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### Responsible Party Agreement Face Sheet

1. Country: <b>Sudan</b>	
2. Name of Country Based Pooled Fund: <b>Darfur Community Peace and Stability Fund (DCPSF)</b>	
3. Name of Non-Governmental Organization (INGO) { <b>American Refugee Committee } (ARC)</b>	
4. UNDP Country Office and its Address: <b>UNDP Sudan, House 7, Block 5 Gama'a Avenue, Khartoum, Sudan</b>	
5. Project Number and Title: <b>[DCPSF /INGO/20/ARC -INGO-4{ Together to build peaceful coexistence in Al Firdous Locality, East Darfur}</b>	
6. Implementation Period: <b>[01-Feb-2021] [31-Jan-2023]</b>	
7. Budget: Up to the amount of USD <b>[800,000] [Eight Hundred Thousand]</b>	
8. Information for NGO Bank Account into Which Funds Will Be Disbursed: Account Name: <b>BMO Harris Bank N.A. 111 W.</b> Account Title : <b>Alight-DBA American Refugee Committee -DBA ASILI</b> Account Number : <b>0054583661</b> Bank Name: <b>BMO Harris Bank N.A. 111 W. Monrovia Chicago IL 60603</b> Bank Address: <b>615 1st Avenue NE Suite 500</b> Bank SWIFT Code: <b>HATRUS44</b> Bank Code: <b>071000288</b>	
9. Notices to NGO:  Name: <b>Heidi Diedrich</b>  Address: <b>ARC International, Sudan Program, Khartoum P o Box 13545, Arkwit Block 57 House #19</b>  Tel: Fax: Email:	10. Notices to UNDP:  Name: <b>yuri Afanasiev</b>  Address: <b>UNDP Sudan, House 7, Block 5 Gama'a Avenue, Khartoum, Sudan</b>  Tel: Fax: Email:
11. Signed for <b>American Refugee Committee</b> by its Authorized Representative  Job Title: <b>Mohammed Idriss CPM / Acting CD</b>  Date: <b>17-1-2021</b>  Signature: 	



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

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

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

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



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

## **2.0 Standards of Conduct**

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

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

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

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

## **3.0 Financial Arrangements**

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

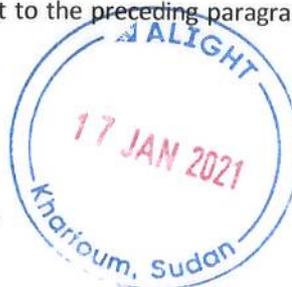
3.2 The amounts stated above shall not be subject to any adjustment or revision because of price or currency fluctuations, or the actual costs incurred by the NGO in the implementation of the Activities.

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

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

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

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



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

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

#### **4.0 Refund**

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

#### **5.0 The NGO Personnel**

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

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

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

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

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

#### **6.0 Assignment**

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



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## **7.0 Procurement**

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

## **8.0 Contracting**

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

## **9.0. Equipment**

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

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

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

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

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

## **10.0 Copyrights, Patents, and Other Proprietary Rights**

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

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

## **11.0 Reporting**

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

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

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

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

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

#### **12.0 Maintenance of Records**

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

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

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

#### **13.0 Confidentiality**

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

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

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

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

#### **14.0 Insurance and Liabilities to Third Parties**

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

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

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

#### **15.0 Indemnity**

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

#### **16.0 Tax Exemptions**

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

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

#### **17.0 Security and Anti-Terrorism**

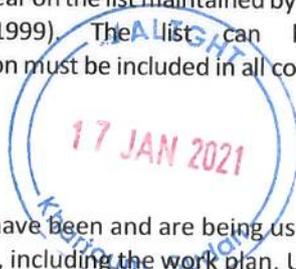
17.1 The responsibility for the safety and security of the NGO and the NGO Personnel and property, as well as of the Equipment and other UNDP property in the NGO's custody, shall rest with the NGO.

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

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

#### **18.0 Audit and Investigations**

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



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

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

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

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

#### **19.0 Force Majeure**

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

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

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

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

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

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



## **21.0 Privileges and Immunities**

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

## **22.0 Officials Not to Benefit**

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

## **23.0 Observance of the Law**

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

## **24.0 Child Labor**

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

## **25.0 Mines**

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

## **26.0 Sexual Exploitation**

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

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

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

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## **27.0 Conflicts of Interest; Anti-Corruption**

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

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

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

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

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

## **28.0 Dispute Settlement**

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

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

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

#### **29.0 Termination of this Agreement**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### **30.0 Notices**

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

#### **31.0 Survival**

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



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

**32.0 Other NGO Representations and Warranties**

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

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

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

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

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

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



## STANDARD TERMS AND CONDITIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### 1.0 Objectives and General Responsibilities of the Parties

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

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

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

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

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PROJECT DOCUMENT/ ANNEX 1

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June 2019

Responsible Party Agreement





ORGANIZATION INFORMATION		
This application is for		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WINDOW 1 <input type="checkbox"/> WINDOW 2
A1	Organization Name	American Refugee Committee (ARC)
A2	Nature of Organization (INGO, UN Agency, National NGO, IOM)	INGO
A3	Organization Main Address (Sudan)	ARC / American Refugee Committee P.O. Box 13545 Arkawit - Block 57, House #19 Khartoum, Sudan
A4	Legal Status of Organization	Legally registered NGO both internationally and within Sudan
A5	Registration Status of Organization in Sudan	Registered in Sudan with the Humanitarian Aid Committee (HAC) – See attached certificate
A6	Year Established in Sudan	2004
A7	Organization Website(if applicable)	<a href="https://wearealight.org/">https://wearealight.org/</a>
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 2013 -Supporting community peace-building and capacity enhancement Project in Gereida locality (PEaCE Project) (\$887,885)  2015 - Engendering Reconciliation and Peace-building through community peace projects in Gereida locality in South Darfur (\$500,000)
A9	Is this a consortium application? If yes, please list all agencies.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES: If yes, please list all consortium agencies. List all agencies in the consortium for this project
CONTACT INFORMATION		
A11	Job Title/Position	Mohammed Idriss, Country Program Manager
A12	Phone	+249122785643
A13	E-mail	MohammedAI@arcrelief.org
A14	Country Director Name	Heidi Diedrich
A15	Job Title/Position	Country Director, Sudan
A16	Phone of Country Director	+249 (9) 0123 4001
A17	E-mail or Country Director	HeidiD@arcrelief.org
ORGANIZATION MISSION AND ACTIVITIES		
A18	Description of the Organization's mission and activities ANSWER HERE: Founded in 1979, ARC is an international non-profit, non-sectarian, non-government humanitarian organization working in humanitarian aid and international development. Known as Alight globally, ARC Sudan's work spans 16 years, beginning in 2004 in response to the Darfur crisis. Since that time, the organization has served millions of IDPs, refugees, and host communities in multiple sectors, including in health, nutrition, WASH, protection, and food security and livelihoods. Its approach is as innovative as it is	

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practical: take a consumer-centered design approach to co-creating solutions that come from the people served, informed by, and designed side-by-side with all actors, from beneficiaries and donors to partners, governments, community leaders with a stake in lifting individuals and communities up, moving them toward self-reliance in a dignified and impactful way.

ARC began working in South Darfur in 2004 with emergency humanitarian aid to people affected along the Nyala-Gereida and Nyala-Tulus corridors. In 2014, ARC expanded its operations to East Darfur, with activities reaching as far as Adilla and Abukarinka localities. In addition to host community and IDPs, ARC also supports refugees in Assalaya and Bahr Al Arab. In 2020, ARC expanded to Kassala supporting refugees within (Kilo 26, Al Girba and Shagrab I, II, III) camps, and plans to also reach people in need in Gedarif and Red Sea states.

ARC Sudan has more than 760 staff. The country office is based in Khartoum and programs are implemented through offices in El Daein, East Darfur, and Nyala, South Darfur, and in more than 11 localities in both states, including Ed-Daein, Abu Karinka & Assalaya, Al Nimir, Gereida, Kalma, Dimso, and Ed El Fursan. ARC also has a regional office in Kassala, Kassala state.

ARC currently works in more than 15 countries globally.

A19 Applicant  
Declaration

I have read the Full Proposal Guidance and used it for the development of this concept note.



PROJECT DOCUMENT/ ANNEX 1

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June 2019

Responsible Party Agreement

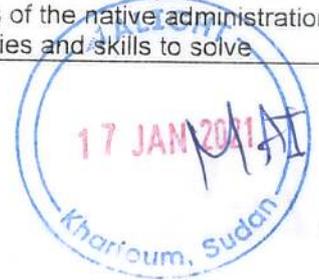
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SECTION B: PROJECT INFORMATION

PROJECT DETAILS						
B1	Project Title	Together to build peaceful coexistence in Al Ferdous Locality, East Darfur				
B2	Project Location - State	North Darfur <input type="checkbox"/>	West Darfur <input type="checkbox"/>	Central Darfur <input type="checkbox"/>		
		South Darfur <input type="checkbox"/>	East Darfur <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
B3	Project Location – Locality and community	Locality			Enter here	
		Locality	Al Firdous	Abu Sineadira	Enter here	
		Locality	Al Firdous	Hebeail	Enter here	
		Locality	Al Firdous	Al aradeab administration units/villages to be selected	Enter here	
		Locality	Enter Locality	Azumri	Enter here	
		Locality	Enter Locality	Um Eed	Enter here	
		Locality	Enter Locality	Al sarij	Enter here	
B4	Project Duration (Number of Months – all projects should be between 18 – 24 months)	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	ED, Al-safa'a neighborhood, Near Ansar Mosque			
		When established?	2004	Number of Staff:	760	
B6	Estimated Project Budget in USD	\$800,000				
B7	National Partner(s) – Window 1 only	Name	National Initiative Development Organization (NIDO)			
		Registration	Registered in 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 PROJECT PROPOSAL						
B9	Executive Summary. Provide a concise executive summary of the project, including what specific results you intend to achieve.					
	<p>This project will target four Administrative Units (, Abu Sineadira, Hebeail &amp; Al Firdous-adminstartion units/villages ) in Al Firdous Locality of East Darfur. The locality has a total population of 218,000 (2008 Sudan Census) and is characterized by rural livelihoods and disperse small villages / communities. The targeted Administrative Units have suffered from intercommunal conflict for many years primarily as a result of competition over resources such as water and grazing land. Intertribal clashes have periodically occurred in the locality primarily between farmers and pastoralists in the area.</p> <p>ARC and our local partner, National Initiative Development Organization (NIDO), will implement an <sup>24</sup> months' project to develop local capacity for peacebuilding and conflict prevention and mitigation. The project will focus on building the capacity of local leaders, especially members of the native administration such as sheikhs and umdas, the project aim to see those leaders gain capacities and skills to solve</p>					

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problems and mitigate conflict, empowering women to participate more meaningfully in peacebuilding platforms, and providing livelihoods opportunities as peace dividends in the targeted areas. Peace-based needs assessment, selection of beneficiaries, formation of peace sub-committees, community-based working groups and conflict mapping will precede all the other planned activities for community ownership and buy-in.

Local leaders, particularly members of the native administration, have traditionally played a role in conflict resolution especially intertribal and resource-based conflicts. The focus of these efforts will be on the establishment and strengthening of Community-Based Resolution Mechanisms (CBRMs).

Activities in this project are designed to increase cooperation and peaceful co-existence between communities over access to natural resources and livelihoods options. Activities are planned which will deliver peace dividends for the community and promote interdependence / coexistence especially between different tribal groups. These interventions under output 2 aim to address the causes or triggers of conflict that have been identified during the conflict analysis.

The project includes activities that aim to engage youth and equip them with skills / knowledge in order for them to gain employment. Improving the prospects for young people will help promote peace and will act as a tangible peace dividend within local communities. Young people, especially younger men, are the principal belligerents in Darfur and alternate viable livelihoods will help deter youth from joining armed groups or engaging in violent and illegal activity, etc. Vocational training will be provided along with numeracy and literacy skills training aiming to boost the employment prospects of participants.

Marginalization and under investment in the infrastructure of Darfur is a widely cited contributing factor to conflict in the region. 'Cash for Work' offers the opportunity to both quickly create new employment opportunities as well as rehabilitate key infrastructure that has suffered from neglect and potential damage as a result of the ongoing crisis in Darfur. Infrastructure rehabilitated through 'Cash for Work' will be undertaken in consultation with the local community but potentially will cover schools, health facilities, transport infrastructure, water points and public spaces/structures.

Gender Base on Darfur Conflict Analysis Report Gender inequality is seen as exacerbating the structural and proximate causes of conflict. The 'Hakamat', groups of women who sing songs and read poetry, as instigators of violence are often mentioned as a strong source of fueling violence, as well as Gender Based Violence (GBV) related retaliation. The strategic use of sexual violence as a "weapon of war" is both an important cause and consequence of conflict. ARC will mainstream gender throughout the proposed activities but we have included specific components and that address the issues of gender equality, gendered security risks, and women empowerment. Activities under this output aim to ensure women both young and old are able to participate in community activities of peacebuilding, conflict resolution as well as economic empowerment. Women's organization's and women leaders will be trained in advocacy skills to help them influence locality, state and national level policies and decision-making. Institutional capacity of women's groups will also be strengthened through a small grants mechanism.

Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) play an important role in lobby and advocating for policy level changes at the state and national level. CSOs are expected to play a key role during the current transitional process in Sudan. Working with our local NGO partner, NIDO, we will deliver a range of activities that aim to enhance the capacity of CSOs in East Darfur state to influence the ongoing peace and transitional process. Activities under this component aim to support the link between the community-level conflict resolution mechanisms and higher level of conflict resolution mechanisms at the state and region-wide levels.

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SECTION C: PROJECT DETAILS

PROJECT ANALYSIS	
C1	<p><b>RELEVANCE:</b></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>As reported in the 2020 As reporting in the 2019 Darfur Conflict Analysis published by Transition international in collaboration with SUDIA, the conflict in Darfur, the conflict in Darfur is complex, multi-level, politicized and encompasses local, national, regional, and international dimensions simultaneously.</p> <p>Widespread neglect of the Darfur region is widely cited as a main conflict driver. It is traced back to the British colonial policy of "benign neglect that sought to prevent an educated class from rising against their rule through isolation and underdevelopment. Since independence, successive governments have paid little attention to the region's development, fueling resentment towards the central government and triggering the 2003 rebellion. In 2018, the economic crisis led to an inflation rate of up to 73%, cash and fuel shortages and scarcity of basic goods. Today, poverty levels in Darfur are among the highest in Sudan and human development indicators are among the worst in Sub-Saharan Africa. The region's neglect has led to shortcomings in public goods and services, and social institutions, as well as poor and inadequate infrastructure, presenting enormous challenges like continued geographic isolation, lack of access to markets, inaccessibility to education, health and water facilities. Consequently, economic activity has barely kept pace with population growth, leading to high unemployment. A strong security apparatus and actions of the security forces are often a trigger of violence. Perceived corruption and patronage continue to be conflict drivers and create a lack of trust in the state and its institutions.</p> <p>Protracted conflict and chronic poverty have undermined the coping mechanisms of many households and communities in Darfur. For more than 16 years, since the 2003 conflict, Darfur has been held in the grip of a protracted crisis which has led to the displacement of millions and the wide scale dislocation of the region's economy. Competition between groups over resources has a long history in the region, however, the current conflicts which have erupted since 2003 can be distinguished from those of the past by their complexity, magnitude and impact. The drivers of conflict in Darfur are multi-faceted and occur at both the macro and micro scale. At the macro scale, the conflict between the Government of Sudan (GoS) and different armed rebel factions is well documented. The use of irregular forces and tribal militia by the GoS has characterized much of the fighting exasperating long-standing tensions between different tribes in the region.</p> <p>At the micro scale or locally-based, resource-based conflict underpins much of the historic tensions between different tribes and ethnic groups in the region. The principal fault line in these conflicts has been between agricultural and pastoralist communities. Farmers and nomads have long competed with each other for access to land and water. Resource-based conflict can occur at different levels ranging from individuals to villages or communities. The focus of these conflicts may also vary from a specific piece of land or water point to larger scale disputes involving sizeable groups and members of a tribe / ethnic groups.</p> <p>The majority of the population is engaged in herding livestock, which is a main source of income for the majority of the population. The land is also fertile and there is high agriculture productivity, particularly in Sudanese ground nuts. The Al Ferdous locality also has extensive pasture that attracts shepherds from surrounding states. The area also has a passing road to South Sudan and also has the main animal route to Bahr Al Arab, where many nomads head during the summer.</p> <p>Throughout Darfur and in Al Ferdous, women are primarily responsible for domestic duties include cooking, collection of fire wood, and taking care of livestock in which increase their vulnerability and expose them to risk in the conflict area. Women may receive some income from the sale of agriculture products or livestock, but men have much more diversified sources of income, including government salaries and casual laboring in addition to agriculture and livestock.</p>

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Conflict over resources is common in Al Ferdous, but is raising in intensity with the increase in weapons amongst tribes. The area has witnessed a number of tribal peace conferences that are still in place, but tensions remain fragile and could escalate at any time. The increase in weapons is a concern for all groups given the heightened intercommunity tensions.

Below are abbreviated descriptions of conflict issues in Al Ferdous, grouped by farming and pastoralists conflict issues and potential conflicts related to limited livelihood opportunities.

**Conflict between Farming and Agro-Pastoralist tribes occurs mainly as described below:**

(a) **Post-harvest:** Traditionally, pastoralists have enjoyed grazing rights to agricultural residues left behind in harvested fields (Al Taliq). On completion of the harvest, the customary practice was for farmers to open the fields to common use by all livestock owners. Overgrazing and commercialization have created a situation where many farmers now sell these rights. Pastoralists who cannot afford to pay fees or find alternative pasture may choose to illegally graze their animals on the crop or on the farmers' land. A long-standing system of fines and penalties exists to compensate farmers whose land has been trespassed.

(b) **Pre-harvest:** More serious conflict may occur if nomadic livestock invade fields ripe with crops. Trespassing of this nature is strictly illegal whether it is accidental or otherwise, and poor rains in the area are an exacerbating factor. Meager grazing in wet season pastures may mean that hungry animals return to their dry season grazing grounds early, usually crossing pre-harvested fields in the process.

(c) **Range Enclosure:** The increasing enclosure of rangeland is a significant cause of conflict in the target area. Data collected during the community consultation suggests that this practice is most common in the area. In dryer areas, fencing is less practical because very large and costly enclosures are required to support economic levels of stock. In Al Ferdous locality enclosure of rangeland has occurred by both groups:

- Enclosure by Farmers: customarily, farming communities have erected thorn-bush fences around their fields to delineate property and to prevent trespassing by livestock. In areas where grazing pressure is low, farmers enclose small amounts of uncultivated rangeland around the margins of their fields, thereby providing room for the later expansion of the cultivated area.
- Enclosure by Pastoralists: Faced with periodic drought and reduced pasture resources due to overgrazing, many have chosen to enclose rangeland for their exclusive use to safe guard their herds.

(d) **Water Points:** The pronounced period of desiccation during the past few decades in Darfur, has created a situation where competition over water is increasingly resolved with violence. Conflicts regarding water can be classified as follows: *Access to water points:* rights to water are enshrined in both local and native law, in the individual(s) who first opened the source. In permanent structures such as open shaft wells (Saniyas), the question of rights to access rarely arises. Those who wish to draw water for their stock must ask permission from the owner to avoid confrontation. However, in non-permanent points especially idds (hafir) which are seasonally inundated, the issue is more contentious. With the disappearance of running water during the dry season, both farmers and pastoralists flock to the sandy wadi floor to tap the ground water. Competition over rights to the best sites is often fierce, especially among later arriving pastoralists. *Surrounding water points:* Conflicts also occur indirectly around crowded water points. At busy places, long queues and waiting times are common place with the resulting sometimes boiling over into quarrels. Additionally, as farmland is usually concentrated along the banks of wadis, the incidents of watering animals encroaching on cultivated land are especially high at popular sources, according to the assessment findings.

(e) **Closure of Seasonal Live Stock routes:** Some specific laws exist to regulate stock routes. Importantly, legislation is focused on protecting the continued movement of animals along these roadways (e.g. prohibiting cultivation within routes). However, a combination of poor enforcement of these rules and the absence of markers or signs to delineate routes creates a situation where conflict is common place. Disputes over stock routes are almost exclusively farmer- versus-nomad confrontation. Within this context several factors are responsible, including expansion of cultivated land and re-routing. Expansion of cultivated area in target communities creates bottlenecks as stock routes cross the heavily cultivated areas along the wadis that intersect the region. At these

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bottlenecks loosely defined routes are literally squeezed by expanding cultivation as pastoralists and farmers challenge each other's rights to use the land in question. Expansion due to infrastructural development and conflict itself may also close a route. Re-routing: If a stock route is closed even temporarily, pastoralists must find new routes to reach their grazing grounds. These diversions may be some distance from the original route, the opening of new sections usually leads to dispute with other land users.

(f) **Livestock Theft:** Raiding has a very long history among the nomadic tribes of the area. Livestock rustling in particular has been a convenient strategy for some to gain wealth or restock herds lost as a result of drought. Communities suffering from stock theft traditionally organize themselves into armed groups to pursue the assailants (fazaa). The native administration especially sheikhs are responsible for mustering these parties. The hunt for the stolen animals often turns to violent episodes as the thieves try to evade the armed search teams.

An important to mention gender security risk which identified recruitment, retaliation, sexual violence and drug consumption as the highest risk for boys and young men. Sexual violence, early marriage, recruitment and retaliation, followed by domestic violence and FGM are perceived as the highest security risks for girls and young women.

**Limited or lack of livelihoods options, reduced income earning opportunities**

The Darfur crisis has led to population displacements and reduced communities to dependency on humanitarian aid. People moved from their original land with nothing but their lives and are living in the IDPs camps without livelihoods options and practice. Idleness and high level of unemployment among youth is a factor that cannot be ignored as it contributes to high rates of criminality and provides opportunity for the youths to join militia and armed gangs. The displaced populations cannot practice farming for security reasons. Lack of income generation opportunities have worsened the situation as people cannot sustain themselves and their families. The few returnees' communities do not have basic services and facilities to help them work, produce food and generate income, thereby leading to livelihoods related conflict in the communities.

The above mentioned are the main peace gaps that have contributed to conflict in the target area. The poorest and most vulnerable conflict-affected populations in Darfur are still struggling to meet their daily food and essential household needs. Women and girls expected to look for or mobilize the food for the family, bring water, collect fire wood and grass for domestic livestock at home level. It will take some years before they overcome trauma and truly rebuild their lives, communities, and future. ARC will seek to support stabilization of livelihoods through income generation and small scale employment that promotes peaceful coexistence and safe and dignified return, especially targeting IDPs, women and youths. Initiatives in this area will help kick-start economic and social recovery and restore peace and justice in particular for conflict-affected groups who have not yet received assistance, even for asset replacement as part of peace dividends results.

This project has been designed in line with UNDP proposed outcomes and aims to mitigate and reduce the tensions of these deep-rooted, primarily resource- and livelihoods-based conflicts by increasing social cohesions of the fragmented population, increasing women's meaningful participation in peacebuilding and socioeconomic activities and by addressing overwhelming needs in the area.

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Locality	Villages	Identified Conflicts	Summary of Analysis		
			Root Causes	Triggers	Actors
Al Ferdous	Abu Sineadira	Tribal, conflict triggered by competition over resources	Grazing land , water points	Animal Theft , looting Engagement in shadow/war economy	Active tribal militia , Hakama Rizigat/Habania
Al Ferdous	Hebeail	Conflict between herders and farmers	Grazing land	Animal theft and criminality	Farmers vs pastoralist
Al Ferdous	Al aradeab Admistartion Units/villages be slected	Competition over water points triggered by shortage of water , Involvement in criminal activities such as banditry and theft	Water points Poverty , school drop out	Shortage of water Literacy triggered by lack of income	Pastoralist vs farmer Youth
Al Ferdous	Azumri	Tribal conflict triggered by competition over resources	Water points , grazing land	Land competition	Pastoralist / Framers
Alferdous	Um Eed	Conflict between herders and farmers	Increased competition over available resources	Limited livelihood opportunities.	Farmers /pastoralist
Alferdous	Al sarij	Conflict between herders and farmers	Grazing land , crop destructions	Animal theft , criminality	Farmers / Pastrolist

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

Conflict resolution and reconciliation mechanisms exist at different levels within Darfur society:

- within the family;
- within the village, for sedentary communities, or the damra or feriq, for nomads or semi-nomads;
- within a broader geographic or even identity community spread out over several locations;
- within the tribe; and
- between different tribes

A long-standing focus for conflict resolution at these different levels has been the native Administration. The native administration is and has been a key institution in the history of governance in Sudan over the last hundred years. In Darfur, the native administration was installed by the British reprising elements and individuals of the sultanate—the centralized state that had ruled much of Darfur since the mid-seventeenth century. At its core, the purpose of the native administration is threefold: to manage land, to render justice, and to represent both the state, in the various and diverse parts of the territory inhabited by diverse communities, and the interests of those constituencies to the authorities.

The first two functions, managing the land and administering justice, are deeply intertwined in that many disagreements between individuals or groups relate, both historically and today, to land use and land ownership. The justice function also involved (and still involves) a strong reconciliation component; the land administration included management of natural resources (water, pastures, wood) as well as migratory routes. The third function, traditionally defending the area against outside attackers, in particular livestock raiders, was the particular role of the agid (war leader) but became increasingly problematic under statutory law because it now falls within the responsibility of other more official institutions.



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The native administration has a specific role in the dispensation of justice in the region. The mahkama ahliya is a traditional, customary, or native court that operates under customary rather than statutory law. It typically handles disputes over land, damage to farms and livestock, minor violence, family problems such as inheritance and divorce, and small commercial matters. Members of the native administration are typically Shakes, omda and sultan. Traditionally and currently, women are not included as members of the native administration. It is presided over by traditional leaders who deal with individual cases. The term *ahliya* comes from *ahal*, or family, and denotes something local, customary, or tribal. It can also refer to a settlement that does not involve an official court or the presence of a government official (*ittifagiya ahliya*).

Traditional leaders in Darfur also play a critical role in the traditional reconciliation mechanism of judiya. The term is derived from *jud*, which translates to generosity or magnanimity in Arabic. The native administration generally facilitates the convening of judiya whose central tenet is that of a consensual mediation that brings together a commonly acceptable outcome for the parties. This mechanism stresses that problems are not solved by punishment, but by a common acceptance of social ties. During the conflict the word *Ahliya* also comes from similar *judia* which is a traditional way of solving the problems out of court. The access to the local court is not possible at all time, the rural court is established at locality base with poor capacity of technical staff and basic infrastructure.

**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
Al Ferdous	Abu Sineadira	No active CBRM presence apart from traditional sheikhs	No court structural in place with little capacities of police men	Lack of trained CBRM and poor capacity of traditional leaders in conflict mitigations
Al Ferdous	Hebeail	No active CBRM presence apart from traditional sheikhs that experienced tribal conflict	No court structural in place with little capacities of police men	Absent of CBRM with poor skills of traditional leaders
Al Ferdous	Al aradeab	Untrained traditional leaders with poor capacity	No court apart from traditional community members	Absenteeism of trained and structured CBRMs
Al Ferdous	Azumri administration unit/villages to be selected	Lack of CBRM committees,	lack of government structures at community level to play an effective role and capacity to lead meaningful community peace	Lack peace conveners, poor capacity of the traditional leaders

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			processes remains limited and weak.	
Al ferdous	Um Eed	5% Native administration system significantly weakened and politically manipulated	Absetism of community police and rural court include traditional adminstration system	Un trined traditional leaders with weakened capacity
Al Ferdous	Al sarij	Absenteeism of CBRMs	No local court in place	Absent of Confilict and rsik mitigators

Gender & Inclusion

Family relationships are highly valued in Darfur culture. The family unit includes: mother, father, wife, children, brothers, sisters, grandparents, nephews, nieces, cousins, in-laws, and godparents. By tradition, the father is the head of the household and the official leader. He is responsible for all financial aspects of family life. Customarily, the father makes all decisions regarding the family and may consult his brothers and brothers-in-law or other male family members. Families support one another financially and socially. Traditionally, families take care of their sick, old, and mentally ill members. Women provide most of these social services and are also responsible for maintaining the home and raising the children. As a result, women have limited participation in development, unfair distribution of family resources, limited access to family resources, and limited ownership of pro.

Economic and human development indicators in Sudan are among the lowest in the world and gender disparities are significant (World Bank 2019). Protracted conflict and displacement in Darfur in particular have worsened socio-indicators and exacerbated gender disparities by impeding livelihood opportunities and access to basic services. Health and education indicators are generally lower in Darfur than in other states in Sudan. Women and children are among the most vulnerable groups in Darfur and protection concerns, particularly for female IDPs, are considerable.

During the Darfur conflict many men lost their livelihoods and moved elsewhere in search of opportunities, leaving a large number of female-headed households. Women also undertake most of the domestic and agricultural work, meaning that they are heavily reliant on available water and land resources. However, women are largely excluded from decision-making in the household and wider community on how these resources are exploited.

Women in Darfur suffer unequal access to land, credit and other agricultural services or resources, although they participate heavily in this field. Women are more likely than men to be landless with the limited rights over agricultural land, and other reproductive resources despite their significant role in agricultural production. This is mainly due to the male dominated society, which is also a main influential factor for women's responsibility and activities relevant to agricultural sectors in rural community. Lack of access to land – which underpins rights to all other natural resources and is a key asset for securing productive inputs – can force women into increasingly vulnerable situations and expose them to higher levels of physical and livelihood risk, with trickle-down impacts on community welfare. The structural discrimination that women face regarding resource rights and access also limits their political participation and economic productivity.

Socioeconomic status affects women's opportunity: 54% of women living in Sudan's poorest households were married before the age of 18, compared to 19% in the richest households. Many families still negotiate mahr (the payment of money and gifts by a groom) during marriage contract processes, showing a financial incentive to marrying daughters young (UNICEF, 2020).

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55% of women with no education were married before the age of 18, compared to only 3% who had completed higher education. Girls choosing to finish school are often stigmatized as agir (infertile) or bayra (not demanded for marriage) and the Sudanese curriculum does not promote or encourage later marriages for young women. (UNICEF, 2020).

This project is going to be supported by gender focal person to ensure gender inclusion and mainstreaming across the project and will also critically examine the project intervention and shape its activities.

The impact of COVID-19 on existing gender disparities in Darfur is currently unknown due to the suddenness and scale of the outbreak. However, early indications suggest that COVID-19 may exasperate inequalities and entrench further the aforementioned gender disparities. Gender-based violence (GBV) is thought to have increased as a result of lock down measures imposed by the Government of Sudan to control the outbreak. The economic consequences of COVID-19 are also likely place greater stress on households and economic hardship is a known driver of GBV.

Previous epidemics, such as HIV-AIDS, SARS, H1N1, and Ebola, have shown that the most vulnerable – be they countries, communities, households or individuals – often bear the heaviest burden. There is also the unequal distribution of care work between men and women within households. During normal times, women and girls bear the responsibility for household and family care due to social norms in Sudan. They will now most likely shoulder the increase in care demands brought about by the closure of schools, the confinement of elderly people, and the growing numbers of ill family members. The closure of schools and economic impacts may also increase risks of child marriage.

The shift of public resources toward the public health emergency can also pose a risk to sexual, reproductive, and maternal health services, particularly where health systems' resources are highly constrained. During past Ebola and SARS crises, increases in maternal mortality were reported partly due to reduced access to health services and fear of contagion in maternity wards. Likewise, limits on access to reproductive health might increase unwanted pregnancies, particularly among adolescent girls.

This project has undertaken a gender-sensitive participatory approach to facilitate complementary male and female natural resource conflict management capacities. The project will build on the achievements made on promoting gender sensitive programming, and will continue to encourage and maintain gender balance in peace committees, peacebuilding and conflict resolution, training, and actively participate in the planning, decision-making and management of livelihoods programming in their area. Every opportunity to engage women in peacebuilding will be utilized in this project. The project will utilize their multi-group kinship ties, primarily non-combatant status, and vulnerability as individuals, mothers and wives, and will enlist the support of the opinion shapers, traditional leaders, youth and the government in resolving conflict in ways not open to other actors. The project will continue to support vulnerable women and young people in improving their family income by taking the lead, management and ownership of the project. ARC will raise awareness among women, community leaders and young people in order to encourage women to become involved to take part in conflict assessment, conflict prevention and monitoring including preventing violence against women. ARC will work towards creation of livelihood options for disabled or most hard to reach women and men and teenage youth households.

Every unit will be encouraged to have active women representation in their CBRMs, where they can utilize their capacities as peace-builders. Efforts will be made to improve women's confidence, awareness and participation in the peace process surrounding natural resource conflicts thereby availing more possibilities for conflict resolution. Both women and men will contribute significantly to reconciliation efforts, to the revival of local markets, and to the rebuilding of essential local services and networks.

C2 (a) OUTPUT and Intervention

OUTPUT 1: Community-based conflict resolution and reconciliation mechanisms (CBRMs) are in use and working effectively to resolve conflict

Intervention

1. Hire Consultant for Baseline survey and community consultation workshops
2. Re activate / Establishment of Community-based Conflict Resolution Mechanisms (CBRMs)
3. Organize CBRM TOT workshops including equipment and materials
4. Organize inter community sports activities for youth
5. Provide technical & material support to traditional / local leader to resolve community conflict

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6. Conflict-resolution training for government officials & native administration
7. Peace Culture promotion (Arts activities).
8. Support peace forums to promote inter community dialogue.
9. Support and strengthen local women's peace committees.

**Strategy:** The strategies and approaches that ARC will use to decide where and what work will be undertaken, focus group discussion will be led by ARC at the launch of the project to determine which community needs and where feasibly can be met, gender sensitive approaches will also be implemented to this strategy by paying women and men the same wage where women participation can be more enhanced. The key component around this strategy is to sensitize community on conflict resolution mechanisms and having more discussion with the community on the existing forums for conflict resolutions and how can be more strengthened and supported.

**Methodology:** a consultant will be hired to facilitate the base line and survey as well as the dissemination of the information on the project to the communities.

Women participation in all committees and meetings forums will be a core methodology in all project intervention, in a such context a so called "HAKAMA" can have an influence and encouraging people for war or peace, however the women group is the group that more suffered and affected. By engaging them they will be equipped with some knowledge and build some skills that will enable them raise up their issues and concerns as well as contributed with their ideas on promoting peace among their own community as well as strengthening local women peace committee.

## OUTPUT 2: PEACE DIVIDENDS FOR COMMUNITY INTERDEPENDENCE AND COEXISTENCE ARE DELIVERED.

### Intervention

1. Provide start up grants to young entrepreneurs.
2. Cash for work - local infrastructure.
3. Cash for work - local infrastructure materials.
4. TOT training for Producers Associations on value addition & quality control techniques.
5. Establishing joint management committees for local resources.
6. Community initiatives to deliver collaborative income generating opportunities.
7. Vocational training / access to education courses.
8. Provision of startup tools and kits to vocational trainees.
9. Literacy & numeracy skills workshops for youth.
10. Micro enterprise development workshops for young entrepreneurs.

**Strategy:** cash for work will be an approach to promote public infra structure rehabilitation it can also provide income to the neediest people while it is also supporting the community restoration of key infrastructure and developed the skills of targeted beneficiaries. To decide where this work will be undertaken it will be depending on needs on the ground and in consultation with the local authorities

Cash for work will also be linked up with skills development as targeted beneficiaries may be involved in vocational skills training in such areas as masonry, carpentry, etc. The implementation of cash-for-work brings different groups together through a common interest in restoring community infrastructure and thus enhances social cohesion.

**Methodology:** do no harm approaches will be a key in this project to ensure safe program and avoid causing inadvertent harm and are conflict sensitive in line with sphere standard and protection principles.

All the proposed intervention will be adhered to the Do No Harm principles (DNH) checklist endorsed by the social cohesion and sustainable livelihood cluster.

Participatory approaches will be the heart of the entire intervention approaches, ensuring that the voices of the most hard to reach beneficiaries can impact the program design, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

Beneficiaries will be involving during the project cycle at all levels since ARC's approach is focused on client centered; community will be lead in all structures that will be set and consultative meeting will be conducted and feedback will be integrated in the programing.

Feedback will be utilizing community mobilization activities delivered by dedicated community mobiliser, community consultation meetings and a hotline, which have successfully continued to provide client and community feedback since 2017. From August, 2020 ARC has started deploying feedback boxes which are place at key community places. These will also be used to ensure that community members have the means to provide feedback.

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- During the project the following steps will ensure participation and accountability to beneficiaries;
- Community mobilization and sensitization about the project.
  - Local authority's engagement at different levels of the projects
  - Engage with the community to determine the community infrastructure that can be supported by the cash for work.
  - Consistent follow up with complaints and feedback received.
  - Consultation with the line departments/ministries
  - Ensure that beneficiaries and communities have access to a complaint/feedback mechanism. These will be through feedback boxes, hotline and consultation meetings. To ensure women voice is heard, ARC will conduct consultation meetings by gender and age sensitive.

**Output 3: Women's organizations, including those representing pastoralist women, empowered to meaningfully participate in local and state-level peacebuilding platforms**

**Intervention**

1. Gender consultant (Research & knowledge development).
2. Women leadership mentoring.
3. Institutional capacity development women's groups.
4. Advocacy & networking skills training for women leaders.
5. Sensitization of local leaders on GBV & related legal frameworks.
6. Communication & media training for women leaders.
7. Awareness campaign on the negative impact of harmful gender practices.
8. Sensitization of local government on national policies & laws (FGM /SGBV)

**Strategy:** ARC East Darfur will be supported by Gender focal person guided by the ARC gender advisor from the main office, to ensure proposed activities are all meets ARC quality standard and as well as those put forward by UNDP. ARC will put women at the heart of its activities. The strategy will focus on sustainable intervention that will be achieved gradually through preparation of women groups both those in the urban/villages and the pastoralist to be able to actively participate to enhance and increase resilience and promoted to be future leaders in their own communities.

**Methodology:** women groups will be empowered and sensitized with the knowledge on national policies and laws (FGM/SGBV), the women groups will also be linked up with the network and gets capacity development through trainings, workshops..etc.

**Output 4: Improved networking, coordination and learning between local and state-level peacebuilding institutions**

**Intervention**

1. Capacity support to Ed Daein University Peace Center
2. Consultant State-level peacebuilding coordination.
3. Advocacy mentoring for CSOs.
4. Communication & media training for CSOs.
5. Training officials on human rights, gender and child protection.
6. Establishment of advocacy platforms.
7. Advocacy platform media support.
8. Technical & material support to CBOs capacity building.
9. Advocacy training for local leaders / native administration

**Strategy:** this intervention will mainly be targeting relevant authorities and actors that have an influence on people such as community leaders, teachers, imams, administrators, Hakama, youth leaders.etc, the peace center at Al-Deian university. Will also be a key unit through which the information dissemination and consultation with various group will be undertaken through them.

**Methodology:** ARC will strength consultations and coordination with the government line ministries at state level as well as all other peace building actors particularly Al-deain university, will ensure the overall consistence and coordination of the project as per compliance with the necessary procedures and requirements. Capacity building support will e given to the peace department in Aldain university as well as civil society organization that are active in peace building. Training will be a key for capacity building and advocacy platform will be established with community leaders and other influential community representative's engagement.

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C2 (b) project strategy, methodology and RESULTS:

The proposal builds directly on ARC's current peacebuilding activities in East Darfur and the experience we have gained in implementing a DCPSF project in South Darfur. The project is contingent on a two-pronged theory of change. Firstly, if processes of community dialogue are independently brokered and fostered, then trust and confidence can be restored between communities affected by conflict. Secondly, if the material benefits and dividends of peace can be delivered to the targeted communities, then the processes of dialogue and trust can be reinforced and sustained. A crosscutting theme which underpins the theory of change is gender. Gender has long been recognized as a key factor in both violent conflict and peacebuilding: men, women and gender minorities are both differently involved in and affected by these processes.

Extensive research over the past two decades has shown that building inclusive, sustainable, positive peace in societies affected by violent conflict requires analyzing and addressing gendered power dynamics as well as gender roles and expectations. The project aims to strengthen women's contributions to peacebuilding especially in relation to the ways in which they use, manage, make decisions on and benefit from natural resources. Coupled with shifting gender norms in conflict-affected settings, women's roles in natural resource management provide significant opportunities to enhance their participation in decision-making at all levels, and to enable them to engage more productively in economic revitalization activities.

As part of this project strategy, targeted support will be provided to help overcoming the structural, societal and cultural barriers to women's formal and informal participation in peacebuilding in conflict-affected settings. The proposal also hopes to create enabling conditions to build women's capacity for productive and sustainable use of natural resources in the aftermath of conflict. Training and mentoring such as peace and economic empowerment aims to enhance the capacity of local women leaders to advocate for peace and resolve conflict. A range of activities are planned which aim to empower women and women's organizations through the project such as capacity building of women to economically be able to voice out in public, equipping women with business skills and linking these women to microfinance institutions. Our national partner NIDO will lead implementation of these activities at community level the will include conducting entry level meetings with community leaders, support selection of women who will form part of community structures, provide guidance to community in selection of women to participate in empowerment activities, provide continuous support to communities throughout the life of the project. Furthermore, NIDO will ensure inclusion and involvement of community members with the aim to strengthen the role of women in peace building efforts and that communities accept the roles women play. ARC shall provide technical support by ensuring NIDO has put in place systems that will enable to deliver the activities on time and to standards.

The proposed project also includes a number of activities which aim to engage youth in peacebuilding and support young people in gaining employment opportunities / sustainable livelihoods such engaging youth in sporting activities, building youth skills through vocation skills and supporting youth with business start-up equipment. To support nonviolent peaceful transformation and counter extremist narratives, these activities are planned to promote youth dialogues and artistic forums that provide opportunities for youth to discuss peaceful co-existence and common values / experiences. The project will also train and empower women to speak credibly to counter radical narratives, engage local communities about the dangers of radicalism and violence, and develop counter messaging campaigns.

Central to the project strategy is the establishment and empowerment of Community-Based Resolution Mechanisms (CBRMs). These grass root mechanisms have proved powerful actors in tackling conflict especially between communities and groups. Through the project, we will also broaden the CBRM approach to include support to the Native Administration and local government. Activities are outlined which aim to enhance the skills, knowledge and accountability of these different local actors in peace building. In doing so, ARC hopes to strengthen the 'local peace governance' in the target areas by enhancing the capacity of the community, native administration and local government.

CBRMs will be supported to conduct community dialogue for prevention of conflict occurrence in all program areas and selected target locations. Both ARC staff and community leaders will work together in community sensitization and mobilization for training and identification peace gaps and mitigative measure for conflict occurrence in all



program areas. The roles and responsibilities of each party will be defined in a MOU. ARC in collaboration with local authorities, beneficiaries and community leaders will prioritize and enhance capability of community empowerment initiatives to prevent conflict occurrence.

Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) are powerful actors in advocating for policy changes and reforms which can support peaceful transition. CSOs can also provide links between the community level conflict resolution mechanisms and higher level of conflict resolution mechanisms (e.g. at the state and region-wide). Different CSOs platforms will be targeted (including NGOs, government, and private sector) to lobby and influence the transition process and related state and national level policies and decision-makers. As part of these sessions, participants will receive training in advocacy skills as well as receive presentations on a number topic including human rights, gender and child protection, setting up locality level participatory security committees, WAM, combatting GBV, the importance of investing in formal and informal justice

ARC's peacebuilding team and M&E staff, in collaboration with the local peace committees, will be involved in monitoring project operations and activities. ARC will produce quarterly donor reports and a final report upon completion of the project. Quarterly reports will be shared with local authorities and other agencies and a copy of which will be sent to DCPSF. An external evaluation is plan at the end of the project. This will independently consider the impact of the intervention and recommend areas of future work as well as capturing lessons learnt.

A project evaluation will be done at the end of the project. An audit will be undertaken by an independent body at the completion of the project to maintain coordination, accountability and transparency with all parties involved in the project.

**TABLE 3: Planned interventions**

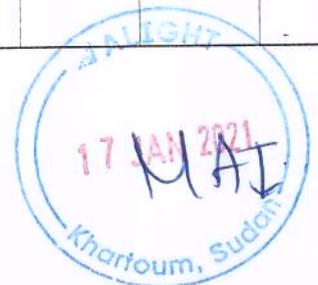
VILLAGES	PEACEBUILDING GAPS	PLANNED INTERVENTIONS	Female		Male	
			Adult	Youth	Adult	Youth
(New locality)	Lack of trained CBRM and poor capacity of traditional leaders in conflict mitigations	Output 1: Community-based conflict resolution and reconciliation mechanisms (CBRMs) are in use and working effectively to resolve conflict	9744	13456	7056	9744
		2.1.1 Hire Consultant for Baseline survey and community consultation workshops.	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
Hebeail Abu Sineadira Azumri Al aradeab Um Eed Al sarij	Absent of the CBRMs Civil Society, although expanded remains divided and is suffering from acute capacity deficiencies including lack of appropriate governance structures	2.1.2 Re activate / Establishment of Community-based Conflict Resolution Mechanisms (CBRMs)	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC

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Hebeail Abu Sineadira Azumri Al aradeab Um Eed Al sarij	The capacities of the different governance structures at community level to play an effective role and capacity to lead meaningful community peace processes remains limited and weak	2.1.3 Organize CBRM TOT workshops including equipment and materials	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
Hebeail Abu Sineadira Azumri Al aradeab Um Eed Al sarij	The limited capacity of community institutions and poor governance in conjunction with other factors (livelihoods, natural resources, etc.)	2.1.4 Organize inter community sports activities for youth	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
Hebeail Abu Sineadira Azumri Al aradeab Um Eed Al sarij		2.1.5 Provide technical & material support to traditional / local leader to resolve community conflict	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
Hebeail Abu Sineadira Azumri Al aradeab Um Eed Al sarij		2.1.6 Conflict resolution training for government officials & native administration	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
Hebeail Abu Sineadira Azumri Al aradeab Um Eed Al sarij		2.1.7 Peace Culture promotion (Arts activities).	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
Hebeail Abu Sineadira Azumri Al aradeab Um Eed Al sarij		2.1.1 Support peace forums to promote inter community dialogue.	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
Hebeail Abu Sineadira Azumri Al aradeab Um Eed Al sarij		2.1.2 Support and strengthen local women's peace committees.	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
Hebeail Abu Sineadira Azumri		Output 2: Peace dividends for community	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC

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Al aradeab Um Eed Al sarij		interdependence and coexistence are delivered.				
Hebeail Abu Sineadira Azumri Al aradeab Um Eed Al sarij		2.2.1 Provide start up grants to young entrepreneurs.	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
The village will be determine after base line survey form 6 targeted villages		2.2.2 Cash for work - local infrastructure.	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
The village will be determine after base line survey form 6 targeted villages		2.2.3 Cash for work - local infrastructure materials.	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
The village will be determine after base line survey form 6 targeted villages		2.2.4 TOT training for Producers Associations on value addition & quality control techniques.	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
The village will be determine after base line survey form 6 targeted villages		2.2.5 Establishing joint management committees for local resources.	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
The village will be determine after base line survey form 6 targeted villages		2.2.6 Community initiatives to deliver collaborative income generating opportunities.	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
The village will be determine after base line survey form 6 targeted villages		2.2.7 Vocational training / access to education courses.	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC

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The village will be determine after base line survey form 6 targeted villages		2.2.8 Provision of startup tools and kits to vocational trainees.	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
The village will be determine after base line survey form 6 targeted villages		2.2.1 Literacy & numeracy skills workshops for youth.	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
The village will be determine after base line survey form 6 targeted villages		2.2.2 Micro enterprise development workshops for young entrepreneurs.	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
Hebeail Abu Sineadira Azumri Al aradeab Um Eed Al sarij		Output 3: Women's organizations, including those representing pastoralist women, empowered to meaningfully participate in local and state-level peacebuilding platforms	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
The village will be determine after base line survey form 6 targeted villages		2.3.1 Gender consultant (Research & knowledge development).	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
Hebeail Abu Sineadira Azumri Al aradeab Um Eed Al sarij		2.3.2 Women leadership mentoring.	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
Hebeail Abu Sineadira Azumri Al aradeab Um Eed Al sarij		2.3.3 Institutional capacity development women's groups.	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
Hebeail Abu Sineadira Azumri Al aradeab		2.3.4 Advocacy & networking skills training for women leaders.	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC



Um Eed Al sarij						
The village will be determine after base line survey form 6 targeted villages		2.3.1 Sensitization of local leaders on GBV & related legal frameworks.	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
Hebeail Abu Sineadira Azumri Al aradeab Um Eed Al sarij		2.3.2 Communication & media training for women leaders.	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
Hebeail Abu Sineadira Azumri Al aradeab Um Eed Al sarij		2.3.3 Awareness campaign on the negative impact of harmful gender practices.	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
Hebeail Abu Sineadira Azumri Al aradeab Um Eed Al sarij		2.3.4 Sensitization of local government on national policies & laws (FGM /SGBV)	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
Hebeail Abu Sineadira Azumri Al aradeab Um Eed Al sarij		Output 4: Improved networking, coordination and learning between local and state-level peacebuilding institutions	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
AL Daein		2.4.1 Capacity support to Ed Daein University Peace Center	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
Hebeail Abu Sineadira Azumri Al aradeab Um Eed Al sarij		2.4.2 Consultant State-level peacebuilding coordination.	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
Hebeail Abu Sineadira Azumri Al aradeab Um Eed Al sarij		2.4.3 Advocacy mentoring for CSOs.	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC

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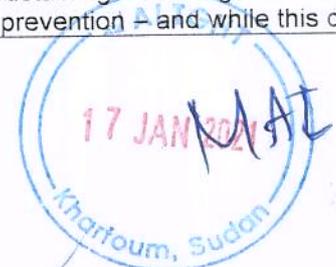
Hebeail Abu Sineadira Azumri Al aradeab Um Eed Al sarij		Communication & media training for CSOs.	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
Hebeail Abu Sineadira Azumri Al aradeab Um Eed Al sarij		2.4.4 Training officials on human rights, gender and child protection.	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
		2.4.5 Establishment of advocacy platforms.	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
		2.4.6 Advocacy platform media support.	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
Hebeail Abu Sineadira Azumri Al aradeab Um Eed Al sarij		2.4.1 Technical & material support to CBOs capacity building.	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
Hebeail Abu Sineadira Azumri Al aradeab Um Eed Al sarij		2.4.2 Advocacy training for local leaders / native administration.	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
Abu Sineadira	Lack of trained CBRM and poor capacity of traditional leaders in conflict mitigations, land demarcations		12180	16820	8820	12180
Hebeail	Absent of CBRM with poor skills of traditional leaders		14129	19511	10231	14129
(New Locality)	Lack peace Governors , poor capacity		17052	23548	12348	17052
<b>Total</b>			<b>53,105</b>	<b>73,335</b>	<b>38,455</b>	<b>53,105</b>

**NOTE:** All activities are replicated in the four localities.

a) Results: Innovation

The field of peacebuilding is fast moving and new innovations are challenging old models of conflict resolution. Some of these challenges are arising from new technology that is disrupting traditional approaches. There are other forms of 'innovation' that also need to be put forward in response to the multitude of challenges to peace being faced, that move beyond the role of technology. The United Nations Secretary General's Sustaining Peace agenda calls for a rebalancing of investment of funds and attention from peacekeeping to conflict prevention and while this demand

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is not new, significant 'innovation' is still required across the international community to achieve intended outcomes. New methods are also required.

Key to ARC's approach to innovation in peacebuilding is to create a space of local knowledge. By coupling local knowledge of peace building with international expertise and experience, we have developed an innovative and tailored approach to the specific context of conflict in Darfur. Through this project we will also leverage the use of technology to collect data and changing perceptions within the target communities. Social media is also an increasing source of information for many people in the region. Project activities will use social media to raise awareness of the project and help promote the objectives. A number of awareness raising campaigns are planned and social media will be used to support these efforts.

#### b) Results: Monitoring and Evaluation

ARC is committed to rigorous and robust monitoring and evaluation systems that are consistent and of high quality that guarantee efficient tracking of program indicators, and integrate all components of M&E, Accountability and Learning (MEAL). This allows the system to effectively contribute to superior program performance and consistent improvements in programming over time. The design of this project's monitoring and evaluation system will follow our Global ARC MEAL Policies and Procedures and ARC country MEAL strategy. As a key aspect of ARC's overall strategic method, the following M&E protocols ensure that qualitative and quantitative assessments inform program decision-making and implementation.

ARC implementation is focused on client results-based programming. In support of this approach, a robust monitoring and evaluation plan will be developed that will support monitoring of performance indicators that will measure project efficiency and effectiveness. A monitoring table (tracker), will be used that will aid in meeting predefined benchmarks and in monitoring output quality during the implementation of the project. Baseline information will be collected from the start of the project and will be supplemented by secondary sources.

Detailed conflict analysis will be conducted at the beginning of the project which builds upon the most recent conflict analysis report. This in-depth analysis will build on the rapid conflict assessment that was used to design this project and will identify the key factors relating to conflict and the linkages between them, pointing to sources and dynamics of conflict as well as peace. Additional insights drawn from this in-depth assessment will be used to refine the indicators. A baseline analysis will also be performed and information used to revise the baseline information. This document will form the basis of monitoring as information gathered will be used to update it on a regular basis and will finally feed into the evaluation. An updated Logical Framework and Monitoring plan will be developed by ARC and will be crucial monitoring tools. All program staff at field level and stakeholders will receive an orientation to the Logical Framework at the beginning of the project.

The monitoring system will use appropriate tools to measure the impact of the intervention at every stage on the changing context and vice versa, and to enable programming to be adjusted if necessary to ensure optimum conflict sensitivity. This project contains many important processes that are critical to peace-building. Proxy indicators will be used to periodically measure how far a process has developed in a particular direction. The monitoring and evaluation system put in place for this project will be conflict-sensitive and transformative. This will be done by involving respondents in the process of indicator monitoring and analysis, helping them to understand their own place in – and possibly even their contribution to – changing the conflict context.

The M&E department will work with the beneficiaries to jointly develop simple monitoring tools that ARC in conjunction with them will use to monitor key events that are likely to disrupt community and cause tensions. This community based monitoring will strengthen early warning and will be used to initiate mediation in good time to prevent re-occurrence of conflict. This same method will be used to monitor progress towards constructive and positive engagement between the target communities. Through these processes ARC will be able to prepare quarterly reports that not only update UNDP on the activities but how the interventions are progressively impacting on the specific factors that drive conflict and contributions they make to peace. The monitoring will be done in a way that can provide valuable data to the final evaluation.

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17 JAN 2021  
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Khartoum, Sudan

The purpose of the evaluation will be two pronged:

**Learning and improvement:** The evaluation will systematize knowledge of results and performance, which can help improve similar projects. It will provide lessons learnt and best practice that can be used to refine design of future community based peace-building projects.

**Accountability and documentation:**

The evaluation will ascertain whether the project has been performed as intended and/or whether the expected results have been achieved. ARC will hire external consultant to conduct the evaluation which will focus on peace related queries that will assess performance in terms of contribution to peace. In summary the framework of the evaluation will be guided by these lines of inquiry:

- **Explicit peace-building efforts:** The primary inquiry will be whether this project made a relevant contribution to durable peace, by deliberately and effectively addressing key driving factors of conflict among crucial conflict actors.
- **Explicit conflict prevention efforts:** The question of focus will be whether the project made a demonstrable contribution to reducing tensions, preventing violence, either by intervening swiftly to avert escalating violence or by addressing long-term structural drivers of conflict.
- **Impact of livelihoods recovery initiatives:** The main question of focus will be to what extent these initiatives have made a positive contribution to peaceful co-existence. The evaluation will also determine whether the livelihoods recovery initiatives were based on an assessment of peace-conflict dynamics and whether the programming choices were based this assessment. Also the evaluation will determine whether these initiatives engaged on key social tensions that were identified as driving factors of past, current and potential conflict.

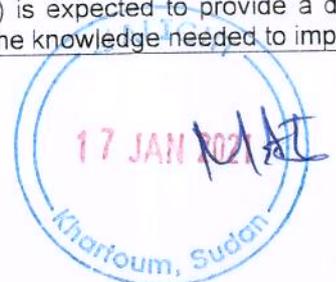
#### c) Results: Sustainability

Core to ARC's work in Sudan is its model that centers on community engagement and co-creation with key actors, from program beneficiaries and community and religious leaders to Sudanese government entities, international donors and governments, the private sector, and Sudanese diaspora in the United States and Europe. For 16 years in Sudan, ARC implements an approach that fosters sustainability and mitigates risks of failure through deep community engagement and leadership, including with community councils and a staff comprising professionals from the communities served. By initiating a range of different activities related to peacebuilding and strengthening cohesion in the targeted communities, ARC believes that key aspects of this project will provide an established and long-lasting foundation for a stronger and more active participation of local people in Darfur's peace process. Practice experiences gained through this project, via trainings and real-world, hands-on exposure to peacebuilding and full engagement of marginalized communities will ensure that the experience and successes of this project will become embedded as part the ongoing peace process initiated by the transitional government.

We will carefully document the implementation of the project, paying particular attending to what worked and what didn't. These lessons learnt will be documented in a final project report which will provide an opportunity for knowledge transfer for future peacebuilding efforts in Darfur and other relevant contexts. ARC's exit strategy will be strategically designed to ensure the sustainability of impacts after the program ends. In this project specifically, that includes a 'Phasing Out' approach for certain activities and a 'Phasing Over' approach to others. A number of activities are specific to the project and can be 'Phased Out,' once the activities are complete. However, the majority of activities can be 'Phased Over' and mainstreamed into future development programs. By working with local partners and strengthening the capacity of local CSOs, the project will also leave of legacy of enhanced capacity and energy for these working within the new peace framework which is evolving in the region.

The establishment of Community-based Conflict Resolution Mechanism (CBRMs) is expected to provide a direct long-term benefit from the project. The training activities planned will help improve the knowledge needed to improve

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the sustainable development of the rural livelihoods and develop the capacity of the local economy. Besides the direct support in term of training and mentoring, the focus will be mainly on continuing the introduction and application of sustainable and more effective ways of livelihoods activities sensitive to environment as complementary activities to ones implemented through this project. The Cash for Work component will leave a lasting legacy of improvements to the local infrastructure which can be benefitted by different members of the local community.

C3 **ORGANIZATIONAL POSITIONING:**

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

ARC has previously implemented two DCPSF project in Gereida locality South Darfur (2012-13) ( 2014-2015), in Seven villages of Gereida locality of South Darfur state; Abid , Joghana, Jajay, Mowella, Tuel, Dagama, and Abulala aimed to promote peace among the diverse communities shattered by conflict including farmers, pastoralists, and agro-pastoralists, through sharing of limited natural resources, increasing livelihoods options, supporting a positive indigenous cultural peace-building and reconciliation process in peaceful manner. The intervention resulted into activation of 6 CBRMs whom are effectively functional to date despite the decade conflict of land ownership issue on the area .ARC is well suited to implement this project given its prolonged presence and established relationships with the communities, local organizations, international agencies and the authorities in East Darfur. We are well-respected by the community and authorities given some of the innovative and high impact projects that we have implemented in Al Firdous locality. ARC brings to the project its extensive grass-roots contacts and intimate knowledge of the area, fostering a keen awareness of local disputes' trajectories and possibilities of violence erupting.

ARC produces monthly and quarterly reports on the project activities and beneficiary data. Monthly and quarterly reports are then shared with the key stakeholders. Stakeholders and beneficiaries in project conceptualization and decision-making structure at the onset of the project. This ensures better coordination, accountability and transparency towards sustainability of the project.

ARC is committed to the delivery of programs that ensure measurable quality and lasting impact for the people it serves and seeks to improve the wellbeing of refugees, displaced people and host communities. ARC actively coordinates and collaborates with Government Departments (SMOA, WES and SMOH), UN agencies (WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA), other NGOs and communities benefiting from its services. ARC continues to engage local capacity including locally-recruited staff, community-based committees and institutions in the design and implementation of programs and services.

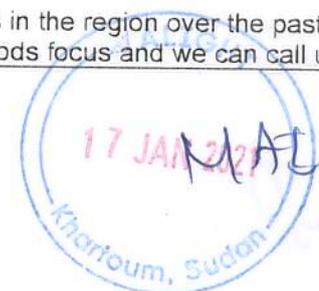
b) Technical capacity of your organization related to peacebuilding.

ARC has been working in Darfur for 16 years and has extensive experience of working with different communities across the region. Core to ARC's approach throughout its 16 years in Sudan is a co-creation model that sows deep relationships with the local communities, especially IDPs. Our approach is as innovative as it is practical: take a consumer-centered design approach to co-create solutions that come from the people served, informed by, and designed side-by-side with those who have a stake in services provided. This includes beneficiaries, donors, partners, governments, community leaders, religious leaders and others dedicated to lifting individuals and communities up – moving individuals and communities toward self-reliance in a dignified and impactful way.

ARC Sudan has more than 760 staff, the majority in the field and comprising 98% Sudanese. The country office is based in Khartoum and programs are implemented through offices in El Daein, East Darfur, and Nyala, South Darfur and in more than 11 localities in both states. ARC expanded to East Darfur in 2020 and current has offices in Kassala and Girba, East Sudan.

We have a dedicated team FSL staff who have implemented numerous projects in the region over the past few years. We are currently implementing several SHF projects which has a livelihoods focus and we can call upon in

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house technical expertise to help design and implement activities. We are also currently implementing a peacebuilding project with UNDP in both East Darfur and South Darfur. Peace building is a cross cutting activity through ARC's different programs and we have built up good experience / skills in the practical delivery of these outputs.

Complementing our peacebuilding capacity is our protection team. This includes a technical protection lead based in Nyala and a global team of protection specialists who will provide guidance and support throughout the project. We are currently delivering a sizeable community-based conflict resolution and protection project promoting peaceful social coexistence in East and South Darfur. This project is supported by UNHCR.

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#### VALUE FOR MONEY

ARC's seeks to ensure value for money (VfM) throughout the delivery of its programs in Sudan. By focusing on VfM we aim to maximize the impact of the funding we receive to improve the lives of the people we serve. However, we recognize that VfM is not always about cost and does not always imply opting for the cheapest solution. This is especially the case for peace building support. The costs of accessing the hardest to reach people and places may involve higher costs. The quality of outputs is also an important consideration when consider the balance of costs and VfM

During this project, ARC will use the 3 E framework– economy, efficiency, and effectiveness to consider VfM. We will give specific consideration to the following:

- Best use of resources to achieve intended and sustainable outcomes.
- Striking the best balance between economy, efficiency, and effectiveness to achieve the desired impact.

In line with 3 E framework, we will adopt the following practices in order to achieve VfM:

- Procure goods & services locally
- Use national staff where possible to deliver project activities
- Prepare procurement plans to guide the efficient and effective purchase of times
- Follow ARC's own procurement guidelines to gain best value for money in purchasing
- Consider sustainability of activities, goods and services related to the project
- Engage the community in the delivery of the project to ensure buy-in to the propose activities and outputs.

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TABLE 4: DCPSF RISK LOG  
 NAME OF ORGANIZATION:

#	Description	Type of Risks and Brief	Likelihood of Risk	Impact on Project	Countermeasures / Contingencies
1	Enter a brief description of the risk	Environmental Financial Operational Organizational Political Other	Describe the Likelihood of this risk occurring.	Describe the potential effect on the project if this risk were to occur	What actions have been taken/will be taken to counter this risk?
2	Rainy season	Environmental / Operational	Low	The rainy season in East Darfur state causes a few challenges in accessing the target areas	ARC will prioritize the activities & targeted areas that may be affected by the rainy season.
3	Potential floating of the SDG currency devaluation in Sudan. In their most recent visit to Sudan, IMF recommended increased "flexibility" in the currency as a means to minimise the country's ongoing economic and foreign exchange crisis.	Financial / Operational: affecting the delivery of interventions as prices are increasing in daily basis.	High	inflation lead to instability in the market which will affect the procurement process. It affects local supply chain and availability of commodities in local markets.	ARC will keep monitoring the market prices and will develop/ follow a procurement plan, and purchase the required items as earlier as possible.

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#	Description	Type of Risks and Brief	Likelihood of Risk	Impact on Project	Countermeasures / Contingencies
	Re-structuring some of government departments/offices - currently started by replacing National security personnel in HAC with Military intelligence personnel	Organization/operational outside the control of ARC but it does affect the work due to forecasted delays in handling paperwork	Medium	Changes in procedures are expected in handling requests for permits and visas approvals. The two international positions are likely to be affected. This may create delays visa & permit approvals till staff are familiar with processes and the backlog is cleared. Delays on implementation for short term as mentioned above.	ARChas a dedicated liaison person for following approvals and visa. These are also being tracked by the INGO Forum on a shared tracker. Technical support will be provided remotely and in surge capacities to enable kick-off of project activities
	Increasing criminal acts due deterioration in security from state - may include looting, robbery and break into offices and INGO premises	Operational: Safety, beneficiaries and asset	Medium	These acts may put INGOs assets, staff and beneficiaries at great risk - may	In the event of incidents such as looting, ARC's Incident Management

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#	Description	Type of Risks and Brief	Likelihood of Risk	Impact on Project	Countermeasures / Contingencies
				<p>lead to temporary closure of offices and increase investment in safety - operational costs</p>	<p>t Team would support the team in the office affected, with remote support from ARC's Safety Advisor. A contingency plan is in place to ensure staff and goods are protected and staff are aware of how to react in these circumstances. In addition, compounds are secured, manned by guards 24 hours, and valuable assets and documents locked as appropriate.</p>
	<p>parties of peace agreement may not able to translate peace into ground. This could lead to violence as different parties attempt to seize power, meaning Sudan will enter new phase of</p>	<p>Operational: Safety, inter community clashes</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>Limited or no access to beneficiaries, violence against INGOs assets and staff, restriction</p>	<p>Should the likelihood of this event raise to "high", a contingency plan will be immediately</p>

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#	Description	Type of Risks and Brief	Likelihood of Risk	Impact on Project	Countermeasures / Contingencies
	conflict characterized by human rights violations, likely targeting civilians where INGOs operate, and potentially INGOs.			of movements and may lead to withdrawal from specific areas as it becomes impossible to operate.	

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)
1	Engendering Reconciliation and Peacebuilding through Community Peace Projects in Gereida Locality in South Darfur State	UNDP (DCPSF)	500,000	15/03/2014	15/06/2015	The project was implemented in Gereida, South Darfur covering six Villages; Joghana, Abulala, Morgrana and Mowaila, JayJay and Donkey Abiat. with a population of 73,800 (25,000 men, 30,000 women, 18,800 youth). The six areas had a mixture of all the tribes characterized as farmers, nomads transhumance population. Activities were designed to increase cooperation and peaceful co-existence between communities over access to natural resources and livelihood options. it was accomplished through supporting positive indigenous cultural peacebuilding and reconciliation process, demarcation of migratory routes, animal treatment, and vaccination,

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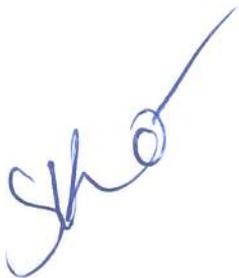
						rangeland protection through fire break lines creation, promotion of joint inter-community peace livelihoods and water projects (such as the construction of strategic haffirs and animal troughs), organizing and supporting local peace committees
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PROJECT BUDGET /ANNEX 2



June 2019

Responsible Party Agreement







# DCPSF Project Budget

Requesting Organization:	American Refugee Committee (ARC)
Project Title	Together to build peaceful coexistence in AI Firdous Locality, East Darfur
DCPSF Ref. Code	DCPSF/20-ARC-INGO-4
Proposed Project Duration	24 Months
Proposed Project Start and End Dates	1st Feb 2021 - 31 st Jan 2023
DCPSF Funds Requested	\$800,000.00
Lead Agency Budget	706,168
Sub Grant Recipient(s) Budgets	\$93,832

Budget Line Description	Quantity	Unit of Measure	Unit Cost (in USD)	Frequency /Duration	Unit Measure	% Allocation	Total Cost (in USD)
<b>1 STAFF AND OTHER PERSONNEL COSTS</b>							
<b>1.1 Staff - Direct Project Personnel</b>							
1.1.1 Project Manager	1	Person	1,575.00	24	Salary	100%	37,800
1.1.2 Gender Officer	1	Person	900.00	24	Salary	100%	21,600
1.1.3 Project Assistant	1	Person	550.00	24	Salary	100%	13,200
1.1.4 Peacebuilding Officer	1	Person	900.00	24	Salary	100%	21,600
1.1.5 Logistics Assistant	1	Person	550.00	24	Salary	100%	13,200
1.1.6 Livelihoods Officer	1	Person	900.00	24	Salary	100%	21,600
1.1.4 Communnity Mobilizers	1	Person	350.00	24	Salary	100%	8,400
1.1.6 Transfer to sub-recipient	1	Lumpsum	15,828.00	1	Salary	100%	15,828
<b>Sub Total - Staff - Direct Project Personnel</b>							<b>153,228</b>
<b>1.2 Staff - Administrative and Project Support Personnel</b>							
1.2.2 Finance Officer	1	Person	900.00	24	Salary	10%	2,160
<b>Sub Total Staff - Administrative and Project Support Personnel</b>							<b>2,160</b>
1.2.8 National staff benefits	1	Lumpsum	20,066.10	1	Item	100%	20,066
<b>Sub Total Staff Benefits</b>							<b>20,066</b>
<b>Sub Total Staff and Other Personnel Costs</b>							<b>175,454.10</b>
<b>2 DIRECT PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION</b>							
<b>#### Output 1: Community-based conflict resolution and reconciliation mechanisms (CBRMs) are in use and working effectively to resolve conflict</b>							
2.1.1 Perception surveys	8	Survey	1,000.00	1	Support	100%	8,000
2.1.1 Hire Consultant for Baseline survey and community con	4	Survey	1,000.00	1	Support	100%	4,000
2.1.2 Re activate / Establishment of Community-based Confl	8	CBRMs	100.00	12	Support	100%	9,600
2.1.3 Organize CBRM TOT workshops including equipment an	8	Training	50.00	12	Materials	100%	4,800
2.1.4 Organize inter community sports activites for youth	4	Events	250.00	12	Supplies	100%	12,000
2.1.5 Provide technical & material support to traditional / loc	8	Ctts	310.00	12	Supplies	100%	29,760
2.1.6 Conflict resolution training for govt officals & native adr	300	Person	80.00	1	Training	100%	24,000
2.1.7 Peace Culture promotion (Arts activities)	4	Groups	300.00	12	Activities	100%	14,400
2.1.8 Transfer to sub-recipient for output 1 (NIDO)	1	Partner	23,458.00	1	Sub-grant	100%	23,458
<b>Sub Total Output 1</b>							<b>130,018</b>
<b>#### Output 2: Peace dividends for community interdependence and coexistence are delivered.</b>							
2.2.2 Provide start up grants to young entrepreneurs	12	Grants	1,454.00	1	Support	100%	17,448
2.2.3 Cash for work - local infrastructure	100	Person	20.00	18	CfW	100%	36,000
2.2.4 Cash for work - local infrastructure materials	1	Materials	4,000.00	19	Support	100%	75,368
2.2.5 TOT training for Producers Associations on value addit	8	Sessions	600.00	1	Training	100%	4,800
2.2.6 Establishing joint management committees for local res	8	Ctts	50.00	12	Support	100%	4,800
2.2.7 Community initiatives to deliver collaborative income ge	12	Initatives	1,000.00	1	Materials	100%	12,000
2.2.8 Vocational training / access to education courses	4	Course	200.00	12	Training	100%	9,600
2.2.9 Provision of start up tools and kits to Vocatinal trainees	100	Person	400.00	1	tool kits	100%	40,000
2.10 Transfer to sub-recipient for output 2 (NIDO)	1	Partner	23,458.00	1	Sub-grant	100%	23,458

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Budget Line Description	Quantity	Unit of Measure	Unit Cost (in USD)	Frequency /Duration	Unit Measure	% Allocation	Total Cost (in USD)
Sub Total Output 2							223,474
2.3 Output 3: Women's organizations, including those representing pastoralist women, empowered to meaningfully participate in local and state-level peacebuilding platforms							
2.3.1 Gender consultant (Research & knowledge development)	1	Contract	1,000.00	2	Report	100%	2,000
2.3.2 Women leadership mentoring	2	Mentors	650.00	12	Contract	100%	15,600
2.3.3 Institutional capacity development women's groups	12	Grants	1,454.00	1	Support	100%	17,448
2.3.4 Advocacy & networking skills training for women leader	50	Persons	125.00	1	Training	100%	6,250
2.3.5 Transfer to sub-recipient for output 3 (NIDO)	1	Partner	23,458.00	1	Sub-grant	100%	23,458
2.3.9 Visibility: Sign Post , Posters , T-shirt and Caps	1	Lumpsum	3,000.00	1	1	100%	3,000
Sub Total Output 3							67,756
2.4 Output 4: Improved networking, coordination and learning between local and state-level peacebuilding institutions							
2.4.3 Capacity support to Ed Daein Univ Peace Center	1	Lumpsum	5,000.00	1	Materials	100%	5,000
2.4.4 Consultant State-level peacebuilding coordination	1	Person	1,500.00	6	Consultant	100%	9,000
2.4.5 Advocacy mentoring for CSOs	2	Mentors	650.00	6	Contract	100%	7,800
2.4.6 Communication & media training for CSOs	10	Persons	250.00	1	Training	100%	2,500
2.4.7 Training officials on human rights, gender and child prot	50	Persons	125.00	1	Training	100%	6,250
2.4.8 Establishment of advocacy platforms	2	Platform	500.00	1	Support	100%	1,000
2.4.9 Advocacy platform media support	2	Platform	150.00	12	Media	100%	3,600
2.4.10 Transfer to sub-recipient for output 4 (NIDO)	1	Sub-grant	23,458.00	1	1	100%	23,458
Sub Total Output 4							58,608
2.5.1 End of project evaluation	1	Report	7,000.00	1	1	100%	7,000
Sub Total - Direct Project Implementation							486,856
3 General Administrative and Support Costs							
#### Equipment							
3.1.1 Laptop computers	6	Laptop	1,100.00	1	1	100%	6,600
3.1.2 Camera	1	Camera	600.00	1	1	100%	600
3.1.3 Office furniture (For project staff)	6	Desks	250.00	1	1	100%	1,500
3.1.4 Printer / scanner	1	Printer	1,500.00	1	1	100%	1,500
3.1.5 Projector	1	Project	1,300.00	1	1	100%	1,300
Sub Total Equipment							11,500
#### Travel							
3.2.1 Internal Flights Khartoum /Ed Daein	1	Flights	400.00	12	1	100%	4,800
3.2.2 Travel costs (Per diem / accommodation) taxi and transp	1	Per Diem	110.00	12	1	100%	1,320
Sub Total Travel							6,120
#### Operating and Admin Costs							
3.3.1 Office/ GH supplies East Darfur / Khartoum	2	Months	1,000.00	24	1	20%	9,600
3.3.2 Office / GH Rental East Darfur	1	Months	2,000.00	24	1	5%	2,400
3.3.3 Office / GH Rental Khartoum	1	Months	9,500.00	24	1	2%	4,560
3.3.4 Vehicle maintenance and repairs	1	Months	300.00	24	1	20%	1,440
3.3.5 Repair & maintenance (building and equipment)	2	Months	450.00	24	1	15%	3,240
3.3.6 Vehicle fuel & oil	1	Months	150.00	24	1	100%	3,600
3.3.7 Generator fuel & oil	1	Months	150.00	24	1	100%	3,600
3.3.8 Utilities (Water, electricity, gas, garbage etc.)	2	Months	450.00	24	1	20%	4,320
3.3.9 Telephone/Internet Khartoum / East Darfur	2	Months	200.00	24	1	20%	1,920
3.3.10 Admin expenses (Hiring, HAC, permits, legal, software, A	1	Months	450.00	24	1	20%	2,160
3.3.11 Printing , Stationary, computer supplies	1	Months	400.00	24	1	20%	1,920
3.3.13 Vehicle rental	1	Vehicle	800.00	24	1	100%	19,200
3.3.14 Bank charges	1	Months	327.80	24	1	20%	1,573
3.3.15 Transfer to sub-recipient	1	Months	8,200.00	1	1	100%	8,200
Sub Total Operating and Admin Costs							67,733

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Budget Line Description	Quantity	Unit of Measure	Unit Cost (in USD)	Frequency /Duration	Unit Measure	% Allocation	Total Cost (in USD)
Sub-Total General Administrative and Support Costs							85,353
Sub Total Staff and Other Personnel Costs							175,454
Sub-Total Direct Project Implementation							486,856
Total Project Costs Subject to PSC							747,664
PSC Rate (insert percentage, not to exceed 7 percent)							7%
PSC Amount							52,336
Grand Total Project Costs							800,000



