputes, encourage farmers for quick harvest and storage.	Peaceful migration

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

The context analysis has shown that there are unused economic opportunities and weak markets in all villages and localities due to lack of trust and frequent conflicts occurring over resources. Access to modal through VSLAs and start-up of business support will increase the number of small businesses and trading as well as veterinary services and hygienic meat sales are all considered to be opportunities for shared economic and livelihood improvement opportunities. Livestock products are not reaching farmers or markets on time and farm products are sold to others informally. Markets are weak and interactions very poor. Especially when conflict happens, as there are fears of revenge, markets suffer for several weeks. Mediation efforts are also not quick to resolve and settle cases. There some individuals who are engaged in retail activities in markets but all are farmers or agro-pastoralists, which makes them vulnerable to severe losses in times of conflict.

Activities under this output are designed to foster interaction, dialogue, and shared use of assets for peaceful mutual co-existence and stimulate recovery from food insecurity and poverty. Building trust between and within groups and creating a sense of common goals is the primary objective.

The engagement of VSLAs as an approach to foster peace building and conflict resolution efforts.

A Village Savings and Loan Association (VSLA) is a group of people who save together and take small loans from those savings. It creates increased interaction among members and gives them experience in leadership and decision making. VSLA is a more transparent, structured and democratic version of the informal savings groups and is a better organized and more accountable system than even the least literate, least influential member of the group can understand and trust. A total of 200 VSLAs will be established from both farmers and pastoralists and will incorporate mostly women and female youth while up to 20% may also be men and male youth. CARE has facilitated the establishment of a large number of VSLAs in different parts of Darfur in the past three years in both pastoralist and farming communities. In some areas of Kass, such as Singitta, about 26 VSLAs from pastoralist and farming communities have conducted two annual meetings to share experience on business skills, challenges they faced, issues in coexistence and how they should influence their husbands and men to promote peace. These experiences will be considered in the project implementation. Furthermore, VSLA members will be encouraged to play Hakima (wise women) roles to promote peace and women VSLA leaders will be trained and encouraged to assume leadership roles at VDCs and CBRMs.

Vocational education and business skills development will be given to selected youth and women, mainly to promote business start-ups, through raising awareness, advising, coaching and mentoring. An integrated approach will be used so that trainees have theoretical and practical exposure. Qualified instructors from CARE and relevant ministries will train the targeted individuals from both pastoralist and farming communities. CARE has recent experience in training and engaging hundreds of youth and women in both East and South Darfur where most ended up in self-employed, using their own savings from VSLAs and other sources, or were recruited into private businesses, while some with extremely limited access to finance were supported with start-up capital. The income earning opportunities included green charcoal production, stabilized solid brick production, food processing such as biscuits, cakes, juices, local drinks, coffee and tea making, petty trading in items such as egg, sugar, flour, establishing and running small cafés and

shops, fuel efficient stove production, mechanic, mobile maintenance, and broker. The purpose of this activity is to serve as an eye opener to the youth and women so that they can engage in business and enable the trainees to become role models and resource persons for their peers in the community.

This project will provide the initial assistance for the establishment of 2 slaughter houses and 30 market stalls. One slaughter house per locality will be constructed, with training and initial provision of equipment and materials required for the safe and hygienic provision of meat. This will benefit pastoralists with greater opportunities to sell their animals, and farmers, with hygienic and cheaper local meat provided for their diet. These slaughter houses will be managed as businesses to ensure their sustainability, with fees for services and supported by the MoARF. The market stalls will be established through VDCs (once properly established), with a revolving fund system will be put in place to allow for future market stalls to be established.

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

Planned activities under this output are designed to foster interaction, dialogue, and shared management and use of assets for peaceful mutual co-existence and to stimulate recovery. Common livelihood assets are mapped and strategies are developed to enable competing communities to manage and use their assets effectively and peacefully.

The needs assessment results indicated that competition over natural resources such as water points and pasture lands as well as unplanned migration through farmlands were identified as the main factors contributing to conflict. Mainly, this is a problem in Bielel and Gereida localities, which has resulted in natural resources being even more poorly managed and eroded, lowering benefits and leaving needs unmet. The project will work on these issues to enable proper and planned use of resources as well as ensuring mutual benefit and ownership. For instance, migration timing will be decided by both pastoralist and farming communities, time for water use will be agreed upon to serve both as per their needs and migration routes will be used and respected. To make this happen, the project has identified infrastructure that needs to be constructed or rehabilitated. However, from past experience, some interesting and impactful interventions might be identified by the community in the project life or as conflicts erupt and ongoing analyses is done, requiring changes to the activities prioritized. CARE will notify DCPSF if any significant changes are required for the project to meet its goal.

CARE will facilitate discussions and dialogue among members of the target communities on public services so that mutual ownership is ensured and better quality services are accessed.

During the context and needs assessment mission in the three localities, three health facilities were found closed for the last three years in three villages in Gereida and non-existent in one village in Bielel locality, where the majority of people are required to travel up to 6 hours to access healthcare. This in particular affects the lives of pregnant and lactating women and child health needs. The sub-management mechanisms to be established will be equipped to lead such a process with assistance from CBRMs and implementing partners. Appropriate government offices will be contacted and will take part in the entire process.

Planned activities include the construction of the rehabilitation of school rooms, health clinic rooms' rehabilitation in Bielel Hila Gedida.

Veterinary services: CARE and local partners involving the Ministry of Animal Resources and Fisheries (MoARF), CBRMs and VDCs will rehabilitate four veterinary posts in communities where the needs are prioritized as high. **Veterinary service construction/rehabilitation in Abu Odam, Sanam Einaga, and Galdi.** To enable smooth service provision from the posts, interested community workers will be identified and trained where veterinary posts will be rehabilitated or constructed, whereas support can be provided for other areas where functionality of existing vet posts are weak. A total of 25 community animal health workers will receive training/ refresher by experts from implementing partners and ministry offices. The animal health workers will be from both farmer and pastoralist communities. Their residence will be considered in the selection process along the migration routes as it has great relevance for timely and continued animal health services. In one of CARE's project areas, animal health workers were trained from along the migration routes and both farmers and pastoralists had easy access to the services. Pastoralists who are not with a large group may not have animal health workers traveling with them, but with information on where trained farmer health workers are located, they can easily access the services, which have previously improved interaction, built trust and respect.

CARE will advise communities from its experience to set revolving fund schemes to fund the service. All communities will be made aware of the service and the price will be set by the ministry of animal resources and systems will be in place for accounting. CARE will facilitate the process based on the context, but our experience in previous projects is that 40% of the price paid by users





was agreed to be paid as salary for the workers and the remaining 60% to revolve and purchase the required veterinary items. The project will also link the CAHWs with drug providers.

Water points: As water is of extreme importance to these communities, the project will rehabilitate a total of five water sources to improve access to water for different competing communities in both localities. CBRMs, other structures and Water and Environmental Sanitation (WES) will lead such activities. A total of 16,504 people including farmers and pastoralists are expected to benefit from these schemes. **The five water points rehabilitation/construction will be in Taaysha, Abu Odam, Galdi and Sanam Elnaga.**

Migration routes: Conflict between pastoralists and farmers shall be reduced by clearly identifying migratory routes and demarcating them with active participation from both groups. Discussions will be facilitated among each group separately to allow free flow of ideas, views, and expectations and to be able to resolve concerns while in the homogenous group. After this, the two group facilitators will meet and update each other on issues and concerns raised. Depending on the type and nature of issues raised either the project staff will meet the leaders of the two groups to resolve some issues prior to large community meetings or will conduct mixed group discussions. Migratory route committees will be established to lead the overall process and update the larger community and CBRM. Local government bodies such as administration, MoARF and the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) will be involved throughout. The committees will receive important training on conflict prevention, management of the routes, roles of farmers and pastoralists, CBRM and demarcation. Learning visits to other model migration routes sites will be organized. Simple communication systems using telephones will be set along the route to share information, monitor the situation and communicate potential hazards for timely action.

Two migratory route demarcations are planned in Gereida, 75 kilometers one in Bielel and one in Gereida, one migratory route 45 kilometers long shared by Umtiran and Umkarfa, and close to Elmaoreow.

In Bielel, an estimated 30 kilometers route from Taysha, passing through Abu Odam will be established. Demarcation of all of the indicated routes will help resolve disputes between farmers and pastoralists that occur every year during harvest and planting seasons.

Local administrations, the Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC), National Security and locality demarcation committees consisting of MoARF, pastoralist and farmer representatives, will be engaged at all stages. Special ceremonies will be organized for the launching, inviting key stakeholders.

Natural Resource Management: As this activity is meant to promote wise use of natural resources and the environment, which are usually a source of conflict at times of shortage and stress, significant attention will be given to its implementation. Resources such as pasture areas, farmlands, water points and forest areas will be analyzed and strategies will be set for common resource management among the communities concerned. Manuals and guides developed by the Government of Sudan and other actors will be used with active participation of government experts in the states. Natural Resource Management (NRM) committees will be established in each village and capacity building will be provided to the members and will be networked to enhance the conservation of natural resources in the participating communities. A total of four NRM mechanisms are planned to be established in the two localities: 5 water management committees (1 in Gereida, 2 in Bielel), and 2 in Gereidawill be established. A total of approximately 22 hectares of pastureland will be rehabilitated.

Output 4: A network of effective collaborative peacebuilding initiatives created and feeding into wider peace fora and Darfur agendas.

CARE will facilitate and coordinate among DCPSF partners to carry out annual experience sharing forums in Nyala at the end of both years, inviting all higher level stakeholders from the government, other organizations and CBRMs. UNDP DCPSF team will be consulted on the process and will be invited to take part in the workshop. CARE has worked with Nyala University Peace and Development Unit in previous projects, with great success. To prepare for this, Nyala University and CARE will develop teaching aid role plays or theaters (or clips) on conflict and mutual co-existence to be used in various trainings as well as to be presented during the forums. Although it is premature, two possible implementing partners have been consulted about the event and they have expressed willingness to participate and appreciated it as an innovative idea.

Participants will be CBRMs that are active and have stories to share, all DCPSF IPs in South Darfur, NNGOs INGOs, ministries, academics, authorities and UN agencies. CARE believes this initiative will enhance collaboration and bring evidence of change to share with the wider Darfur agendas. Costs will be discussed among IPs and UNDP to share or seek other sources of funding. The capacity building efforts will be organized and guided by a phased approach as indicated in the table below:



Targets	Phase I (1 st eight months)	Phase II (2 nd eight months)	Phase III (last eight months)
CBRMs-	Orientation/Awareness on key aspects of conflict management; Increasing group ownership; Clarifying roles and responsibilities; Changing inactive members; Reviewing for inclusive membership; Visiting different parts of their villages and listen	Start engaging in promoting their agenda; Develop their action plans; Start monitoring, early warning and reporting; Case management; Review their performance for fairness; Their challenges are discussed and solutions found to take forward into the project	Documentation on progress; Interaction with other CBRMs; Learning visits; Conducting general community satisfaction assessment; Assess members' performance; Provide refresher training; Interact with women, youth groups and other mechanisms
Other resource management mechanisms	Orientation on key technical aspects of each sector such as education, water and gain skills to manage disputes arising from their use; Group connectedness and interaction	Influencing decision making; Interaction with CBRMs and groups; Advocacy for co-existence and co-management of resources	Peaceful and sustainable use of resources; Disputes managed at village level; Community takes responsibility for minor maintenance and operation costs; These systems become mechanisms for resolution
Youth groups/ leaders + Women groups/ leaders	Awareness creation on peace, stability, reconciliation; Increasing connectedness within youth groups; Increased interaction between members and groups	Teamwork; Working on volunteer campaigns; Participation in different forums, mobilization of all whole youth; Starting to interact with wider community	Inclusion in key forums; Playing key roles in decision making; Employment creation and engagement; Involving them in leadership roles; Networking with other youth groups from rival communities
NNGOs	Awareness creation on major aspects of conflict management and recovery actions; Understanding the root causes, triggers and management of risks; Engagement of the whole community and community groups	Develop their own specific organizational strategy, also shared with other NNGOs and INGOs; Assign key peace and recovery specialists; Conduct annual one day forum for experience sharing	Enhanced networking; Promoting evidence based advocacy; Organizing CBRMs in the state into networks and supporting their capacity to manage community affairs and interact with government and other stakeholders
Authorities and experts	Peacebuilding and conflict resolution skills (admin, teachers, health, police, animal health workers and ag experts)	Engage in their areas of expertise (teachers in school community, health workers at facilities levels and in their health education messaging...)	Increased and fair responsiveness to individuals and groups in a timely manner; increased linkages to local mechanisms



Do No Harm: The project will ensure that the resources invested are used wisely and are creating a common ground for mutual respect and sustainable use of infrastructures. The Do No Harm (DNH) analysis has been conducted with the target communities and regular reviews will be conducted as project activities start and near completion to ensure foreseeable risks are managed in a timely manner. CARE uses DNH to understand more clearly the complexity of the conflict environment and the effect that implementation of a given activity can have on groups and individuals. For instance, in delineating migratory routes, rehabilitating water points, market initiation, planning training and workshop events, establishing VSLAs and other income generating activities, all groups and mechanism members will be consulted widely in order to obtain as wide as possible a purview of people's view and comments in a timely manner. The expected outcomes from this continuous exercise will make the project participatory through:

1. Better up-to-date analysis and understanding of the context of conflicts in the project areas
2. Identification of the 'dividers' that are visible as well as those that are hidden
3. Recognizing the capacities for peace development and conflict reduction: the 'connectors'
4. Extracting lessons to share to the wider Darfur peace actors network on what impacts activities could have if done with care
5. Protecting beneficiaries, implementing staff and assets created and the image of the donor

This project will compliment an ongoing CARE project focusing on inclusive governance funded by Dutch MOFA called Every Voice Counts, which is working in Galdi, Yaw Yaw, and Alhilla Elgadida, villages in Bielel locality.

Table C2c: Complimentary roles between DCPSF and EVC projects, South Darfur, CARE

Area of integration	EVC project	DCPSF project	Anticipated result
VSLA establishment and strengthening	Mobilization and establishment; training on leadership and Trainings focus on addressing community concerns (such as solving local disputes, do community level peacebuilding initiatives, need assessment, score cards, and action planning), targeted towards specifically women and youth	Training in conflict management, mutual-coexistence, VSLA kits distribution; women role in peace building	Strengthened self-help; better interaction between two communities; efficient use of resources
Engaging the youth in peace building and recovery efforts (same way for women as excluded group)	Mobilizing, organizing, and training in inclusive governance, participatory decision making, dialogue sessions in community development, promoting female and youth membership in VDCs and CBRMs leadership; Youth training decision making, gender equality, how to interact with power holders	Organizing youth group; Training the youth in group management, the role of youth in peace building, youth in business, youth membership in CBRMs	Active engagement of the youth in peace building efforts, recovery activities; employment generation; interaction of the youth with local authorities and CSOs
Changing the role of Hakama to Hakima	Training in leadership, women in decision making, influencing, train as role model mobilizers; make them active citizen claiming their right, communicating women equality and inclusion in songs	Train to change roles for positive contribution, Hakima songs to promote peace, equity, equality and co-existence intra-and-inter community groups; Training on the damages of conflict and benefit of peace building and mutual co-existence	Women active in different aspects of lie: peace and recovery, influence men for equity, reduction in conflict and engagement of women in leadership and decision making; advocate for women and youth rights
Service delivery/	Promote accountability tool: community score card on	Formation of resource management	Up to nine mechanisms will have an average of

resource management	service delivery and CARE's work; create interface meeting between users and service givers such as health sectors	mechanisms (social and natural) as per community preference such as heath, water, pasture, CBRMs ...and equip with required skills to promote peaceful use and sustainable management; construction/ rehabilitation of infrastructures	60 to 80 members where more than 40% will be women; this enables reflections and dialogue to happen at different levels maximizing participation, ownership, interaction and mutual co-existence
CSO, NNGOs	Increasing CSOs capacity for inclusive dialogue for relevant linkages; training on negotiation, advocacy and inclusive governance	Training and platforms for promoting peace and stability, leadership training and support to community based institutions	Engaging organizations such as Sudanese-Dutch organizations who produced publication on women as peacemakers in Darfur http://www.stvond.nl/category/news/ Increased participation of CSOs in peace and recovery dialogue

TABLE 3: Planned interventions

VILLAGES	PEACEBUILDING GAPS	PLANNED INTERVENTIONS	Female		Male	
			Adult	Youth	Adult	Youth
Elmaoreow	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of sense of mutual ownership of resources 2. Superiority feeling by some tribes 3. Unplanned mobility of animals during peak agricultural season 4. Unrespected demarcation of migratory routes 5. Weak service delivery (against needs of women, youth, men and others) 6. Weakened community structures 7. Authorities less responsive to one group than others 8. Water, pasture and other resources are under constant threat 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthening established youth committee and incorporating peace building committee into CBRM and VDC structures. 2. Establishing all other mechanisms and developing capacity of each. 2. Creating forums for discussion and dialogue. 3. Improving interactions among parties through common resources such as water and pasture land. 4. Supporting weekly market and businesses and enabling co-management. 5. Strengthening partially established migratory route. 6. Rehabilitation of health clinic. 7. Rehabilitating estimated 9 hectares of pastureland 	1,383	1,044	1,605	1,313
Umtiran	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of sense of mutual ownership of resources 2. Superiority feeling by some tribes 3. Unplanned mobility of animals during peak agricultural season 4. Unrespected demarcation of migratory routes 5. Weak service delivery (against needs of women, youth, men and others) 6. Weakened community structures 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rehabilitate one veterinary post with local materials. 2. Support shared market with Elmaoreow village. 3. Shared migratory route with Umtiran and Umkarfa villages on eastern side. Demarcation conducted together with those villages. 4. Establish western migratory route – 45 km long 5. Strengthening established women's committee and incorporating peace building 	2,987	1,747	1,050	2,025



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Authorities less responsive to one group than others 8. Pasture and other resources are under constant threat 9. No water source within 6 km 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> committee into CBRM and VDC structures. 6. Establishing all other mechanisms. 7. Rehabilitating 4 hectares of pastureland 				
Umkarfa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of sense of mutual ownership of resources 2. Superiority feeling by some tribes 3. Unplanned mobility of animals during peak agricultural season 4. Unrespected demarcation of migratory routes 5. Authorities less responsive to one group than others 6. Water, pasture and other resources are under constant threat 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rehabilitating vet post and providing equipment 2. Shared migratory route with Umkarfa and Umtiran villages. 3. Connecting weekly market with other village markets, as Umkarfa market is connected to Gereida and Gougana markets. 4. Strengthening established VDC and other committees. 5. Establishing all other mechanisms. 6. Rehabilitating 5 hectares of pastureland 7. Constructing slaughter house and peace center. 	453	229	504	332
Sanma Elnaga	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of sense of mutual ownership of resources 2. Unplanned mobility of animals during peak agricultural season 3. Weak service delivery (against needs of women, youth, men and others) 4. Weakened community structures 5. Authorities less responsive to one group than others 6. Water, pasture and other resources are under constant threat 7. Lack of livelihood opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rehabilitating school. 2. Rehabilitating non-functional water point. 3. Support demarcation of 45km migratory route. 4. Strengthening women's and youth committees 5. Establishing all other mechanisms. 6. Connecting traders with market in Umkarfa. 7. Improving interactions among parties through common resources. 8. Form VSL groups, provide groups with startup kits. 9. Rehabilitating 12 hectares of pastureland 	474	788	316	526
Alhilla Elgadida	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Weak community management structures. 2. Unplanned mobility of animals during peak agricultural season 3. Weak service delivery (against needs of women, youth, men and others) 4. Weakened community structures 5. Authorities less responsive to one group than others 6. Water, pasture and other resources are under constant threat 7. Lack of livelihood opportunities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rehabilitating non-functional water point. 2. Strengthening health and youth committees and incorporating peace building committee into CBRM and VDC structures. 3. Establishing all other mechanisms. 4. Connecting traders with market in Abu Odam. 5. Improving interactions among parties through common resources. 5. Form VSL groups, provide groups with startup kits. 6. Rehabilitating health post 	400	600	224	476
Abu Odam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Weak community management structures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rehabilitating non-functional water point. 2. Strengthening health and education committees and 	335	465	176	224

Darfur Community Peace and Stability Fund (DCPSF)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Unplanned mobility of animals during peak agricultural season 3. Weak service delivery (against needs of women, youth, men and others) 4. Weakened community structures 5. Authorities less responsive to one group than others 6. Water, pasture and other resources are under constant threat 7. Lack of livelihood opportunities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> incorporating popular committee into CBRM and VDC structures. 3. Establishing all other mechanisms. 4. Strengthening market. 5. Improving interactions among parties through common resources. 6. Form VSL groups, provide groups with startup kits. 7. Rehabilitating 12 hectares of pastureland 				
Taysha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Weak community management structures. 2. Unplanned mobility of animals during peak agricultural season 3. Weak service delivery (against needs of women, youth, men and others) 4. Weakened community structures 5. Authorities less responsive to one group than others 6. Water, pasture and other resources are under constant threat 7. Lack of livelihood opportunities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthening water committee and incorporating popular and peace committees into CBRM and VDC structures. 2. Establishing all other mechanisms. 3. Strengthening market. 4. Improving interactions among parties through common resources. 5. Form VSL groups, provide groups with startup kits. 6. Rehabilitating vet post 8. Establishing 35km migratory route 9. Rehabilitating 5 hectares of pastureland 10. Constructing peace center 	300	374	157	345
Galdi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Weak community management structures. 2. Unplanned mobility of animals during peak agricultural season 3. Weak service delivery (against needs of women, youth, men and others) 4. Weakened community structures 5. Authorities less responsive to one group than others 6. Water, pasture and other resources are under constant threat 7. Lack of livelihood opportunities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthening agric, health and water committees and incorporating popular and peace committees into CBRM and VDC structures. 2. Establishing all other mechanisms. 3. Improving interactions among parties through common resources. 4. Form VSL groups, provide groups with startup kits. 5. Rehabilitation of approximately 5 hectares of pastureland 	565	826	243	500
Total			14,097	11,008	9,225	10,696

b) Results: Innovation

In what ways is your project innovative?

ANSWER HERE:

The following initiatives have already proven to foster changes in various parts of the world, but are relatively new to Darfur. Therefore, a large part of this programme by itself is an innovation.

VSLAs: VSLAs across the world have been a powerful tool for enabling millions of women to access loans, set up small businesses, improve their quality of life and become socially and politically active to influence their husbands, community leaders and decisions. CARE has been working on establishing VSLAs in Darfur and South Kordofan and has seen a significant increase in the role





played by women in higher level community structures, such as Village Development Committees, as a result. CARE has organized sessions among pastoralist and farmer VSLAs for the first time in South Darfur and the learnings from these discussions have been incorporated into the implementation plan for this project. The project is planning to establish VSLAs with 75% women's membership in both pastoral and farming communities. VSLA members will be trained in peace building, resolution and co-existence as a part of the platform.

Increasing participation of different sectors of the community – increasing positive conflict resolution perspectives/attitudes of community members

Success stories: Inspiring stories of groups, individuals and institutions will be identified, collected and shared widely including for scale up. The success stories will focus on prevention, reconciliation, forgiveness and peacebuilding efforts. The stories will be included in reports and used in training and dialogue sessions. Where available, CARE will assess case studies by other agencies that can be used on education and community awareness sessions. Stories will capture key project targets, such as the role of the youth, women, men, CBRMs, and other resource management committees in dealing with conflict and promoting recovery. Furthermore, CARE will focus on real life examples of the good work done by beneficiaries, decision makers and change agents that contribute towards the project goal.

These successes will be shared in trainings and dialogue sessions, other forums in South Darfur. The facilitation role will be carried out by Nyala University Peace and Development Unit. In addition to providing theoretical skills in different aspects of conflict management, NNGOs engaged in DCPSF project implementation will be asked to share their experience and dialogue sessions will follow on approaches, tools used and activities implemented to get feedback for future improvement. If available, opportunities will be ased for a learning visit to gain experience from elsewhere to strengthen implementation of the project.

The involvement of businesses and public servants, as key people of influence, through their areas of work, such as markets and schools and helping them to understand the role that they play in either positively or negatively affecting levels of conflicts is also a key innovation included from lessons learnt in past projects.

Hakimas: a special training is planned to be carried out for talented rural women in promoting gender equality, participating in leadership and decision making, advocate for peace and recovery. The Hakimas may include influential mechanism leaders, members, women who used to play the Hakkamas role, to advocate and sing songs of retribution, revenge and motivate fighting. This will enhance women visibility in the public sphere.

Schools and peacebuilding: Real change only comes when stereotypical attitudes and habitual reactions growing in children and youth are positively influenced towards more tolerance and inclusive behaviors and attitudes. Girls, boys and youth in the school are groups that need to be reached to influence their values and views on mutual co-existence. Schools have proven to contribute to rural development, gender equality and other social changes. CARE plans to provide training to teachers and other public servants so that they can contribute positively to the communities' struggle for peace and recovery. Dialogue forums will be organized for schools, including teachers, boys, girls and parents. The project will also use international events such as International Women's Day, International Day of Peace and World Environment Day to organize different sessions to communicate key messages and promote peace and stability. Contests and rewards programs will be implemented.

Synergy with other projects: The project will benefit from other projects run by CARE such as Every Voice Count (EVC) and Recovery Project (GAC). For instance, EVC, which is operational in similar areas in South Darfur, advocates for young men, women and girls to have their voices heard through the creation of forums for their participation, enhancing their business and interaction skills and creating job opportunities. The DCPSF project will use these forums and incorporate aspects of conflict prevention and mutual co-existence among targeted communities.

These innovative approaches are expected to multiply interaction, increase connectedness and knowledge in mutual co-existence among targeted communities for better impact.

CARE, from past experience in legalizing VDCs, will ensure that the CBRMs are recognized by all communities and authorities. The stronger the VDCs are at village level, the more CBRMs will be effective in managing higher level issues.

Annual event: will be created among CARE and DCPSF implementing partners including other actors who have peace building initiatives in South Darfur. This will be organized in collaboration with UNDP DCPSF team as it provides opportunity for a higher level engagement of actors.

c) Results: Monitoring and Evaluation



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

ANSWER HERE:

The project will receive direct support from the Program Quality Team (with expertise in DRR, conflict management, sustainable development, gender, accountability and MEAL) who will ensure gender sensitive actions are taken, accountability activities are implemented, quarter and six month review meetings extracts lessons, and success stories are developed, and monitoring reports capture all DCPSF indicators through field visits and training.

Launching workshops will be organized both at the state and community levels. The first Launching workshop will take place in Nyala where participants who represent key stakeholders will be familiarized with the project objective and activities. During inception workshops standardized and gender-sensitive M&E formats will be introduced for data collection at the level of activities, outputs and outcomes. In each of the 9 villages, the community members will be invited for a half day workshop to discuss the project purpose and activities and how it will meet the needs of the community. This will then be followed by six quarterly review meetings, which will be used, along with activity reports and field visits, by the CARE Program Quality team to analyze and reflect on the main aims and make any corrections necessary during the course of the project. The project plans will be updated to accommodate these needs as long as it is within CARE's capability.

CARE will also organize two Lessons' Sharing Bazaars with other DCPSF Implementing Partners and selected community representatives. The events are aimed at creating opportunities for expanding best practices. The Bazaars will be facilitated by Peacebuilding experts from Nyala University. Outcomes of the events will be documented and shared with DCPSF teams in South Darfur and Khartoum. DCPSF staff will be invited to participate in annual review meetings and bi-annual field monitoring visits will be organized to visit project sites, meet government and participants.

Activities will be monitored at input and output levels and results will be assessed against the quantitative indicators while qualitative information will be gathered through discussions and success stories. Key questions for the perception surveys will be included in the Baseline Study and then conducted annually in community feedback sessions outlined in the activity plan.

Baseline data not identified during the proposal stage will be collected during the Baseline Study which will take place once the project is approved. DCPSF Key indicators will be used to develop the baseline values and monitor progress during and at the end of the project life. An external final project evaluation will be carried out one month after the end of the grant to understand the changes that the project has made in the lives of beneficiaries. During the evaluation the relevance and appropriateness of the intervention as well as any contextual changes will be examined and will guide future project design.

CARE will ensure that a complaints feedback mechanism is in place from the beginning of the project and integrated within the project activities through the beneficiary satisfaction surveys, focus group reflections and community orientation sessions at the beginning of both years and information sharing through the organized mechanisms.

CARE will comply with the DCPSF reporting schedule with particular focus on progress related outputs and activities, (narrative), the safety situation, contextual developments and corrective actions. Financial reports will be attached. At the end of the project, CARE will prepare a final narrative and financial report both for the donor and for internal purposes. Photo and videos will be used in addition to narrative reporting.

The DCPSF project will be an integral part of the South Darfur economic empowerment, livelihoods promotion and peace building program. The Program Manager will coordinate and guide the project including other complimentary projects. Furthermore, a project officer will be responsible for the direct implementation and coordination with two national NGOs key staffs. The project will be with a team constituting Peace Building and livelihoods Officer, Capacity building and VSLA Officer and M and E officer. The Program Manager will report to the Program and Operations Coordinator who is based in Nyala, South Darfur. CARE Darfur's program support departments (Finance, Liaison, Logistics, IT, and HR staff) will provide operational support for this grant. CARE is subject to annual internal audits by CARE HQ- appointed external auditors. The Assistant Country Director - Program will coordinate the overall project progress, donor relation and alignment to strategic commitments.

d) Results: Sustainability

ANSWER HERE:

CARE believes that most outputs from the project will be sustained if the processes employed are progressive, benefits are shared and trust is built. The project will ensure the continued functionality



of CBRMs, Water Users Committee, NRM committees, animal routes committees, youth and women groups and VSLAs. This will be achieved through enabling members to harvest short term benefits and also foresee long term advantages due to the functionality of the structures. For instance, VSLAs have proved in different parts of the world to persist through challenging times and continue to survive as benefits are harvested by members within only a few months through saving and loans; Water User Associations can ensure appropriate use of water among rivals through mutually set rules and maintenance often happens as quickly as possible to ensure continuity of services. Furthermore, upgrading of water points will be practiced using funds collected from users as soon as the community makes a decision. Promoting ownership and cost sharing are key elements CARE promotes, including for assets such as water points and market infrastructures. CBRMs will have internal quarterly reflection sessions with their communities on their performance to ensure community ownership and joint evaluation. Successes will be shared with the general public so that people can see the advantages of CBRMs. The reflection will also include the project approach and progress as well as other mechanisms.

Villages in Bielel and Gerida locality will be linked to a four year EVC project where community leaders and other members will receive intensive training and dialogue sessions to promote community development and mutual coexistence by addressing exclusion. This will allow adequate opportunity for CARE to win the confidence of the various conflicting groups and support community-led peacebuilding and conflict resolution. In 2016, in Goba village, Kass, CARE achieved success in bringing together pastoralists and farmers who were competing over a water resource into one water user committee, which effectively managed the resource while VSLAs from both communities contributed to upgrade the water structure. Similar successes are anticipated through this project which is a clear testimony to the sustainability of interventions.

Reflection sessions that will be conducted on an annual basis by the general community will assess past year's performance and members of structures can be changed depending on their by-laws to allow new comers to join. At this time, refresher trainings will be provided for all members. Efforts will be made to link to government sectors such as with the State Water Authority for water sources and the Ministry for Social Affairs for supervision and support for the created structures. Furthermore, implementing NNGOs are committed to support the structures as long as they remain in the locality with other projects.

Furthermore, to ensure inclusive, sustainable decision making structures, CARE will encourage the inclusion of pastoralists, farmers, pastoralist youth, farmers' youth, women, traders and different ethnicities. Disagreements and tensions over resource use are the main sources of conflict in these communities. This approach will ensure that the project objectives are not compromised. Working together in this manner over the life of the project with the close facilitation of project staff will create a good foundation for the continued functioning of these groups as the benefits from the approach will be proven during the life of the project.

The potential obstacles to the continuity of the created structures and other resources include absence of complaint and response mechanisms to address dissatisfaction, exclusion of certain groups, lack of in-depth understanding on the impacts of conflicts and major conflict outbreak beyond the project geographic area. Most of the project activities are tailored to address such risks through promoting co-ownership, better understanding and interaction among key actors and including specific processes to ensure payment for the upkeep of systems established.

C3

ORGANIZATIONAL POSITIONING:

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



ANSWER HERE:

CARE has significant experience implementing programs with peacebuilding components, including the current "Promoting Peace in East Darfur" and the successful "TRUST" projects, both funded by DCPSF. Lessons learned from both projects will be used to ensure effective implementation of peacebuilding activities in Bielel, and Gereida localities. Another project funded by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA) "Every Voice Counts", implemented in East Darfur and South Darfur (2016-2020), is working to build inclusive governance capacity at community level.

The now ended "Secure Economies and Diversified Livelihoods for Peaceful Coexistence" project (2014-2016) in South Kordofan and South Darfur aimed to improve the livelihoods and contribute towards building peaceful coexistence of communities. An external evaluation (Forcier, March 2017) found that the interventions were successful in achieving changes within the communities and that social relations between rival groups have improved. The "Resilience in Horn" project (2015 – 2017) funded by the Dutch MoFA achieved similar results. A common intervention in these projects (and others) is the focus on the sustainable and inclusive management of shared natural resources. Capacity building of community structures, ensuring representation of women and youth; diversifying livelihood opportunities; and providing resources to rehabilitate facilities are approaches CARE employs to maximize the impact of its interventions, including those in this proposal.

Through past projects and the current EVC project in Bielel and Gerieda locality villages, CARE has strong relations with local and state authorities and other stakeholders, as well as the partners of this project and other implementers in South Darfur. This DCPSF project will be an integral part of the South Darfur economic empowerment, livelihoods promotion and peace building program. The program Manager will coordinate and guide the project including complimentary projects. Furthermore, a project officer will be responsible for the direct implementation and coordination with two national NGOs. The project will be implemented through a team constituting Peace Building and livelihoods Officer, Capacity building and VSLA Officer and M and E officer. The Program Manager will report to the Head of Program and Operations based in Nyala, South Darfur.

The project will receive direct support from the Program Quality Team (with expertise in DRR, conflict management, sustainable development, gender, accountability and MEAL) who will ensure gender sensitive actions are taken, accountability activities are implemented, quarterly and six month review meetings extract lessons and success stories are developed and monitoring reports capture all DCPSF indicators through field visits and training. CARE Darfur's program support departments (Finance, Liaison, Logistics, IT, and HR) will provide operational support for this grant. CARE is subject to annual internal audits by CARE HQ- appointed internal auditors. The Assistant Country Director - Program will coordinate the overall project progress, donor relation and alignment to strategic objectives.

b) Technical capacity of your organization related to peacebuilding.

ANSWER HERE:

In addition to programmatic experience in community level peacebuilding for over seven years, CARE has qualified staff, established community relationships and partnership with local authorities and national organizations. CARE has staff in place in South Darfur with professional training in natural resource management, disaster risk reduction and sustainable development, gender and women's empowerment, VSLA management, emergency management, reflect methodology and conflict resolution and CARE has internally established training programs for these aspects for partners and new staff. Senior program leadership at CARE have international experience working in peacebuilding programs in Ethiopia, Sri Lanka, Turkey, Liberia, Syria and Malawi. Lessons and experience from our global peacebuilding programs will also be used in the implementation of this project.

The three potential partners CARE has selected for this project have proven experience among their staff as well. CARE has gone through a rigorous partner analysis with each organization in May 2017, as a part of the annual partner selection process that CARE undertakes. The goal of Global Aid Hand (GAH) is bringing radical transformation in to the live of the most vulnerable and contribute to a positive impact on humanity at large. Greta Family Organization (GFO) is a humanitarian organisation that specialises in the Llivelihoods, Peace building, WASH, Nutrition, Education and Child Protection sectors. Amal Darfur is an organization that works for women and children to provide basic services, reduce vulnerability and promote their wellbeing. Amal Darfur have been working with CARE on Resilience in the Horn project, which promotes mutual co-existence among rival communities, recovery and livelihoods promotion activities. CARE is planning to work with Amal Darfur organization and the necessary preparation is agreed with the agency. While CARE is



confident in the implementation capacity of Amal Darfur, progress will be monitored regularly and corrective actions will be taken timely. The lesson learned from DCPSF East Darfur implementation has shown that project progress might suffer a lot due to low commitment by NNGOs. CARE will take immediate action to either to engage with another NNGO who have a better DDA result or CARE takes to implement key activities. Amal Darfur has received a number of trainings by CARE on peace building, conflict resolution and reconciliation tools and techniques. With these trainings and experience, CARE has promoted mutual co-existence and co-management of resources among rival communities by engaging youth, women and different resolution structures. **At least 30% of the budget will be provided to these organisations to conduct these activities.** NNGOs will be trained to establish mechanisms, provide trainings, carry out dialogue sessions, lead peace conferences, and monitor implementation of assigned tasks by each mechanism. Furthermore, they will be responsible to mobilize community actions, and networking among villages who have common interest. Established mechanisms will be enabled to lead these interventions in collaboration with Amal Darfur and CARE.

CARE's role in the overall project implementation is to plan, organize, lead implementation of activities, monitor and report on achievements. Specifically, CARE will train implementing staff from CARE, Amal Darfur national NGO and line ministries in preparation for program delivery; train the main community structures such as CBRMs, VDCs and women group; lead construction and rehabilitation of infrastructural activities; quarter review and annual events.

The national NGO, Amal Darfur, in collaboration with line ministries and technical support from CARE, will be responsible to mobilize, organize community based mechanisms and groups; provide training to mechanisms such as NRMC, education and health; support all mechanisms operation on daily basis; promote mechanisms interaction within and with other mechanisms and neighboring villages; work with traditional and religious leaders to support the attainment of the project objectives such increased dialogue and discussion; promoting conflict resolution, common resource management, ownership and fair benefit share on public services. Furthermore, NNGOs will play advocacy role for peace and recovery by working with local authorities. CARE will enable ongoing support and back up is given NNGOs, CBOs and sectoral ministries.

CARE will continue this capacity building through this project by raising awareness on the greater aspects and impacts of conflict management and recovery actions, further deepening their understanding of the root causes, triggers and management of risks and wider engagement of the whole community, in particular, vulnerable groups, women and youth. CARE will assist these organizations to develop their own specific organizational strategies, to be shared with other NNGOs and INGOs and assign key peace and recovery specialists. CARE will also assist them in enhancing their networking and promoting evidence based advocacy, supporting their capacity to interact with the government and other key stakeholders.

CARE has partnered previously with the University of Nyala Peace and Development institute for the provision of the latest processes for reconciliation, peacebuilding and conflict resolution training, and will utilize expert consultants whenever the unit is unable to provide the required training. All livelihoods, water and sanitation and hygiene and natural resource management training will be conducted by the experienced staff in CARE.

C4	VALUE FOR MONEY
	a) Describe how Value for Money has been considered in developing the project.
	<p>ANSWER HERE:</p> <p>CARE recognizes that the most important aspect in promoting better value for money starts from a correct logic model. CARE has chosen the activities in this project to be demonstrative and transferable so that the project can set in motion a process of multiplying impact due to the replicability of interventions at low cost.</p> <p>Economy: CARE organized a workshop at Nyala with participants from Khartoum and field offices to develop the logic model for this project. After analysis of the data gathered from the field and a closer look at DCPSF Theory of Change, a simpler version logic model was developed. Economies will be achieved by creating an appropriate balance between the cost of project activities and inputs and the quality. CARE has evidence for every concept stated in the theory of change and hence the project anticipates high success through the most economic approach. Measuring most of the interventions, if not all, are another quality for better value for money.</p>



Equity: CARE will, as far as possible, utilize the local businesses and materials for all inputs to ensure not only the least expensive options, but also that the money put into the project go as much as possible to the communities. The VSLAs system is also set up to enable the most vulnerable members of society to be involved in financial matters and will be used as the base for finding individuals for IGA trainings and support.

Efficiency: CARE has carefully considered the resources that will provide the most opportunities for shared discussions and dialogues on joint management to allow for greater cooperation and joint benefits for all members of communities in conflict. These will be confirmed and clarified in all meetings from inception workshops to feedback sessions to ensure that the priorities of all vulnerable members of communities have an equal say in these priorities.

Effectiveness: As can be seen in the results section, CARE has also sequenced the trainings/workshops planned for community based mechanisms in such a way that one builds on the other. The timing of the establishment of mechanisms is also planned based on experience in logical steps aimed at successful mechanisms that are sustainable after the project ends. CBRMs will be established after resource management structures, youth and women groups are established and discussions and interactions have happened among groups. These efforts maximize the impact of each intervention for attaining the overall peace and stability agenda.

The monitoring and evaluation system will be clear in order to enable measurement of interventions attributable to DCPSF and also contributions by working in harmony with others. CARE will also work hard with the national partners to comply with these principles, including procurement and financial management.

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Darfur Community Peace and Stability Fund (DCPSF)

TABLE 4: DCPSF RISK LOG
NAME OF ORGANIZATION:

#	Description	Type of Risks and Brief	Likelihood of Risk	Impact on Project	Countermeasures / Contingencies
1	Renewed conflict could break out in operational areas.	Political	P = 2 I = 3	Activities would be suspended until it is safe to resume.	By providing partners and community structures with capacity building skills and tools, some activities could continue without CARE, GAH or GFO physical presence. Conduct quick situation assessment to engage CBRMs and local authorities after the event.
2	The Sudanese government demands withdrawal of UNAMID.	Political	P = 2 I = 5	This may have implications on security, NGO's access, and international isolation of GoS.	We will continue to engage at HQ level on UNAMID We will have close contacts with communities and CSOs as part of an acceptance strategy to reduce risks
3	There is a risk of peacebuilding and advocacy activities being misunderstood by the authorities.	Financial Operational Organizational Political	P = 2 I = 4	This could prevent the implementation of certain activities which the authorities may perceive as too sensitive.	CARE will ensure authorities are fully briefed on the intentions and goals of the program and will engage regularly with authorities, so that they are comfortable with planned activities.
4	Closure of NNGOs or poor performance at critical stages of the project	Operational	P = 1 I = 3	This could result in delay in activity implementation.	Regular monitoring of partners will prevent any sudden shocks; capacity building of partners is at the core of this program and this will lend stability to the project. We will have consent forms with partners and do risk analysis together. If necessary, CARE will implement directly.
6	Unpredictability of access and/or bureaucratic restrictions to access.	Operational	P = 3 I = 2	Project implementation, monitoring and evaluation would be hampered and restricted access would prevent visits from Khartoum-based staff.	We will document such incidents in a UNOCHA database to be taken up at a higher level dialogue on bureaucratic impediments Access will remain unpredictable, but through partners there will not be interruption to activities.
7	The local currency devalues to such an extent as to severely impact upon total budget of project.	Financial	P = 4 I = 3	Project activities would be affected and may need to be redesigned in consultation with DCPSF.	CARE monitors exchange rate fluctuations for all projects. Any large fluctuations that would impact negatively on implementation will be communicated immediately to the donor.



Darfur Community Peace and Stability Fund (DCPSF)

TABLE 5: List of Previous Projects
NAME OF ORGANIZATION:

Organizational Track Record in Implementing Projects of Similar Nature in Darfur (Peacebuilding/Social Cohesion/Reconciliation)						
#	Name of Project	Source of Funding	Amount of Funding	Start and End Dates	Number of Months Duration	Scope of Project (please highlight the peacebuilding aspects of the project)
	Promoting Peace in East Darfur	DCPSF	\$650,000	March 1, 2016 - February 28, 2018	24	The "Promoting Peace in East Darfur" project aims to contribute towards The Darfur Community Peace and Security Fund's (DCPSF) goal of supporting community-level peacebuilding capacity and promoting social cohesion by mitigating conflict triggers and addressing peacebuilding gaps in three localities and six villages in East Darfur state: Abu Karinka (Abu Karinka and Bakheet), Assalaya (Maaly and Esharia) and Ed Daein (Ed Daein and Um-Labanaya). The overall goal of the project is peaceful co-existence for early recovery through trust and confidence building. By laying the foundation at the community level for reconciliation efforts, peaceful co-existence can be attained which can lead to a secure environment in which rehabilitation and recovery actions can take place.
	Towards Rural Community Stabilization in South Darfur (TRUST)	DCPSF	\$715,996	April 1, 2012 - March 30, 2014	24	Promoting community level reconciliation through the restoration of trust and confidence which will enable communities to repair damaged relationships and keep long-term peace building activities on-track. Conducting community mobilization through meetings (Peace Committees, Traditional leaders, Communities, Youth, and Women) & going through an extensive conflict analysis process with the community. Building the capacity of local community groups (Peace Committees, youth groups, women groups & VDCs) on strategies for peaceful coexistence, as well as conflict resolution & leadership skills such as negotiation and advocacy.

Darfur Community Peace and Stability Fund (DCPSF)



	Secure Economies and Diversified Livelihoods for Peaceful Coexistence (SEED)	European Union	1.5 million Euro	November 27, 2014 - November 26, 2016	24	<p>Work with all tribes within the targeted communities to build on and promote traditional mechanisms used for solving problems (e.g. Tribal Reconciliation Conferences, meetings and other joint forums and social events which bring together opposing groups).</p> <p>Participative design and implementation of small-scale conflict-mitigation projects centered on the development of water resources, with funding and technical oversight from CIS to mainstream conflict-mitigation concepts into community development initiatives.</p> <p>Improved natural resource management taking into account stakeholders' different interests regarding the environment and look for win-win opportunities.</p> <p>Gender sensitization throughout, as Darfur remains a very patriarchal society. Women will be included in and targeted for trainings and capacity-building.</p> <p>The preparation of Community Peace Action Plans that serve the common interest and encourage social cohesion.</p>
						<p>Project interventions enhanced interaction amongst the groups and contributed to turning potentially conflicting needs-based or resource-based relations into mutually beneficial ones. In particular activities related to agriculture, the creation of VSLAs, VDCs, the demarcation of animal routes, rehabilitation of water points and business development activities promoted improved relations through common platforms.</p> <p>The level of improved relations among the two communities is estimated to have increased to more than 60% based on observation and monitoring of the various project interventions which brought together the different segments of the target population such as pastoralists and farmers, youth, women and men.</p>

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PROCUREMENT GUIDELINES ANNEX 2

The NGO will utilise its own procurement rules and regulations. However, should these rules and regulations not adhere to international procurement principles; the guidelines mentioned below must be observed. Should there be impediments of any sort to proceed as prescribed; the NGO must notify UNDP in writing to seek advice and compromise towards a satisfactory solution.

Principles of UNDP Procurement:

a) Best value of money: The overall guiding objective of procurement is to obtain the best value for money. "Best value for money" is defined as the responsive offer that is the best combination of technical quality and price;

b) Fairness, integrity and transparency: The procurement process must allow suppliers to compete for business on a competitive and transparent basis.

As a general rule, competition must be used to procure goods, works and services, as follows: (please note Currency change from € to US\$)

1. Less than \$2,500: one single offer;
2. From \$2,500 to \$100,000: informal competitive bidding process (request for quotations); minimum 3 response quotes; international (unless local bidding justified);
3. More than \$100,000: formal competitive bidding process (request for proposals); open or limited; international;
4. Waivers: waivers for competitive bidding under (b) and (c) for amounts above \$30,000 must be duly justified with the requisite justification and supporting documents.

As for specifications and designs for requesting goods, the use of "brand names" must be avoided. However, if there is no choice, it is necessary to include the words "or equivalent".

Six months prior to the end of the Agreement the NGO, with the agreement of the Partners and Associates, shall submit a comprehensive list of the Assets, non-expendable materials and supplies purchased under this Agreement, stating the proposed transferral of such Assets to local partners/final recipients of the Project on completion of the Project. Copies of the transfer titles will be attached to the final report.



PROCEEDINGS

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CONCLUSIONS

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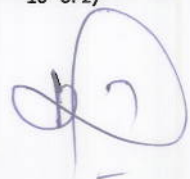
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PROJECT BUDGET /ANNEX 3



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CONFIDENTIAL





DCPSF Project Budget

Requesting Organization:		CARE International Switzerland (CIS)						
Project Title		Promoting Stability for Recovery						
DCPSF Ref. Code		DCPSF/17-CIS-INGO-1						
Proposed Project Duration		24 Months						
Proposed Project Start and End Dates		1 Feb 2018 - 31 Jan 2020						
DCPSF Funds Requested		\$600,000						
Lead Agency Budget		\$548,131						
Sub Grant Recipient(s) Budgets		51,869						
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	Governance Program Manager (National) 15%	1	Staff	1,300	24	month	15%	4,680.00
1.1.2	Program Quality Coordinator (international) 8%	1	Staff	7,866	24	month	8%	15,102.72
1.1.3	Project Manager 20%	1	Staff	2,033	24	month	20%	9,804.37
1.1.4	Capacity building and VSLA Officer 5%	1	Staff	913	24	month	5%	1,095.84
1.1.5	Peace building Officer 100%	1	Staff	835	24	month	100%	20,040.94
1.1.6	Project officer (Gereida,)100%	1	Staff	835	24	month	100%	20,040.94
1.1.7	M and E officer(Nyala) 5%	1	Staff	913	24	month	5%	1,095.84
1.1.8	MEAL Officer 5%	1	Staff	1,617	24	month	5%	1,939.96
1.1.9	Gender & Partnership Officer 10%	1	Staff	1,047	24	month	10%	2,511.93
1.1.10	National Staff Benefits	1	Staff	61,210	1	month	43%	26,320.23
1.1.11	International Staff Benefits	1	Staff	15,103	1	month	36%	5,436.98
Sub Total - Staff - Direct Project Personnel							108,070	
1.2 Staff - Administrative and Project Support Personnel								
1.2.1	Program Support - head office CO 1%	11	Staff	1,630	24	month	1%	4,303.36
1.2.2	Program Support - Sub-office Nyala 1%	16	Staff	792	24	month	1%	3,039.94
1.2.3	Program Support - Sub-office Gerida 1%	6	Staff	607	24	month	5%	4,372.81
1.2.4	National Staff Benefits	1	Staff	11,716	1	month	43%	5,037.93
1.2.5	Program Support - International Staff 1%	4	Staff	9,169	24	month	1%	8,802.24
1.2.6	International Staff Benefits	1	Staff	8,802	1	month	36%	3,168.81
Sub Total Staff - Administrative and Project Support Personnel							28,725	
Sub Total Staff and Other Personnel Costs							136,795	
2 DIRECT PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION								
2.1 Output 1: Effective Community-Level Conflict Resolution and Prevention Platforms in Darfur are in Place								
2.1.1	Transfer to Sub-Recipient - Amal Darfur	1	partner	51,869				18,154
2.1.2	Community level launching workshop on aim and stakeholders	9	meetings	1	150	person	100%	1,350
2.1.3	Establish youth group one per village	6	meetings	1	150	person	100%	900
2.1.4	Establish women group one per village	6	meetings	1	150	person	100%	900
2.1.5	Establish Men group one per village	9	meetings	1	150	person	100%	1,350
2.1.6	Establish resource management mechanisms (health, water, edu	9	meetings	1	150	person	100%	1,350
2.1.7	Establish Village Development Committees:	6	meetings	4	60	person	100%	1,260
2.1.8	Establish Community Based Resolution Mechanism:	1	meetings	16	72	person	100%	1,116
2.1.9	Training to CBRM on conflict resolution and promoting peaceful recovery (state level)							
	Meals, refreshment per day	44	paerson	10	4	days	100%	1,760
	Transportation & Dinner	44	persons	20	2	trip	100%	1,760
	accommodations and Dinner	44	persons	12	2	event	100%	1,056
	Hall rental (Y I 1+ Y II 1 day)	2	event	85	2	days	100%	340
	Stationary	44	persons	2	2	unit	100%	176
	Facilitator experts from Nyala university (assisted by CARE)	2	persons	200	2	days	100%	800
2.1.10	Train CBRMs on Roles and Responsibilities (locality level) and leadership skills							
	Meals, refreshment per day	44	person	8	4	days	100%	1,408
	Transportation	44	person	13	4	trip	100%	2,288
	Hall rental (Y I 1+ Y II 1 day)	2	event	50	4	days	100%	400
	Stationary	44	person	4	1	unit	100%	176
	Facilitator experts from Government (assisted by CARE)	2	persons	40	4	days	100%	320
2.1.11	CBRMs on conflict monitoring, EW and case management (locality level)							
	Meals, refreshment per day	44	person	8	4	days	100%	1,408
	Transportation	44	person	15	4	trip	100%	2,640
	Hall rental (Y I 1+ Y II 1 day)	2	event	50	4	days	100%	400
	Stationary	44	person	2	4	unit	100%	352

Budget Line Description		Quantity	Unit of Measure	Unit Cost (in USD)	Frequency/ Duration	Unit Measure	% Allocation	Total Cost (in USD)
	Facilitator experts from Government (assisted by CARE)	1	persons	40	4	days	100%	160
2.1.12	general community Awareness session	9	meetings	1	150	person	100%	1,350
2.1.13	Youth group leaders training in leadership, group work, and the role of youth in peace building							
	Meals, refreshment per day	45	person	8	4	days	100%	1,440
	Transportation	45	person	15	4	trip	100%	2,700
	Hall rental (Y I 1+ Y II 1 day)	2	event	50	4	days	100%	400
	Stationary	45	person	2	4	unit	100%	360
	Facilitator experts from Government (assisted by CARE)	2	persons	40	4	days	100%	320
2.1.14	Discussion sessions among all youth community members:	9	meetings	1	150	person	100%	1,350
2.1.15	Discussion session between youth committee and VDCs and CBR	270	person	4	2	days	100%	1,890
2.1.16	Youth voluntary community work (cleaning health facilities, sch	6	event	4	100	person	100%	2,100
2.1.17	Women's Group Leaders Training in Leadership, Group Work and role in Peacebuilding (locality level)							
	Meals, refreshment per day	45	person	8	4	days	100%	1,440
	Transportation	45	person	15	4	trip	100%	2,700
	Hall rental (Y I 1+ Y II 1 day)	2	event	50	4	days	100%	400
	Stationary	45	person	2	4	unit	100%	360
	Per diem for government expert facilitator (assisted by CARE)	2	persons	40	4	days	100%	320
2.1.18	Discussion sessions among all women members	9	meetings	1	150	person	100%	1,350
2.1.19	Discussion sessions between women and community leaders (V	270	person	4	2	days	100%	1,890
2.1.20	Training to VDCs in Leadership, group work and their role in peacebuilding (locality level)							
	Meals, refreshment per day	44	person	8	2	days	100%	704
	Transportation	44	person	13	1	trip	100%	572
	Hall rental (1 Day Gerieda, 1 day Billel)	2	event	50	2	days	100%	200
	Stationary	44	person	2	1	unit	100%	88
	Per diem for government expert facilitator (assisted by CARE)	1	person	40	1	days	100%	40
2.1.21	Sector specific training for three mechanisms (locality level)							
	Meals, refreshment per day	15	person	8	9	Village	100%	1,080
	Transportation	15	person	15	9	trip	100%	2,025
	Hall rental (1 Day Gerieda, 1 day Billel)	2	event	50	2	days	100%	200
	Stationary	15	person	2	9	unit	100%	270
	Per diem for government expert facilitator (assisted by CARE)	2	person	40	3	days	100%	240
2.1.22	Awareness creation sessions to leaders from youth, women and	9	Village	8	18	person	100%	1,296
2.1.23	Train mechanism leaders on annual peace building and recovery plan development (village level)							
	Meals, refreshment per day	9	Village	4	35	person	100%	1,103
2.1.24	Train the <i>Hakima</i> "wise women" in promoting peace and recovery – locality level							
	Meals, refreshment per day	20	person	8	2	days	100%	320
	Transportation	15	person	15	2	trip	100%	450
	Hall rental (1 Day Gerieda, 1 day Billel)	2	event	50	2	days	100%	200
	Stationary	20	person	2	2	unit	100%	80
	Per diem for government expert facilitator (assisted by CARE)	2	person	40	2	days	100%	160
2.1.25	Train civil servants on their role to promote community peace and recovery (locality)							
	Meals, refreshment per day	20	person	8	2	days	100%	320
	Transportation	20	person	15	2	trip	100%	600
	Hall rental (1 Day Gerieda, 1 day Billel)	2	event	50	2	days	100%	200
	Stationary	20	person	2	2	unit	100%	80
	Per diem for government expert facilitator (assisted by CARE)	2	person	40	2	days	100%	160
2.1.26	Gender community discussion	9	meetings	1	175	person	100%	1,575
2.1.27	Discussion session among men community members	9	meetings	1	150	person	100%	1,350
2.1.28	International day of Peace	9	meetings	1	175	person	100%	1,575
2.1.29	world environment day	9	meetings	1	175	person	100%	1,575
2.1.30	International Women's Day	9	meetings	1	175	person	100%	1,575
2.1.31	Annual experience sharing session among CBRMs (state level - Nyala)							
	Meals, refreshment per day	30	person	10	2	days	100%	600
	Transportation	30	persons	20	2	trip	100%	1,200
	accommodations	30	persons	10	2	days	100%	600
	Dinner	30	persons	8	2	days	100%	480
	Hall rental (Y I 1+ Y II 1 day)	2	event	50	2	days	100%	200
	Stationary	30	person	2	2	unit	100%	120
	Facilitator experts from Nyala university (assisted by CARE)	2	person	40	2	days	100%	160
2.1.32	Develop videos (theatre, success stories)							
	fees for involved actors	4	unit	1,000	1	Villages	25%	1,000
	Production cost (consultant and replication cost)	4	unit	1,000	1	Villages	25%	1,000

Budget Line Description	Quantity	Unit of Measure	Unit Cost (in USD)	Frequency/ Duration	Unit Measure	% Allocation	Total Cost (in USD)
Equipment purchase	4	unit	500	1	Villages	25%	500
2.1.33 Perception Survey	1	Survey	2,320	1	unit	100%	2,320
2.1.34 Biannual review meetings CBRM (locality level):							
Meals, refreshment per day	44	persons	6	2	days	25%	132
Transportation	44	persons	15	2	trip	25%	330
Hall rental	1	event	50	2	days	25%	25
Stationary	44	persons	2	2	units	25%	44
Per diem for government expert facilitator (assisted by CARE)	4	persons	40	2	days	25%	80
2.1.35 Project Launching Workshop (state level):							
Meals, refreshment per day	40	person	10	1	days	35%	140
Transportation	40	persons	20	1	trip	35%	280
accommodations	20	persons	10	1	days	35%	70
Dinner	20	persons	8	1	days	35%	56
Hall rental	1	event	100	1	days	35%	35
Stationary	40	person	2	1	unit	35%	28
Per diem for government expert facilitator (assisted by CARE)	3	person	40	1	days	35%	42
2.1.36 Baseline Survey							
Baseline and satisfaction survey training	15	meetings	40	1	person	35%	210
Team leaders	3	meetings	40	5	person	35%	210
Enumerators & support staff	12	meetings	10	5	person	35%	211
Stationary	1	meetings	500	1	person	35%	175
Car rental for survey	2	meetings	60	5	person	35%	210
Data entry	300	meetings	3	1	person	35%	315
Consultant fees	1	meetings	250	22	person	35%	1,925
Sub Total Output 1							92,930
2.2 Output 2: Cooperation Between Communities Enhanced through Shared Livelihood Assets and Income Generating Opportunities							
2.2.1 Transfer to Sub-Recipient - Amal Darfur	1	partner	51,869	1	month	30%	15,561
2.2.2 Formation/strengthening of VSLAs:	9	meetings	1	150	person	100%	1,350
2.2.3 Support/strengthen VSLAs	140	group	120	1	person	100%	16,800
2.2.4 Train VSLAs on VSLA methodology: 200 VLSA*1 members* four days at locality level							
Meals, refreshment per day	35	persons	8	12	days	100%	3,360
Transportation	35	persons	15	4	trip	100%	2,100
Hall rental	3	event	50	4	days	100%	600
Stationary	35	persons	2	4	units	100%	280
Per diem for government expert facilitator (assisted by CARE)	2	persons	20	4	days	100%	160
2.2.5 Orient VSLA leaders on their roles in peace building and recovery	100	persons	4	2	days	100%	700
2.2.6 Training in integrated crop and livestock production.							
Meals, refreshment per day	120	persons	8	2	days	100%	1,920
Transportation	120	persons	15	2	trip	100%	3,600
Hall rental	2	event	50	2	days	100%	200
Stationary	120	persons	2	2	units	100%	480
Per diem for government expert facilitator (assisted by CARE)	2	persons	40	2	days	100%	160
2.2.7 Business skills building training for the youth							
Meals, refreshment per day	40	persons	8	6	days	100%	1,920
Transportation	40	persons	15	6	trip	100%	3,600
Hall rental	2	event	50	3	days	100%	300
Stationary	40	persons	2	2	units	100%	160
Per diem for government expert facilitator (assisted by CARE)	2	persons	40	3	days	100%	240
2.2.8 Business skills building training for women							
Meals, refreshment per day	40	persons	8	6	days	100%	1,920
Transportation	40	persons	15	6	trip	100%	3,600
Hall rental	2	event	50	3	days	100%	300
Stationary	40	persons	2	2	units	100%	160
Per diem for government expert facilitator (assisted by CARE)	2	persons	40	3	days	100%	240
2.2.9 Initial capital for youth IGA groups	5	group	330	1	person	100%	1,650
2.2.10 Initial capital for women IGA groups	6	group	330	1	person	100%	1,980
2.2.11 Establishing/Rehabilitating markets and other businesses as ider	30	stall	300	1	Women	100%	9,000
2.2.12 construction of slaughter platform							
community mobilization on slaughter plate form construction an	2	village	50	1	platform	100%	100
porcure contractor to construct slaughter plate form this icenter	2	slaughter	6,000	1	unit	100%	12,000
slaughter committee trainings the cost include MoARF technical s	14	person	40	2	days	100%	1,120
2.2.13 Develop videos (theatre, success stories)							

Budget Line Description	Quantity	Unit of Measure	Unit Cost (in USD)	Frequency/Duration	Unit Measure	% Allocation	Total Cost (in USD)
fees for involved actors	4	unit	1,000	1	Villages	25%	1,000
Production cost (consultant and replication cost)	4	unit	1,000	1	Villages	25%	1,000
Equipment rental	4	unit	500	1	Villages	25%	500
2.2.14 Biannual review meetingsCBRM (locality level):							
Meals, refreshment per day	44	persons	6	2	days	25%	132
Transportation	44	persons	15	2	trip	25%	330
Hall rental	1	event	50	2	days	25%	25
Stationary	44	persons	2	2	units	25%	44
Per diem for government expert facilitator (assisted by CARE)	4	persons	40	2	days	25%	80
2.2.15 Project Launching Workshop (state level):							
Meals, refreshment per day	40	person	10	1	days	35%	140
Transportation	40	persons	20	1	trip	35%	280
accommodations	20	persons	10	1	days	35%	70
Dinner	20	persons	8	1	days	35%	56
Hall rental	1	event	100	1	days	35%	35
Stationary	40	person	2	1	unit	35%	28
Per diem for government expert facilitator (assisted by CARE)	3	person	40	1	days	35%	42
2.2.16 Baseline Survey							
Baseline and satisfaction survey training	15	meetings	40	1	person	35%	210
Team leaders	3	meetings	40	5	person	35%	210
Data entry	300	meetings	3	1	person	35%	315
Consultant fees	1	meetings	250	22	person	35%	1,925
Sub Total Output 2							92,579
2.3 Output 3: Cooperation Between Competing Communities Over Mgt Of Natural Resources & Access To Basic Social Services Increased							
2.3.1 Transfer to Sub-Recipient- Amal Darfur	1	partner	51,868.51	1	month	35%	18,154
2.3.2 Vaccination campaigns							
purchase vaccine dosage	30,000	dosage	0.50	1	campiagn	100%	15,000
porcure vet drugs	1,000	drug	5	1	campiagn	100%	5,000
vechicle rental& administration cost include the banners and artis	2	vechicle	85	5	day	100%	850
MoARFs technical staff per diem and meals	5	staff	40	5	day	100%	1,000
2.3.3 Train CAHWs							
Meals, refreshment per day	12	person	8	4	Training	100%	384
Transportation	12	person	15	4	trip	100%	720
Hall rental	2	event	50	2	days	100%	200
Stationary	12	person	2	2	units	100%	48
Per diem for government expert facilitator (assisted by CARE)	2	person	40	2	days	100%	160
2.3.4 Rehabilitate/ construct Vets Centers	2	Centers	5,000.00	1	units	100%	10,000
2.3.5 Rehabilitation health clinics	2	clinic	5,000.00	1	unit	100%	10,000
2.3.6 Forage seeds plantations							
Farmer & pastorals mobilization	400	person	20.00	1	day	100%	8,000
Porcure forage Seeds	12	MT	752.38	1	Time	100%	9,029
MoA techinal staff perdiem and Meals	2	staff	40.00	5	day	100%	400
Seed campiagn	1	campiagn	150.00	9	village	100%	1,350
2.3.7 Establish Migratory Routes Committees	9	meetings	1.00	150	event	100%	1,350
2.3.8 Migration routes committee training and discussion sessions							
Meals, refreshment per day	20	person	8	4	Training	100%	640
Transportation	20	person	15	4	trip	100%	1,200
Hall rental	2	event	50	2	days	100%	200
Stationary	20	person	2	2	units	100%	80
Per diem for government expert facilitator (assisted by CARE)	2	persons	40	2	days	100%	160
2.3.9 Demarcation of migratory routes							
Reactivate animal route committees	2	committee	30	22	member	100%	1,320
porcure contractor to construct, fixing, milestones the cost includ	2	route	177	37	KM	100%	13,098
Conduct orientation session to Farmers & Pastorals	2	session	5	200	persons	100%	2,000
2.3.10 Conduct dialogue sessions on common use of health and schools	9	village	1.00	150	person	100%	1,350
2.3.11 Conduct dialogue and discussion sessions on common markets u	9	village	1.00	150	person	100%	1,350
2.3.12 conduct community common resources management discussion	9	village	1.00	150	person	100%	1,350
2.3.13 Community Peace center construction							
community mobilization on peace center construction	9	village	1.00	150	person	100%	1,350
procure contractor to construct peace center include bricks, met	3	center	8,500	1	Time	100%	25,500
2.3.14 Rehabilitate/ construct water points							

Budget Line Description	Quantity	Unit of Measure	Unit Cost (in USD)	Frequency/Duration	Unit Measure	% Allocation	Total Cost (in USD)
purchase spare parts and maintenance fees	3	Waterpoint	2,300	1	1	100%	6,900
train wuc members on Hand pumps O&M	10	member	50	2	day	100%	1,000
2.3.15 Hand pumps rehabilitation	4	hand pump	800	1	units	100%	3,200
train wuc members on Hand pumps O&M	10	member	50	2	day	100%	1,000
2.3.16 rehabilitation School class rooms	2	schools	2,000	1	units	100%	4,000
2.3.17 Dialogue and experience sharing session among all migratory routes committees							
Meals, refreshment per day	44	persons	6	4	days	100%	1,056
Transportation	44	persons	15	4	trip	100%	2,640
Hall rental	1	event	50	4	days	100%	200
Stationary	44	persons	2	4	units	100%	352
Per diem for government expert facilitator (assisted by CARE)	4	persons	40	4	days	100%	640
2.3.18 Develop videos (theatre, success stories)							
fees for involved actors	4	unit	1,000	1	Villages	25%	1,000
Production cost (consultant and replication cost)	4	unit	1,000	1	Villages	25%	1,000
Equipment rental	4	unit	500	1	Villages	25%	500
2.3.19 Biannual review meetings CBRM (locality level):							
Meals, refreshment per day	44	persons	6	2	days	25%	132
Transportation	44	persons	15	2	trip	25%	330
Hall rental	2	event	50	2	days	25%	50
Stationary	44	persons	2	2	units	25%	44
Per diem for government expert facilitator (assisted by CARE)	4	persons	40	2	days	25%	80
2.3.20 Project Launching Workshop (state level):							
Meals, refreshment per day	30	person	10	1	days	30%	90
Transportation	30	persons	20	1	trip	30%	180
accommodations	15	persons	10	1	days	30%	45
Dinner	15	persons	8	1	days	30%	36
Hall rental	1	event	100	1	days	30%	30
Stationary	30	person	2	1	unit	30%	18
Per diem for government expert facilitator (assisted by CARE)	3	person	40	1	days	30%	36
2.3.21 Baseline Survey							
Baseline and satisfaction survey training	15	meetings	40	1	person	30%	180
Team leaders	3	meetings	40	5	person	30%	180
Data entry	300	meetings	3	1	person	30%	270
Consultant fees	1	meetings	250	22	person	30%	1,650
Sub Total Output 3							158,382
Output 4: A Network Of Effective Collaborative Peace building Initiatives Created & Feeding Into Wider Peace Fora And Darfur Agendas							
2.4.1 Create forum to promote discussion among peace building actors							
Meals, refreshment per day	20	paerson	10	2	days	100%	400
Transportation	20	persons	20	2	trip	100%	800
acommodations	10	persons	20	2	days	100%	400
Hall rental	1	meetings	85	2	days	100%	170
Stationary	20	persons	2	1	unit	100%	40
Facilitator experts from Nyala university (assisted by CARE)	2	persons	200	2	days	100%	800
2.4.2 Lessons-sharing bazaar							
Meals, refreshment per day	30	paerson	10	1	days	100%	300
Transportation	30	persons	20	1	trip	100%	600
acommodations	20	persons	20	2	event	100%	800
Hall rental	1	meetings	85	1	days	100%	85
Stationary	30	persons	2	1	unit	100%	60
Facilitator experts from Nyala university (assisted by CARE)	2	persons	200	2	days	100%	800
2.4.3 Develop videos (theatre, success stories)							
fees for involved actors	4	unit	1,000	1	Villages	25%	1,000
Production cost (consultant and replication cost)	4	unit	1,000	1	Villages	25%	1,000
Equipment rental	4	unit	500	1	Villages	25%	500
Baseline Survey							
Baseline and satisfaction survey training	15	meetings	40	1	person	25%	150
Team leaders	3	meetings	40	5	person	25%	150
Sub Total Output 4							8,055
Final Evaluation	1	Survey	10,000	1	units	100%	10,000
Sub Total - Direct Project Implementation							361,945
3 General Administrative and Support Costs							

Budget Line Description		Quantity	Unit of Measure	Unit Cost (in USD)	Frequency/ Duration	Unit Measure	% Allocation	Total Cost (in USD)
3.1	Equipment							
3.1.1	Gerida & Nyala Office /Guest house Furniture	2	UNITS	2,000	1	TIME	100%	4,000
3.1.2	Laptop Project Manager	1	laptop	700	1	TIME	100%	700
3.1.3	Desk Top Computer Program Officer Gerida	1	desktop	700	1	TIME	100%	700
Sub Total Equipment								5,400
3.2	Travel							
3.2.1	Air and Bus Travel, Gereida & Belal	5	Staff	235	10	TRIP	20%	2,350
3.2.2	Per diem 5 staff visit, Belal, Gereida	5	Staff	20	40	TRIP	20%	800
3.2.3	Khartoum field Visits	6	Staff	400	8	TRIP	30%	5,760
3.2.4	Periderms Khartoum field Visits	6	Staff	20	30	TRIP	20%	720
Sub Total Travel								9,630
3.3	Operating and Admin Costs							
3.3.1	Vehicle Operating & Rental Costs	3	Vehicle	1,039	24	MONTH	29%	21,702
3.3.2	Office Rent/G,H	3	house	5,867	24	MONTH	5%	21,120
3.3.3	Utilities	3	unit	400	24	MONTH	5%	1,440
3.3.4	Communications (telephone, internet)	3	unit	267	24	MONTH	5%	960
3.3.5	Office Supplies	3	unit	200	24	MONTH	5%	720
3.3.6	Bank Charges	3	unit	74	24	MONTH	5%	268
3.3.7	Safety and security	3	unit	213	24	MONTH	5%	768
Sub Total Operating and Admin Costs								46,978
Sub-Total General Administrative and Support Costs								62,008
Sub Total Staff and Other Personnel Costs								136,795
Sub-Total Direct Project Implementation								361,945
Total Project Costs Subject to PSC								560,748
PSC Rate (insert percentage, not to exceed 7 percent)								7%
PSC Amount								39,252.34
Grand Total Project Costs								600,000.00

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL REPORT / ANNEX 4

Darfur Community Peace and Stability Fund (DCPSF)		Financial Report		Annex 4																									
		ref DCPSF D-00...																											
DCPSF ref. code	D-00																												
Project title																													
Implementing Partner	Name of the Organisation																												
Total Estimated Budget USD																													
		<table border="1" style="border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th colspan="2" style="text-align: left;">Budget Reconciliation</th> </tr> <tr> <td style="font-size: x-small;">Transfers from UNDP</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="font-size: x-small;">Other income</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="font-size: x-small;">Total expenditure</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="font-size: x-small;">Balance as per Bank Statement</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0.00</td> </tr> </table>				Budget Reconciliation		Transfers from UNDP	0.00	Other income	0.00	Total expenditure	0.00	Balance as per Bank Statement	0.00														
Budget Reconciliation																													
Transfers from UNDP	0.00																												
Other income	0.00																												
Total expenditure	0.00																												
Balance as per Bank Statement	0.00																												
Budget	Forecast Budget Year 1 (2007)						Forecast Budget Year 2 (2007)						GRAND TOTAL (y1,y2)																
	F.O1	A.O1	F.O2	A.O2	F.O3	A.O3	F.O4	A.O4	F.Total	A.Total	Balance	F.O1	A.O1	F.O2	A.O2	F.O3	A.O3	F.O4	A.O4	F.Total	A.Total	Balance	F.Total	A.Total	Balance				
Budget Heading #1																													
Budget Sub-heading #1.1																													
Sub-year Budget Heading #1																													
Budget Heading #2																													
Budget Sub-heading #2.1																													
Sub-year Budget Heading #2																													
Budget Heading #3																													
Budget Sub-heading #3.1																													
Sub-year Budget heading #3.1																													
Grand TOTAL																													
<p>1. F.O1 = allocated Quota; A.O1 = total amount budgeted in Quota</p> <p>2. to be reported to the UNDP - (Ref Article 10a)</p> <p>3. as per Budget report Annex</p> <p>4. UNDP may request a copy</p> <p>5. A necessary Annex Budget per line (page 191-2)</p> <p>6. Total remaining amount from UNDP</p>																													
Name of the Organisation																				date								1 of 1	

Form for PAYMENT REQUEST/ ANNEX 5

Standard Request for Payment

Date:

United Nations Development Programme
Fund Management Unit (FMU)
House 7, Block 5, Gama'a Avenue
P.O. Box 913
Khartoum, Sudan

Project Document Reference Number: < DCPSF Ref. code D14/.. ...
Name and address of the Recipient: < _____>
Request for payment No.: <_>

Dear Sir/Madam,

I hereby request payment of the <number of instalment> according to Article VIII of the Project Partnership Agreement.

The amount requested according to Article VIII, does not exceed the pre-financing forecasted in Annex III – Project Budget – namely: <USD X,XXX,XXX.00> (=X IN WORDS X=) covering Quarter no () Year ().

Please find attached the following supporting documents as per Project Partnership Agreement: (include as applicable)

- Quarterly Progress Report for the period (Q no. () Y no. ());
starting period <XX Month/Year of XXXX>
ending period: <XX Month/Year of XXXX>
- Financial Report (Annex 4);
- Final Report;
- Audit report for the period (according to Article XII)
starting period <XX Month/Year of XXXX>
ending period: <XX Month/Year of XXXX>

The payment should be made to the bank account whose details are communicated in the form of Annex 6 and below:

BANK NAME: _____
BRANCH NAME: _____
ACCOUNT NUMBER: _____
SWIFT CODE: _____

Yours faithfully,

<=XXX Name/Title XXX=>

Form for Vendor Profile Request / Annex 6

SECTION 1 (For Internal Use only)		UN INFORMATION	
Requesting Person:	Date:	Atlas Vendor No:	
First Name / Last Name/Extension		UN Index No:	
VENDOR TYPE: <input type="checkbox"/> STAFF <input type="checkbox"/> SSA <input type="checkbox"/> SERVICE CONTRACT <input type="checkbox"/> MEETING PARTICIPANT <input type="checkbox"/> NGO <input type="checkbox"/> SUPPLIER <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER			
VENDOR APPROVER SIGNATURE: _____		DATE: _____	

SECTION 2 PERSON INFORMATION (FOR INDIVIDUALS ONLY)		
Last Name	First Name	
Middle Name	<div style="border: 2px solid red; padding: 10px; color: red; font-weight: bold;"> NOT REQUIRED FIELDS FOR NGOS Please complete Section 3 onwards </div>	
Nationality		
Address		
City,		
E-mail Address		
Telephone Number	Fax Number	

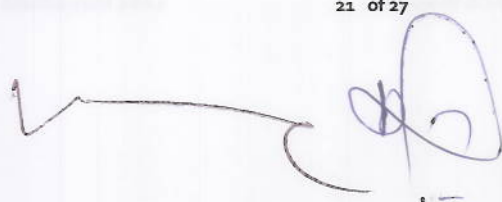
SECTION 3 SUPPLIER INFORMATION (FOR COMPANIES ONLY)			
Company Name:	Parent Company Name (if applicable)	Web Site URL: (if applicable)	
Street Address			
City	State/Province/County	Postal Code	Country
Contact Person (MAIN ADDRESS)		Telephone	Fax
Name:		E-mail Address	
Title:			

SECTION 4 BENEFICIARY BANKING INFORMATION			
Bank Name			
Bank ID:	For US banks only use whether: (9 digits) <input type="checkbox"/> ACH <input type="checkbox"/> Fed wire	SWIFT code 8 or 11 characters (required for overboard payments)	
Branch ID: (for Canadian Banks only) 9 digits routing no.		Branch Name:	
Street Address:			
City	State/Province	Postal Code	Country

SECTION 5 BENEFICIARY BANK ACCOUNT DETAILS			
Account Name: (name as it appears on bank account)		Bank Account Currency <input type="checkbox"/> US\$ <input type="checkbox"/> Other (PLEASE INDICATE) _____	
Bank Account No. : (ENTER WITH NO PUNCTUATION, NO DOTS, DASHES OR SPACES)		Account Type: <input type="checkbox"/> Checking <input type="checkbox"/> Savings	
IBAN (European Banks)			
Transit Code (5 digit) Canadian Banks		Sort Code (6 digits) UK Banks	BSB code (6 digit) Australia Banks

Bank information for Intermediary/Correspondent Bank (If applicable)		
Name of Bank :	Address of Bank :	
Bank Account No (of beneficiary bank with intermediary bank)	SWIFT Code:	FED WIRE No. (US BANKS ONLY)

I, _____, in my capacity as _____, hereby authorize the agency to direct payments for goods and services to the above account. Signature: _____



Auditor's report to:**The UNDP Country Director****a) Certification of the Statement of Expenditure**

We have audited the accompanying Statement of Expenditure ("the SOE") of project number _____ [project number] for the period 1 January XXXX to 31 December XXXX. The SOE is the responsibility of _____ (Name of the NGO). Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the SOE based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards of Auditing (ISA). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the SOE is free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the SOE. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the SOE. We believe our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, **the SOE presents fairly (unqualified (positive audit opinion))**, in all material respects the expenditure of _____ [insert amount in US\$] incurred by the project and audited by us for the period 1 January XXXX to 31 December XXXX in accordance with UNDP accounting requirements.

Or (qualified - a negative audit opinion)

In our opinion, **the SOE, except for the reasons indicated above in paragraphs (1), (2), (3), etc., presents fairly in all material respects the expenditure of _____ [insert amount in US\$] incurred by the project which we have audited for the period 1 January XXXX to 31 December XXXX in accordance with UNDP accounting requirements. The total net financial impact of this qualified opinion is _____ [insert amount in US\$].**

Or (disclaimer - a negative audit opinion)

We were **unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence** and accordingly are unable to express an opinion on the statement of expenditure of _____ [insert amount in US\$] incurred by the project and audited by us for the period 1 January XXXX to 31 December XXXX. The total **net financial impact** of this disclaimer opinion is _____ [insert amount in US\$]. **Note: The total amount indicated should be the amount of the SOE.**

Or (adverse - a negative audit opinion)

We noted material differences between _____ and the statement of expenditure. As such, we **do not express an opinion** on the statement of expenditure, of _____ [insert amount in US\$] incurred by the project and audited by us for the period 1 January XXXX to 31 December XXXX. The total **net financial impact** of this adverse opinion is _____ [insert amount in US\$].

b) Certification of Statement of Assets and Equipment

We have audited the accompanying Statement of Assets and Equipment ("the statement") of project number _____ [insert project #] as at 31 December XXXX. The statement is the responsibility of the management of the project. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the statement based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards of Auditing. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the statement is free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the statement. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the statement. We believe our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the statement of assets and equipment presents fairly (**unqualified/favourable**), in all material respects the inventory balance of the project amounting to _____ [insert amount in US\$] as at 31 December XXXX in accordance with UNDP requirements.

c) Certification of Statement of Cash Position

We have audited the accompanying Statement of Cash Position ("the statement") of project number _____ [insert project #] as at 31 December XXXX. The statement is the responsibility of the management of the project. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the statement based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards of Auditing. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the statement is free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the statement. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the statement. We believe our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the statement of cash position presents fairly (unqualified (positive audit opinion), in all material respects the cash balance of the project amounting to _____ [insert amount in US\$] as at 31 December XXXX in accordance with UNDP requirements.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of UNDP and the NGO.

Date of issuance: _____

AUDITOR'S NAME (Please print): _____

AUDITOR'S SIGNATURE: _____

STAMP AND SEAL OF AUDIT FIRM: _____

AUDIT FIRM ADDRESS: _____

AUDIT FIRM TEL. NO. _____

Note: Audit opinions must be one of the following: (a) qualified, (b) unqualified, (c) adverse, or (d) disclaimer. If the audit opinion is other than "unqualified" the audit report must describe both the nature and amount of the possible effects on the financial statements (**NET FINANCIAL IMPACT**). A definition of audit opinions is provided in below. .

Definition of Audit Opinions

Unqualified (Clean or positive) Opinion

An unqualified opinion should be expressed when the auditor concludes that the financial statements give a true and fair view or are presented fairly, in all material respects, in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework.

Qualified Opinion – a negative audit opinion

A qualified opinion should be expressed when the auditor concludes that an unqualified opinion cannot be expressed but that the effect of any disagreement with management, or limitation on scope is not so material and pervasive as to require an adverse opinion or a disclaimer of opinion. A qualified opinion should be expressed as being 'except for' the effects of the matter to which the qualification relates.

Disclaimer of opinion – a negative audit opinion

A *disclaimer of opinion* should be expressed when the possible effect of a limitation on scope is so material and pervasive that the auditor has not been able to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence and accordingly is unable to express an opinion on the financial statements.

Adverse – a negative audit opinion

An *adverse opinion* is expressed by an auditor when the financial statements are significantly misrepresented, misstated, and do not accurately reflect the expenditure incurred and reported in the financial statements (SOE, statement of cash, statement of assets and equipment).

An *adverse opinion* is expressed when the effect of a disagreement is so material and pervasive to the financial statements that the auditor concludes that a qualification of the report is not adequate to disclose the misleading or incomplete nature of the financial statements.



Table 1 - Template for NGO auditors to report on the audit of the SOE

Project Statement of Expenditure as at 31 December XXXX		Amount audited and certified (US\$)	Audit opinion (unqualified, qualified, adverse, disclaimer)	Total amount of qualification of audit opinion (if qualified, adverse or disclaimer opinion)	Total amount of Net financial impact (NFI) of qualification of audit opinion (if qualified, adverse or disclaimer opinion)	Reason(s) for qualification of audit opinion and breakdown of NFI amount (US	Observation(s) that had impact on qualification of audit opinion (list observation number(s) and page of audit report/management letter)
Project No.	Project No.						
1							

Table 2 - Template for NGO auditors to report on the audit of the statement of cash position

Statement of Cash Position		Value of Cash Position Statement as at 31 December XXXX (US\$)	Audit Opinion - Statement of Cash Position	Total amount of qualification - Statement of Cash Position (US\$)	Total amount of Net financial impact (NFI) of qualification of audit opinion - Statement of Cash Position (US\$)
Project No.	Project No.				

Table 3 – Template for NGO auditors to report on the audit of the statement of assets and equipment

Statement of assets and equipment		Value of Assets and equipment as at 31 December XXXX (cumulative from project start date) (US\$)	Audit Opinion - Statement of Assets and Equipment	Total amount of qualification on the Statement of assets and equipment (US\$)	Total amount of Net financial impact (NFI) of qualification of audit opinion on Statement of assets and equipment (US\$)
Project No.					


Table 4 - Template for NGO auditors to report on audit observations and recommendations

Project No.	Observ. No	Audit Observation	Recommendation	Audit Area	Audit Cause	Risk Severity	Project/NGO Mngmt. Comments

Name and position of Auditor: _____

Signature of Auditor: _____ Date: _____

Name and stamp of Audit Firm: _____



TRANSFER TITLE OF AGREEMENT / ANNEX 9

GUIDANCE NOTE ON OF THIS AGREEMENT

- This Agreement is to be used where UNDP has cooperated with an NGO to carry out early recovery and development activities and/or development endeavors and UNDP agrees to transfer ownership of assets to the NGO.
- Please note that the transfer of assets from UNDP to the NGO is not automatic. As set out in Article VII (2) of the UNDP NGO Partnership Agreement, the assets remain the property of UNDP during implementation but title may be transferred to the NGO where such transfer has been considered and approved by the CAP/RR. Country Offices must refer to the Procurement User Guide and Asset Management Guide for further guidance.

TRANSFER OF TITLE AGREEMENT

Between

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

And

[Name of NGO]

THIS AGREEMENT is made this _____ day of _____, 200____, by and between the United Nations Development Programme (hereinafter referred to as "UNDP"), a subsidiary organ of the United Nations, an international intergovernmental organization established by treaty, having its headquarters at 304 East 45th Street, New York, NY 10017 ("UNDP"), and [NAME OF NGO], a Non-Governmental Organization incorporated under the laws of [COUNTRY] (hereinafter referred to as the "Recipient") for the transfer of UNDP assets to the Recipient.

PREAMBLE

WHEREAS UNDP has cooperated with [NAME OF NGO] under UNDP Project Ref [] (hereinafter referred to as the "Project") and during the course thereof has acquired certain assets, defined as any equipment, non-expendable materials or property furnished or financed by UNDP,

WHEREAS the Recipient has an early recovery and development and non-profit purpose consistent with the objectives and mandate of UNDP and the Recipient's pursuit thereof would be enhanced by the transfer of the stipulated assets,

AND WHEREAS UNDP now agrees to transfer its title in the assets in the list attached to this Agreement, to the Recipient, on the terms and conditions set forth in this Agreement,

NOW THEREFORE IT IS HEREBY AGREED by UNDP and the Recipient as follows:

Article I. TRANSFER OF PROPERTY

- (1) UNDP hereby transfers and the Recipient hereby accepts full title and ownership of the assets specified in the list attached to this Agreement.
- (2) The assets shall be used exclusively for the benefit of the Project undertaken in [NAME OF COUNTRY] and upon completion of the Project, solely for humanitarian and development endeavours. Any subsequent disposal of the assets, whether by sale or donation shall be for comparable early recovery and development and development interests in [NAME OF COUNTRY]. In the event of breach of this provision, the Recipient may be liable to UNDP for compensatory damages equivalent to the value of assets on the effective date of this Agreement.

Article II. SERVICEABILITY/RECURRENT COSTS

- (1) UNDP transfers title to the assets on an "as is, where is" basis and makes no representations or warranties for the fitness or title thereof. If repair or servicing of the assets is required before they can be put fully into use, the Recipient will bear the costs of such repair or servicing.
- (2) UNDP shall transfer title to the Recipient, prior to, or at the same time as the physical handover of the assets themselves.
- (3) The Recipient undertakes to meet all future recurrent staff, operating and servicing or other costs or expenses related to the assets.

Article III. GENERAL PROVISIONS

- (1) UNDP shall not be liable for any costs, direct or indirect, or for any levies, duties or taxes that may arise from, or in connection with, the transfer of title.
- (2) [NAME OF NGO] shall indemnify the UNDP against any third party in respect of any claim, debt, damage or demand arising out of the implementation of this Agreement.
- (3) The Parties shall try to settle amicably through direct negotiations, any dispute, controversy or claim arising out of, or in relation to the present Agreement. If these negotiations are unsuccessful, the matter shall be referred to arbitration in accordance with the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law Arbitration Rules. The Parties shall be bound by the arbitration award rendered in accordance with such arbitration, as the final decision on any such dispute, controversy or claim.
- (4) Nothing in this Agreement shall be deemed a waiver, expressed or implied, of any privileges and immunities enjoyed by UNDP.
- (5) The transfer of such assets must be effected in compliance with UNDP Financial Regulations and Rules, the Procurement User Guide and the Asset Management User Guide.

Article IV. VALIDITY

This Agreement shall become effective from the date indicated on the first page.

IN WITNESS THEREOF UNDP and the Recipient through their duly authorized representatives have signed this Agreement:

FOR: [Name of NGO]

**FOR : THE UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME**

Signature: _____

Signature: _____

Name : _____

Name : _____

Title: _____

Title: _____

Date: _____

Date : _____

End of Document

A handwritten signature in blue ink, consisting of a large, stylized 'C' followed by a smaller 'I' and 'S', with a long horizontal line extending to the left. Below the signature is a scribble of blue ink.

