

**SECRETARY-GENERAL'S PEACEBUILDING FUND
PROJECT DOCUMENT TEMPLATE**



United Nations
Peacebuilding

PBF PROJECT DOCUMENT

Country(ies): SUDAN	
Project Title: Strengthening Capacities for Peace and Social Cohesion in Kassala and Red Sea States, Sudan	
Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway (if existing project):	
PBF project modality: <input type="checkbox"/> IRF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRF	If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund (instead of into individual recipient agency accounts): <input type="checkbox"/> Country Trust Fund <input type="checkbox"/> Regional Trust Fund Name of Recipient Fund:
List all direct project recipient organizations (starting with Convening Agency), followed by type of organization (UN, CSO etc.): UNDP, UNICEF	
List additional implementing partners, specify the type of organization (Government, INGO, local CSO): Implementing Partners: Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue (HD) and Youth Peace and Development Organization (YPDO) ¹ . In coordination with the following: Government Institutions ² : The Peace Commission, Ministry of Finance, Ministry for Production, High Council for Youth and Sports, Ministry of Social Development at the Technical level Academia: Peace Centres at Universities of Red Sea and Kassala. The project will also liaise closely with UNITAMS and other UN agencies in the two States.	
Project duration in months ^{3 a} : 36 months	
Geographic zones (within the country) for project implementation: Sudan	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Kassala State (Kassala, New Halfa, Aroma Localities) ▪ Red Sea State (Port Sudan, Sawakin Localities) 	
Does the project fall under one or more of the specific PBF priority windows below:	
<input type="checkbox"/> Gender promotion initiative ⁴ <input type="checkbox"/> Youth promotion initiative <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions <input type="checkbox"/> Cross-border or regional project	
Total PBF approved project budget* (by recipient organization):	
UNICEF: \$2,155,832	
UNDP: \$ 2,844,168	
TOTAL: \$ 5,000,000	

¹ Call for Proposals, Partner Scoping and Capacity Assessments will be conducted after approval of project and new partners may be added/engaged depending on current capacities and ground presence of the above-mentioned partners.

² The project will not transfer any funds to the Government Institutions. It will only collaborate with Government at the technical level to ensure facilitation of access at the locality and community level.

³ Maximum project duration for IRF projects is 18 months, for PRF projects – 36 months.

^a The official project start date will be the date of the first project budget transfer by MPTFO to the recipient organization(s), as per the MPTFO Gateway page.

⁴ Check this box only if the project was approved under PBF's special call for proposals, the Gender Promotion Initiative

**The overall approved budget and the release of the second and any subsequent tranche are conditional and subject to PBSO's approval and subject to availability of funds in the PBF account. For payment of second and subsequent tranches the Coordinating agency needs to demonstrate expenditure/commitment of at least 75% of the previous tranche and provision of any PBF reports due in the period elapsed.*

Any other existing funding for the project (amount and source):

PBF 1st tranche (40%): UNDP: \$ 1,137,667 UNICEF: \$ 862,333 Total: \$2,000,000	PBF 2nd tranche* (40%): UNDP: \$ 1,137,667 UNICEF: \$ 862,333 Total: \$2000,000	PBF 3rd tranche* (20%): UNDP: \$ 568,834 UNICEF: \$ 431,166 Total: 1,000,000
--	--	---

Provide a brief project description (describe the main project goal; do not list outcomes and outputs):

The political crisis that unfolded following the 25 October military coup comes on top of already growing ethnic and tribal conflict in Eastern Sudan. Communal and inter-tribal clashes between the Beni Amir and Nuba tribe, and between the Beni Amir and Hadandawa tribe, have been on the increase in Kassala and Red Sea States since the overthrow of the former regime in April 2019, with clashes that resulted in several deaths, injuries and continued mounting tensions. Since January 2020, over some 474 injuries and 194 deaths⁵ have been recorded in Red Sea State. In Kassala State, some 200 injuries and 26 deaths have been recorded mainly between the Nuba & Beni-Amir. The latest clashes took place in Kassala city between the Beni Amer and the Nuba tribe as recent as the 15 June 2022, leading the death of 6 people and several injuries.

According to the the UNDP Crisis Risk Dashboard, since January 2021 a total of 134 violent incidents were registered in Kassala and Red Sea states with 39% occurring in Kassala and 61% in Red Sea state; mainly driven by political and tribal polarization, criminality, and few incidents related to militias and arms proliferation (CRD data).

Historic ethnic and inter-ethnic grievances over identity have further been inflamed by hate speech, struggle for political power, economic hardship and competition over limited access to basic services and natural resources. The lack of substantial development investment, unemployment especially among the youth, COVID-19, the influx of refugees and the impact of climate change have further antagonized the people and polarized the already fragile relations between tribes.

Whilst the Juba Peace Agreement (JPA) was designed as the main framework to achieve and sustain peace across the country, the Eastern Track of the JPA has been characterized by heightened tribal contention and has been perceived by the Beja tribe as counter to their interest. Subsequently, the Bejas rejected the Eastern Track of the JPA⁶ citing the lack of adequate and inclusive representation. This has fueled tensions and triggered deadly clashes since the overthrow of the former regime. Recently, tensions culminated into several repeated incidents of blockade of access to Kassala and Red Sea States by the Beja Tribal leaders. On 16 December 2021, the Deputy Chair of the Sovereign Council announced the suspension of the Eastern Track JPA until a resolution had been found⁷.

⁵ According to Framework for Peace Mechanism

⁶ <https://www.dabangasudan.org/en/all-news/article/eastern-sudanese-oppose-the-peace-talks-on-east-track>

⁷ <https://sudantribune.com/article226760/>

This project has been developed to respond to the critical peace gaps in Kassala and Red Sea States by enhancing local capacities for conflict resolution, trust and confidence building, whilst addressing root and underlying causes of conflict and ensuring meaningful participation of vulnerable groups especially women and youth in peacebuilding processes.

Using a conflict-sensitive and gender-responsive integrated approach, the project aims to de-escalate tensions, prevent and reduce violent clashes within 8 localities in Kassala and Red Sea States. The project will focus on strengthening the capacities for community-based conflict prevention and resolution structures, enhancing dialogue, trust and confidence, improving collaborative and peaceful access to basic services and livelihood opportunities.

Summarize the in-country project consultation process prior to submission to PBSO, including with the PBF Steering Committee, civil society (including any women and youth organizations) and stakeholder communities (including women, youth and marginalized groups):

In order to ensure the project is conflict-sensitive and locally-owned, a two-stage consultation process was embarked which includes one key consultation workshop at the State level in each state as well as locality level consultations. On the 7th of October 2021, UNDP and UNICEF jointly conducted two parallel consultation workshops with local communities in Kassala and Red Sea states to validate the project approach, activities and targeted localities bringing together participants from the State Governments⁸, UN agencies, academia, Civil Society including International and National NGOs/CSOs, Peace actors, representatives of women and youth networks at state and community levels. The outcome of the consultation workshops validated the urgency and relevance of the proposed project. The workshops enabled stakeholders to suggest adjustments in targeted localities in both states, highlighted the acute needs for development, prioritized interventions, peacebuilding interventions in the areas and identified targeted localities for upscaling.

Since 25 October 2021, the political environment in Sudan has changed tremendously. Therefore, UNDP and UNICEF embarked on informal, formal and indirect consultations with local authorities, community leaders, civil society partners and the Peace Centres to assess the impact of the political situation on the local conflict dynamics, validate the relevance of the project and to adjust its approach. These include a field visit undertaken in April 2022 to the target localities in the Red Sea State, as part of the UNITAMS/UNCT peacebuilding assessments which confirmed the urgency of this project. It revealed that the main drivers of the conflict remain the same but intensifying in severity and the priorities for peacebuilding remain the same and perhaps more urgent than before. In addition, indirect and informal field level consultations were conducted in the Kassala State with the Peace Centre, community leaders from 2 localities and 2 civil society organizations all of which confirmed the urgency of the project and the relevance of the planned interventions.

Project Gender Marker score⁹: 2

⁸ Before the 25 October 2021 Coup occurred;

⁹ **Score 3** for projects that have gender equality as a principal objective and allocate at least 80% of the total project budget to Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE)

Score 2 for projects that have gender equality as a significant objective and allocate between 30 and 79% of the total project budget to GEWE

Score 1 for projects that contribute in some way to gender equality, but not significantly (less than 30% of the total budget for GEWE)

Specify: **30.51 %** and **\$1,525,564** of total project budget allocated to activities in pursuit of gender equality and women's empowerment:

Briefly explain through which major intervention(s) the project will contribute to gender equality and women's empowerment ¹⁰:

The project will directly target women, girls, women networks, and associations and provide them with training, skill development, safe access to livelihood opportunities and essential basic services whilst facilitating their participation and inclusion in peacebuilding and decision making at all levels of society. The project will make efforts to ensure at least 50% of all direct project beneficiaries are female.

Cognizant of the religious and cultural impediments to women's participation in political and peacebuilding processes in the region, the project will mainstream gender equality in all activities and build awareness among key religious, traditional and community leaders in the target localities on women's rights and gender equality. These leaders will be selected as Gender Equality Champions who will facilitate the participation of women in peacebuilding activities at the community level.

In addition, the project will strengthen women networks and consciously target women with certain activities (including training) which will further boost their confidence and capacities. Finally, the project will also establish a quota system in all activities; ensuring that women and youth constitute at least 40% membership in all committees, associations and CBRMs across all communities. Finally, training activities will be gender-sensitive and will take into account the specific needs of women including timing and locations for trainings.

Project Risk Marker score¹¹: 1

Select PBF Focus Areas which best summarizes the focus of the project (*select ONLY one*)¹²:
2.3

If applicable, **SDCF/UNDAF outcome(s)** to which the project contributes:

This project will contribute to the following **extended UNDAF (2018-2021) Outcomes**:

- **Outcome 3:** By 2021, populations in vulnerable situations have improved health, nutrition, education, water and sanitation, and social protection outcomes.
- **Outcome 4:** By 2021, national, state and local institutions are more effective to carry out their mandates including strengthened normative frameworks that respect human rights and fundamental freedoms and ensure effective service delivery.
- **Outcome 5:** By 2021, security and stabilization of communities affected by conflict are

¹⁰ Please consult the **PBF Guidance Note on Gender Marker Calculations and Gender-responsive Peacebuilding**

¹¹ **Risk marker 0** = low risk to achieving outcomes

Risk marker 1 = medium risk to achieving outcomes

Risk marker 2 = high risk to achieving outcomes

¹² **PBF Focus Areas** are:

(1.1) SSR, (1.2) Rule of Law; (1.3) DDR; (1.4) Political Dialogue.

(2.1) National reconciliation; (2.2) Democratic Governance; (2.3) Conflict prevention/management.

(3.1) Employment; (3.2) Equitable access to social services

(4.1) Strengthening of essential national state capacity; (4.2) extension of state authority/local administration; (4.3) Governance of peacebuilding resources (including PBF Secretariats)

improved through utilization of effective conflict management mechanisms, peace dividends and support to peace infrastructures and durable solutions that augment peaceful coexistence and social cohesion;




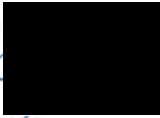
Sustainable Development Goal(s) and Target(s) to which the project contributes:

The project will principally contribute to the **SDG 16**: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels. It will also contribute to **SDG 1, 5, 6 ,10 and 17**.

Further, the project is aligned with and will contribute to the Sudan Peace Making, Peacebuilding and Stabilisation Programme (SPPSP). The SPPSP articulates programme priorities of the UN in Sudan that support the transition, as required by the Security Council resolution 2579 (2021) with a particular emphasis on delivering tangible improvements in the lives of Sudanese.

<p>Type of submission:</p>	<p>If it is a project amendment, select all changes that apply and provide a brief justification:</p>
<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New project <input type="checkbox"/> Project amendment</p>	<p>Extension of duration: <input type="checkbox"/> Additional duration in months (number of months and new end date): Change of project outcome/ scope: <input type="checkbox"/> Change of budget allocation between outcomes or budget categories of more than 15%: <input type="checkbox"/> Additional PBF budget: <input type="checkbox"/> Additional amount by recipient organization: USD XXXXX</p>
	<p>Brief justification for amendment: <i>Note: If this is an amendment, show any changes to the project document in RED colour or in TRACKED CHANGES, ensuring a new result framework and budget tables are included with clearly visible changes. Any parts of the document which are not affected, should remain the same. New project signatures are required.</i></p>

PROJECT SIGNATURES:

<p>Recipient Organization(s): UNDP</p> <p><i>Name of Representative: Mr. Yuri Afanasiev Resident Representative, Sudan</i></p> <p><i>Signature:</i> </p> <p><i>Name of Agency: UNDP Date & Seal 02 Nov 2022</i></p>	<p>Representative of National Authorities</p> <p><i>Peace Commissioner, Dr. Suliman Eldebailo</i></p> <p><i>Signature:</i></p> <p><i>Title Date & Seal</i></p>
<p>Recipient Organization(s): UNICEF P.O.</p> <p><i>Name of Representative: Mandeep O'Brien, Representative, Sudan</i></p> <p><i>Signature:</i> </p> <p><i>Name of Agency: UNICEF Date & Seal 02 Nov 2022</i></p>	<p>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)</p> <p><i>Name of Representative:</i></p> <p><i>Signature:</i> </p> <p style="text-align: center;">15/11/2022</p> <p><i>Assistant Secretary-General, Peacebuilding Support Office Date & Seal</i></p>
<p>Head of UN Country Team</p> <p><i>Name of Representative: Khardiata Lo Ndiaye, UN Resident Coordinator</i></p> <p><i>Signature:</i> </p> <p><i>Title: UN Resident Coordinator Date & Seal 03 Nov 2022</i></p>	<p>Representative of National Authorities</p> <p><i>Name of Representative:</i></p> <p><i>Signature:</i></p> <p><i>Title Date & Seal</i></p>

I. Peacebuilding Context and Rationale for PBF support (4 pages max)

- a) A brief summary of **conflict analysis findings** as they relate to this project, focusing on the driving factors of tensions/conflict that the project aims to address and an analysis of the main actors/stakeholders that have an impact on or are impacted by the driving factors, which the project will aim to engage. This analysis must be gender- and age-responsive.

The Political and Humanitarian Context in Sudan:

Sudan continues to face complex and overlapping political and security challenges compounded by acute economic crisis and increasing violence in some regions particularly in Darfur and Kordofan regions. The 25 October 2021 military coup have reversed progress made towards achieving democratic governance, effectively bringing the previous power sharing agreement between the military and civilian parties to an end. The democratic backslide comes on top of the humanitarian woes of the people. Poor rainfall during the 2021 raining season has exposed over 5.6 million people to water shortages and food insecurity due to crop failure with Kassala, Red Sea and North Darfur the most affected states. According to the Humanitarian Need Overview (HNO 2022)¹³ partners estimate that about 14.3 million people – 30 per cent of the population – will need humanitarian assistance in 2022. This is a 0.8 million person increase compared to 2021.

The combination of conflict, natural disasters and economic crisis means increasing vulnerabilities that create an environment conducive for inter-tribal and communal conflicts as competition for basic services, economic and natural resources intensify. The global economic turmoil triggered by Russia's invasion of Ukraine is likely to deepen price hyperinflation and further worsen the humanitarian situation in Sudan where communal conflict is increasing in several parts of the country.

Due to the prevailing fiscal crisis in the country, investment in the social sector and the budget for service delivery in 2022 has declined significantly. The political impasse, the COVID-19 pandemic, dry spells and poor harvest which affected the two states will have grave impacts on the prices of basic and essential commodities, which will most likely intensify competition for resources, with impact on communal and inter-tribal conflicts.

Tribal and Inter-tribal conflicts in East Sudan:

The region has witnessed intermittent tribal violence and clashes over the past two decades marked by a rapid escalation after the overthrow of Omar Al Bashir's regime in April 2019. The deteriorating economic and socio-political conditions in the country have impacted on the already volatile situation and threaten the fragile peace in the region. Communal relations are frayed with increasing violence and tensions between different ethnic groups are deteriorating rapidly.

The rejection of the Eastern track of the JPA by the Beja tribe marked by protests and the blockage of access to Port Sudan further inflamed tensions. These recurring intercommunal and intertribal conflicts and the agitations over the Eastern Track of the JPA intensified to the point that state governments had to declare a state of emergency several times in 2020 and 2021, most recently in early October 2021 due to the blockade of access routes into the Red Sea State by the Beja tribe and the attendant threats¹⁴.

A distinct feature of the conflict in Eastern Sudan is the urban nature of the clashes. Unlike other parts of the country such as Darfur states and the Two Areas (Blue Nile and South Kordofan states), most

¹³ See here: https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Sudan_2022_HNO_En.pdf

¹⁴ <https://www.dabangasudan.org/en/all-news/article/khartoum-port-sudan-highway-paralysed-by-protestors>

of the tribal clashes in the Eastern states occurred in the main urban and peri-urban areas, notably Port Sudan, North Tokar and South Tokar localities in Red Sea state and New Halfa, Kassala city and North Delta localities in Kassala state. Another distinct feature of the conflict is the cross-state nature of the conflict driven by tribal solidarity whereby clashes started by one tribe in one state resonates and retaliated in the other state. For instance, between July and September 2019, violence erupted between Nuba and Beni Amir, leading to the death of 126 persons and injuring more than 300 persons in the Red Sea state alone. This conflict quickly spread into Kassala state where 3 deaths were recorded in Khashm Al Girba locality while the total number of injured remains undetermined.

In the Kassala State, the ethnic hostilities are predominantly manifested by confrontations between Beni Amir tribe and the Hadendawa tribal group—the largest group of the multiple Beja tribes; and to a less extent, between Beni Amer and the Nuba. The politico-ethnic tensions between them became more apparent after the appointment of a new civilian state Governor in July 2020¹⁵. The appointment of Saleh Ammar, from the ethnic Beni Amir ethnic group immediately led to a series of protests by the rival Hadendawa leaders on claims of his tribal background¹⁶. These protests caused closure of main roads to Khartoum, led to the killing of 4 people and injured dozens¹⁷. Following the continued objections by the Hadendawa, the Prime Minister Abdalla Hamdok, took a decision to dismiss the Governor less than three months after his appointment in October 2020¹⁸. However, the action was not sufficient to appease tensions, but instead turned out to fuel a wave of violent counter protests by Beni Amir leaving 7 deaths and around 30 injuries¹⁹.

In the Red Sea State, the inter-communal violence between Beni Amir and the Nuba tribes flared up in August 2020, leaving at least 30 deaths from both sides in Port Sudan²⁰. The fault lines of this retaliatory violent attack stems from previous unresolved grievance over homicides²¹ back in May 2019 when the tensions emerged predominantly due to political, cultural and ethnic divisions. Competition over limited access to basic services such as water and other natural resources²² contributes to the tensions. Although the representatives of both tribes signed a reconciliation agreement in September 2019 following the intervention of General Mohamed Hamdan Daglo²³, renewed clashes between Beni Amir and Nuba resurged in Port Sudan by January 2020 and the tensions continue to date.

Root causes, drivers and exacerbators of conflict in East Sudan

Information from a rapid conflict analysis conducted by UNDP, a research study conducted by the Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue (HD) in May 2021 as well as insights from the recent UNITAMS/UNCT Peacebuilding assessments in the two States indicate that root causes of the violent conflict include; issues of identity and racial discrimination, political polarization of tribal relations, weak institutional capacities, competition and rivalry over basic services and economic resources.

The above root causes are further driven and exacerbated by a number of factors and triggers which this project aims to address.

¹⁵ Radio Dabanga, July 23 2020, <https://www.dabangasudan.org/en/all-news/article/civilian-governors-appointed-for-sudan-s-18-states>

¹⁶ The Beni Amers are regarded as foreigners from Eritrea

¹⁷ Radio Dabanga, August 28 2020, <https://www.dabangasudan.org/en/all-news/article/violence-and-chaos-in-eastern-sudan-s-kassala>

¹⁸ Al Jazeera, October 13 2020, <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2020/10/13/sudans-pm-sacks-kassala-governor-after-unrest-port-blockade>

¹⁹ Reuters 15 October 2020 <https://www.reuters.com/article/sudan-violence-idAFL8N2H65YR>

²⁰ Associate Press (AP), August 12 2020, <https://apnews.com/article/sudan-middle-east-c3aa70604253fba52bd22c15dfa7556d>

²¹ <https://globalvoices.org/2020/08/19/in-eastern-sudan-a-bloody-intercommunal-conflict-stokes-national-security-concerns/>

²² <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2020/8/12/dozens-killed-in-tribal-clashes-in-eastern-sudan>

²³ Reuters, September 8 2019, <https://www.reuters.com/article/uk-sudan-politics-security-idUKKCN1VT0J4>

▪ ***Hate speech and social discrimination:***

The identify crises are driven by combination of politicization of tribal relations and deepening tribal discrimination which has divided the tribes. The overlap between ethnicity and politics in Eastern Sudan has a major impact on political activity in the two States with growing political tensions among the diverse ethnic configurations (IDEA 2021)²⁴.

Hate speech and tribal rivalry particularly those perpetrated on the social media has escalated tensions and led to the dismantling of social relations among tribes and communities further resulting in more persistent narratives such as “ citizen and foreigner”. The Beni Amer tribe are considered foreigners who originated from Eritrea. This became eminent when a Beni Amer was appointed Governor of Kassala State which was rejected by the Hadendawa tribe on the basis of his background. Hate speech has antagonized their relations, causing distancing, hatred and tensions that easily degenerate into full-fledged conflicts in the two States in a repeated cycle of violence.

The population in Kassala and Red Sea states consist of ethnically different tribal groups, some of whom migrated to the region during different episodes of the country’s history. The main ethnic groups consist of: a) **Beja**; considered as the indigenous nomadic people who lived in the area since 4,000 BC or earlier. b) Several **Arab or Arabized tribes** (Badawit mostly from Northern Sudan); c) **Rashaida** Bedouin nomads; d) **Darfuri farmers** (who migrated to Gedaref, Red Sea and Kassala states after the independence of Sudan in 1956); e) **tribal groups descendants** of Western and Central African populations living in the eastern states; f) **Nuba tribes** who live in the furthest eastern part of the region, especially in Port Sudan and Kassala and; and g) a large group of **Halfawiyyn (Nubians)** mainly based in Khashm Al Girba locality of the Kassala State.

It must be noted that The **Beja tribe** consist of a group of several different sub-tribes, the main four of which are the **Bisharin**, the **Amarar**, the **Hadendawa**, and the **Beni Amir**. The Beni Amir’s are considered to be foreigners, from Eriteria who were granted citizenship in Sudan under the former Omar al-Bashir government. This believe and rhetoric is at the centre of the identity conflict which is being deepened by growing hate speech.

Poverty, Economic hardship and unemployment²⁵:

Harsh socioeconomic conditions have led to deterioration in tribal tolerance, cooperation and communal relations. Hardened ethnic identities, ethnic-based political and economic competition are mutually-reinforcing and exacerbate each other. The loss of jobs due to COVID-19 especially in the Red Sea state and genera deteriorating socio-economic conditions in the Kassala States has further inflamed ethnic tensions, between the Hadendawa, Beni Amer, and Nuba tribes as work at the port is already split along ethnic lines.

Eastern Sudan is among some of the most impoverished areas in the country, where poverty rates range from 65% in Red Sea to 85% in Kassala state²⁶. Compared with the other States, Kassala State ranks 10th and Red Sea State ranks 14th out of 18 on the list of States with highest multidimensional poverty headcount. Even though better than the Darfur and Kordofan States which have been afflicted with

²⁴ International IDEA 2021: Shifting Terrains in Political Participation in Sudan:

<https://www.idea.int/sites/default/files/publications/shifting-terrains-of-political-participation-in-sudan.pdf>

²⁵ IOM 2021 Mobility Tracking Round 2; (<https://displacement.iom.int/system/tdf/reports/IOM%20-%20DTM%20Sudan%20-%20Mobility%20Tracking%20%28Round%20Two%29.pdf?file=1&type=node&id=12123>)

²⁶ UN Beirut (2017): *Country Background Paper Multidimensional Poverty in Sudan*.

https://archive.unescwa.org/sites/www.unescwa.org/files/page_attachments/multidimensional_poverty_in_sudan.pdf

protracted conflict, with higher acute poverty rates (over 90%), the 2 states are considerably impoverished due to lack of meaningful development and the worsening impacts of climate change.

Kassala is hosting over 108,000 refugees fleeing from Eritrea and Ethiopia (OCHA 2022)²⁷. Their livelihood conditions have continued to deteriorate over the last few years, and this has further been worsened by the socio-economic and political crises. The majority of these populations have now grounded themselves and became integral part of the community. The Sudan 2019 revolution has awakened grievances among indigenous Beja populations who, over the years, perceived newcomer tribes to have equal, if not more rights in their region. This situation was exacerbated because of the JPA signatories. One major claim among those rejecting the JPA's Eastern track, mainly by the Hadendawa sub-tribe, was that it was signed by a non-Sudanese group - in reference to the Beni Amir community. The Hadendawa group whose leadership were aligned with the former regime, felt they have been left out of political and economic gain and that others are progressing at their expense, while their livelihood conditions have continued to deteriorate over the last few years because of the economic situation.

According to the 2022 Humanitarian Needs Overview, Eastern Sudan is also acutely vulnerable to recurrent climatic and economic predicaments: unprecedented level of flooding in 2020, impacts of COVID-19 and steep increase in the prices of basic goods and services. Additionally poor rainfall during the 2022 season has exposed the two states to water shortages and food insecurity due to crop failure with Kassala, Red Sea being among the most affected states in Sudan which have added some strain to an already vulnerable population.

The two States are of great strategic importance to the economic stability of Sudan. Port Sudan is a critical hub which serves as the country's only seaport, while Kassala has significant infrastructure for trade and agriculture. Therefore, the continued insecurity is expected to pose considerable risk to sustainable peace and development in the country as a whole with significant socio-economic implications. Last year's blockade of Sudan's Eastern Road by the Beja tribe caused critical supply gaps in the country in life-saving medicines, fuel and wheat stock in the country.

Weak service delivery:

The limited access to basic services such as water, sanitation services, education services has created competition and tensions among already feuding communities as capacities of State institutions to provide these remain weak. For instance, according to UNICEF, in Kassala only 57.2% of the people have access to safe drinking water compared to national average of 68%²⁸.

Lack of capacity to deliver services has affected the social contract between Government and the people. Moreover, presence of spoilers from the former regime have taken advantage of the grievances of the people over poor service provision and general economic hardship to perpetuate hate speech and also on utilizing unemployed youth in destructive ethnic mobilization for conflict.

During consultation sessions with Youth during the Peacebuilding Field Visit, youth groups in Port Sudan stressed the need to build new wells for water and emphasized the need to work with local CSOs. Youth groups in Sawakin locality, which is one of the targeted localities together with Port Sudan, said that they needed help for livelihood opportunities and programmes to combat racism and hate speech. In Port Sudan, youth groups focused on the provision of water and digging of wells as the top priority for UN support in Red Sea State. Scarcity of water had led to food insecurity and a

²⁷ <https://reliefweb.int/report/sudan/sudan-kassala-state-profile-updated-march-2022>

²⁸ <https://www.unicef.org/sudan/water-sanitation-hygiene>

reduction in the cultivated area so that vegetables and fruits had to be imported. They believe that the provision of water and other basic services would provide stability and help to address social and political tensions and that, as long as people felt marginalized because they have no access to essential services, they will not listen to the Government.

Weak and Polarized Conflict Resolution Mechanisms:

Institutions lack the capacities to manage conflict and provide services at the locality and community levels. The existing traditional peace mechanisms have been politically polarized and no longer command the respect and confidence of the population²⁹. Views about the peacebuilding role of the Native Administration are sharply divided in Eastern Sudan. This is specifically due to the role they played in 2021, starting with the blockade of the East, that have led among other things to the political military change on 25 October 2021. Hence in both Kassala and Red Sea states, traditional institutions have lost their credibility especially among the younger generations.

While in the past they have played an important role in defusing local tension among tribes, the Native Administration in currently, in the eyes of many, aggravating tribal conflicts rather than solving them. Evidently, most tensions between Beni Amir and Hadendawa since 2020 was incited by tribal leaders.

Consultations held with the Youth Activists during the UNITAMS-led peacebuilding assessment field visit in Red Sea state, indicate the youth in the Red Sea state perceived the Native Administration as puppets of the military and the old regime members. Some even claimed that some military Sovereignty Council members had created their own native administration structure which have led among other things to the flawed Juba Peace Agreement (JPA).

Climate Change impacts:

Climate change is widely recognized as a "*threat multiplier*" due to its role of exacerbating the traditional cause of conflict³⁰. Extreme weather conditions especially alternating droughts and floods in the two states have wreaked havoc on the food security and livelihoods of communities. The two states are going through a horrific drought situation and water resources under threat. During January 2022, assessments conducted by FAO indicated that drought has affected at least 83,000 households in the Kassala State and 230,00 households in the Red Seas State been affected. The drought affected the agricultural harvest and threatening food security. It has also resulted in the drying up and destruction of over 50% of water resources in the two states. This has increased competition over water and other natural resources. During the 2020 raining season, flooding destroyed over 175000 homes in Kassala city alone³¹. In addition, dwindling access to natural resources such as water and pasture have intensified competition and tribal tensions.

Inadequate representation and inclusion:

Concerns over poor political representation constitute the biggest challenge to the implementation of the JPA-Eastern Track. The Beja Opposition Congress³² rejected the agreement on the basis of lack inclusiveness and bias. Despite being suspended, future attempts to implement the agreement is likely to reignite tensions and conflict.

²⁹ <https://www.al-monitor.com/originals/2021/10/eastern-sudan-crisis-threatens-stability-khartoum>

³⁰ <https://reliefweb.int/report/world/how-climate-change-driving-conflict-africa>

³¹ UNDP 2020: <https://reliefweb.int/report/sudan/investing-flood-prevention-infrastructure-kassala-city>

³² A political prominent group comprising several ethnic identities, mostly Beja.

A recent research conducted by International IDEA(2021)³³ indicates that the local administration structures of governance are based on ethnic representation, which follows the patriarchal norms of the community (Nizarat). Therefore, ethnically based power relations among the political actors within the state are enhancing the domination of men, compared with that of women—over political activities. Furthermore, the 2 state has some of the lowest school enrolment rates in Sudan (UNICEF 2012) with women being the most disadvantaged³⁴. This has created a gap in women’s and men’s ability to participate in politics. The research indicated that women’s’ education level and awareness of their rights correlated with their ability to participate in political and public activities which are dominated by men.

The lack of participation of women and youth in political and peacebuilding processes due to limited capacities (including literacy skills) and social barriers, and despite their significant role during and after the Sudan revolution have contributed indirectly to the escalation of the tribal and inter-communal violence and tension. Vividly, the recent tensions in Eastern Sudan were led by the older generations through their representation in the native administration, where women and younger generations have not found the platforms that would enable them to participate in addressing the conflict through dialogue and communities' interactions.

The Constitutional Charter stipulates that a major goal of the transition is to “strengthen the role of young people of both sexes and expand their opportunities in all social, political and economic fields”³⁵. However, conflict-related insecurity has limited the participation of youth and women in the peace and conflict management processes in Eastern Sudan. In addition, the youth were at the forefront of the revolution as well as at the centre of the tribal agitations in the Eastern Sudan as they are frequently being mobilised and utilised by tribal chiefs for conflict activities. However, they remain underrepresented in political decision making.³⁶ The continued yawning gaps in their inclusion and participation means that their essential contributions are missed. In addition, there has been a significant shrinking of civic space nationally following the 25 October coup.

For instance, in the recent visit of the Peacebuilding assessment mission to the Red Sea State, most of the interlocutors thought that youth were best placed to combat inter-communal prejudice, bridge the generational conflict gap and that young people could be the best entry point for peacebuilding activities by creating platforms for dialogue and interaction. The State Ministry of Social Development agreed that young people could act as peace ambassadors.

While the Transitional Government of Sudan (TGoS) had reaffirmed its commitment to 40% quota for women inclusion in both national and regional governments in the Constitutional Declaration, implementing these efforts has been largely stalled since the 25 October military takeover. Women in the region remain underrepresented with limited opportunities to participate in political decision-making processes. This critical gap needs to be addressed e.g., through the creation of enabling platforms and safe spaces to encourage youth and women’s participation in peace dialogue and political decision making at state and community level and by strengthening their capacities and confidence.

³³ International IDEA 2021. International IDEA 2021: Shifting Terrains in Political Participation in Sudan: <https://www.idea.int/sites/default/files/publications/shifting-terrains-of-political-participation-in-sudan.pdf>

³⁴ <https://www.unicef.org/sudan/water-sanitation-hygiene>

³⁵ Constitutional Charter, Chapter 2, Article 7 (8).

³⁶ Sudan’s Youth and the Transition: Priorities, Perceptions and Attitudes, August 2021, the Carter Center

Challenges of The Eastern Track of the Juba Peace Agreement (JPA)

Whilst this project will focus on community-based structures and processes, it is worthy of note that agitations over the Eastern Track of the JPA, stemming from perceptions of inadequate representation is further deepening cracks in tribal relations in the two states as the feuding Beja sub-tribes see the agreement as giving leverage to their opponents whilst counter to their interest. The project will work closely with UNITAMS to ensure political sensitivity of the interventions and to identify entry points for engagements when the political environment improves.

The lack of credible sources of up-to date information on conflict dynamics in the region has been a challenge. The dynamic nature of the conflict demands a continuous update of the conflict analysis and regular monitoring of the trends. The UNITAMS-led peacebuilding assessments are being conducted in collaboration with UNDP and the whole UNCT together with local Peace and Development Centres that will contribute additional analysis for the purpose of programming and upscaling.³⁷ . This will be updated regularly, and programmatic response adjusted.

Opportunities for Peace:

Despite the current tensions in Kassala and Red Sea States, and the prevailing political environment, there are opportunities for peace in the region. The project will utilize an integrated approach in providing basic services and livelihoods support that address the immediate needs of the people and reduce the threats and triggers of conflict whilst providing entry points to sustainable peace. The project will also build local capacities for conflict resolution and foster dialogue and meaningful engagement that restore trust, confidence and re-establish the social fiber and a culture of peace among the feuding tribes.

This project will leverage the presence of active civil society, vibrant youth networks who are receptive to reconciliation and dialogue, state institutions including Peace Centers who are committed to peace, as essential entry points. Additionally, consultations conducted indicated that communities recognise the acute peace gaps in the target localities and are willing to contribute to the achievement of sustainable peace.

At the moment, and in light of the political developments there are some opportunities for peace this project would contribute through its activities, these can be summed up as follows:

- By creating platforms and avenues for dialogue and positive engagement, the project stands the chance of success as it provides opportunity for conflicting tribes to express differences as well as joint interests in the process of defusing tensions and reconciliation. This will create the necessary environment for different groups to build relations. It will also provide the necessary space for women, young women and young men to play meaningful roles in peace and conflict management activities in the States.

³⁷ The outcomes of the assessments will be integrated into this document's analysis and feed the consultation process and the validation of activities as much as the timelines allow

- The establishment, linkage and strengthening of CBRMs will constitute a strong fulcrum for peace and conflict prevention at the local level as the mistrust between the police and the Government security agencies deepens.
 - The use of transitional, development interventions such as the provision of water and sanitation services, livelihood support with core peacebuilding components will provide a strong entry points as they address the socio-economic realities of the people whilst enhancing cooperation, trust and confidence building.
 - Through its community engagement, robust engagement with the media, the project will help combat hate speech and racism, including using communications for development tools such as using media in local languages, social media, educational videos to promote tolerance.
 - In the recent political development, there was a clear absence of women and youth voices, the inclusion of women, young women and young men in conflict resolution mechanisms and capacity-building will be of great boost to peacebuilding activities in the two States.
 - The project aims to develop platform for youth dialogue that will bring different communities together is something that can contribute significantly to breaking the intergenerational cycle of conflict and tension reduction.
 - One of the main reasons for conflict tension in the two states now, is the lack of employment opportunities especially for youth, the project will provide vocational training (UNDP) and create employment opportunities for youth in the selected localities through different cross-tribal livelihood programmes that will in turn contribute to positive interaction, cooperation, interdependence and relations building.
 - Micro-finance and income-generating projects for women, especially in female-headed households, reaching across different communities and tribes, building up on UNICEF existing MCCT social protection integrated project will bring women from different tribes together, reducing tension, fear and hatred thereby rebuilding tribal relations.
 - The project will provide WASH services and build essential productive infrastructure in the target communities which will enhance equitable access by all tribes, reduce competition and moderate the impact of climate change; therefore, reducing the risk of traditional conflict triggers and drivers.
 - The project will establish an inter-agency coordination committee at the technical and management levels. These are now between UNICEF and UNDP but discussion on enlarging these to encompass IOM and FAO from the Gedaref state PBF project is ongoing. The project will seek maximum complementarity with the IOM/FAO PBF project in the East (including Gedaref State) so as to jointly ensure stronger synergy, conflict sensitivity, harmonization of approaches and integrated delivery where possible.
- b) A brief description of how the project aligns with/ supports existing Governmental and UN strategic frameworks³⁸, how it ensures national ownership. If this project is designed in a PRF country, describe how the main objective advances a relevant strategic objective identified through the Eligibility Process.

³⁸ Including national gender and youth strategies and commitments, such as a National Action Plan on 1325, a National Youth Policy.
³⁸ From Juba peace agreement JPA, East track
 Deployed by UNDP is already functional in the States of Darfur. Working with Peace Centres,

The Constitutional Charter of August 2019 mandated the Transitional Government to work on achieving a just and comprehensive peace in Sudan, that addresses both the root causes and effects of the country's conflicts. The preamble of the Constitutional Charter "recognizes the role of young people in leading the revolutionary movement" and in "strengthening the role of young people of both sexes and expand their opportunities in all social, political and economic fields". Through its various activities at the State and community level, the project is aligned with the Sudan Constitutional Declaration (2019). Particularly it addresses itself to Chapter 14: Rights and freedoms including the following: Article 48 (Women's rights); Article 57 (Freedom of assembly and organization) and article 58 (The right to political participation).

The Juba Peace Agreement (JPA), signed on 3rd of October 2020, also recognizes the role of youth and women as important stakeholders to engage with and supporting their meaningful participation in the peace processes and implementation of the agreement. The Eastern Track of the JPA, which is currently suspended, emphasizes on political participation of the people in Eastern Sudan, confers the region more powers within the federal government, and proposes the establishment of a reconstruction fund with local funding. Finally, Article 3 of the Agreement provides that the participation rate of women from the East Sudan in Parliament should be 'at least 40 per cent. The project will provide the platform that enable women and the youth to play a meaningful role in community-led peacebuilding initiatives that promote dialogue, co-existence and improve inter-tribal relations in the two states.

The project will also contribute to the mandate of UNITAMS as outlined in the Security Council Resolution 2524 (2020), and 2579 (2021) as an integrated mission which has a wide-ranging mandate to work in partnership with the UN Country Team (UNCT) to support the transition of Sudan towards durable peace and democratic transformation. Resolution 2524 (2020) and 2579 (2021) give UNITAMS a country-wide mandate to work on peacebuilding, stabilization, transitional security arrangements and DDR, protection of civilians, rule of law, governance reform, durable solutions for IDPs and refugees, transitional justice and gender equality objectives, to be implemented jointly by the UNITAMS and the UNCT.

The Project is therefore anchored in the Sudan Peacebuilding and Stabilization Programme (SPSP). The SPSSP articulates a joint programmatic framework for UNITAMS and the UNCT, identifying common areas of action and reflecting their respective comparative advantages. Under this programme, UNITAMS and UNCT will coordinate, jointly analyze and plan. The UN implementing entities will articulate their support by mutually reinforcing their programmatic and technical offer. The SPSP represents the first step towards an integrated planning and implementation framework, to be expanded into an UN Integrated Strategic Framework.³⁹ The SPSP is articulated around four joint UNITAMS-UNCT programmatic pillars that reflect the key components of the UNITAMS mandate as per SCr 2524:

- (1) Political transition and democratic governance;
- (2) Support to peace processes and the implementation of peace agreements;
- (3) Peacebuilding, Protection of Civilians (PoC) and Rule of Law (RoL), in particular in Darfur and Two Areas;
- (4) Mobilization of economic and development assistance and coordination of humanitarian assistance.

³⁹ It is expected that the UN will develop an Integrated Strategic Framework aligned to the future National Development Framework (2021-2023). This latter will eventually inform the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, expected to articulate Sudan's longer-term post-transition national priorities beyond 2023.

Within the framework of the above, the project will contribute to the UN Common Approach in Sudan, by addressing 2 of the 3 common priorities, in particular critical gaps identified in baskets 1 (basic services and community stabilization) and basket 3 (peace implementation and conflict prevention).

The project contributes to the Outcome 3, 4 and 5 of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for Sudan 2018-2022 (extended). It focuses on five interlinked focus areas for development in Sudan as follows: (i) Economic development and poverty reduction; (ii) Environment, climate resilience and disaster risk management; (iii) Social services; (iv) Governance, rule of law and institutional capacity development; and (v) Community stabilization.

Finally, the project will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) in target areas: **SDG 1** (Ending Poverty) by supporting livelihood of vulnerable and food insecure people in the targeted localities through provision of livelihood opportunities and access to social services including water which is essential in their daily lives; **SDG 5** (Gender Equality) through facilitating inclusion and empowerment of women into multiple community-based platforms and decision making structures, also in prioritizing women for delivery of economic opportunities and natural resources; **SDG 6** (Water and Sanitation) activities under the WASH outcome will ensure that diverse community groups have increased knowledge and life skills, as well as direct access to safe and affordable drinking water and sanitation and hygiene facilities by investing in the basic infrastructure to provide this service, **SDG 16** (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions), this will be done through strengthening institutional and community level capacities for peace and accountable development planning, inclusive decision making and management of community-based priorities. Both Outcome 1 and 2 directly promote institution-building, state-citizen social contract and participatory planning and decision making to promote just, peaceful dialogue and co-existence among different societies; and lastly **SDG 17** (Partnerships for the Goals) as a joint project co-implemented by two UN agencies in close consultations with all relevant technical level state and locality counterparts, traditional authorities, peacebuilding institutes, civil society and local communities, this project embodies partnerships for collective action towards peace and social cohesion in targeted the States.

- c) A brief explanation of how the project fills any strategic gaps and complements any other relevant interventions, PBF funded or otherwise. Also provide a brief summary of existing interventions in the proposal's sector by filling out the table below.

In the context of recurring tribal conflict and increasing tensions, this project fills a long-standing programming gap in the region, specifically focusing on strengthening existing structures and building new peacebuilding mechanisms as a way to promote lasting peace. The project complements and builds on several on-going interventions in the two states including programming on hate speech and inclusive dialogue carried out by UNITAMS for its good offices function and there will therefore be close collaboration on activities to ensure complementarity. A key lesson from the joint UNDP/UNICEF PBF Golo project in Darfur was, that people in general are keen for peace and acknowledge it as a precondition for development and stability, but the buy-in is easier when community peacebuilding work is complemented by some basic service and livelihood dividends.

The final Golo project evaluation⁴⁰ demonstrated significant social peace and social cohesion outcomes from the approach implemented. The lessons learned from this approach have been integrated into this project which include the following:

⁴⁰ Evaluation Detail (undp.org)

- Community-driven planning process, through multi-stakeholder consultations that informed project development and heightened community-based engagement. This ensured the integrated activities are connected to local realities, norms and needs;
- Focusing interventions on proven activities that contribute to peacebuilding/social cohesion outcomes
- Ensuring all partners have the “big picture” vision and understand how each component contribute to peacebuilding outcomes. among implementing consortia (IOM-FAO and UNDP-UNICEF) to carry out a coherent peacebuilding approach, relevant to existing needs and nuances in the Eastern States
- Addressing intergenerational tensions through community-based dialogues, the use of CBRMs and engagement of Youth;
- The use of development and humanitarian interventions (such as provision of water and livelihood support) which provided essential entry points and contributed to peacebuilding outcomes.

Hence the project is addressing the WASH and livelihood issues in certain communities to address their dire socio-economic needs as well as using them as essential connectors. Additionally, water scarcity is the main factor of pulling children out of school (or being unregistered) due to the cost of water at the expense of school fees and need for children to bring water.

Project name (duration)	Donor and budget	Project focus	Difference from / complementarity to current proposal
(UNICEF) Mother and Child Cash Transfer Plus (MCCT+)	German Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) via the German Development Bank (KFW); Budget is 20 million dollars	The MCCT+ programme provides additional purchasing power to pregnant women and lactating mothers along with awareness, knowledge and skills, as well as linkages with basic services implemented in Kassala and Red Sea states. The MCCT+ programme offers beneficiaries both social assistance as well as awareness and improved health and nutrition services, and also aims to help strengthen the social contract between the Government of Sudan and its people in the historically underserved region of Eastern Sudan. Beni Amir, Nuba and Hadandawa tribes have equal access to the project services, the PBF project will be a great complementarity to the ongoing work of MCCT+.	The MCCT and this project will complement each other. In terms of social services, the water part will be an added value to complement the cash, health and nutrition services UNICEF provided to large communities of women. The project will work in the same localities where MCCT+ is providing services and to the same communities. The project will have a particular focus on participation of women, young people in the planning and implementation of activities, and building of their knowledge, skills, capacities and existing initiatives to attain peace and social cohesion. The project covers all of the target States under this project and will contribute complementary effects.
(UNDP) Building resilience in the face of climate change within traditional rain		The Project applies cutting-edge adaptation practices and appropriate technologies to build resilience to climate change risks among subsistence farmer communities throughout Sudan. The key objective is to disseminate a set	This project supports sound adaptation practices and appropriate technologies to build resilience to climate change risks among communities. It is complementary to the proposed peacebuilding project as it

fed agricultural and pastoral systems in Sudan.		of adaptation-focused measures that have been tried and tested. These measures have been validated by extensive stakeholder consultations as effective to minimize and reverse the impact of weather and climate impacts on small-scale farmers and pastoralists, thereby reducing vulnerability of rural communities from increasing climatic variability and climate change.	addresses one of the silent and under-rated drivers of conflict – climate change. It also covers 60% of the locations targeted by the proposed project. It will complement the PBF project in one of the localities (Kassala).
(UNDP) Community-Based Development Solutions for Migrants and Host Communities	Switzerland Italy	The project addresses household and communal vulnerabilities and access to livelihoods, infrastructure and basic services for refugees and host communities. Works on improving social cohesion and enhancing absorption capacity of communities hosting last numbers of refugees in Kassala state.	The project strengthened synergies between state actors on increasing communities absorption capacity while fostering social cohesion and integrating development and conflict-sensitive approach to displacement programming and mixed migration management. The project allows to build on UNDP presence in Kassala state and capitalize on established partnerships aimed at building community resilience to force displacement and conflict. It will complement the PBF project in one of the localities (Kassala Rural).
(UNDP) Partnering Against Violent Extremism (PAVE)	Norway	The programme works towards reducing risks of recruitment into violent extremism activities by provision of livelihood opportunities, awareness raising and capacity building in areas where there is evidence of ongoing recruitment and high activity of smuggling and trafficking networks	The activities of this project will complement the Proposed project by integrating extremist and Counter Terrorism (CT) sensitivity principles in peacebuilding, winning and building capacity of spoilers, strengthen social cohesion and addressing factors contributing to radicalization, violent extremism, hate speech and terrorism. It will complement the PBF project in one of the localities (Kassala Rural).
(IOM-FAO)	PBF	The programme works toward contribute to enhancing peace and stability through disaster risk reduction and resilience building strategies by strengthening local understanding of drivers of fragility and conflict through a community-based inclusive process and analysis of local hazards and vulnerabilities as related to disasters.	The two consortiums (IOM-FAO; UNDP-UNICEF) have agreed on coordination mechanisms at Khartoum and field levels to share experiences, learnings and exploit areas of complementarities and synergies through joint capacity building approaches and assessment methodologies.

(5) Project content, strategic justification and implementation strategy (4 pages max Plus Results Framework Annex)

- a) A brief **description of the project** focus and approach – describe the project’s overarching goal, the implementation strategy, and how it addresses the conflict causes or factors outlined in Section I (must be gender- and age- responsive).

The Project aims at reducing violent conflict, enhance peace and social cohesion in Kassala and Red Sea States thereby contributing to stability and sustainable development in the region. Achieving sustainable peace will require a comprehensive package with focus on building community and institutional capacities.

Using a conflict-sensitive and gender-responsive approach, this project will de-escalate the mounting tensions, prevent and reduce violent conflict within 8 localities in the Kassala (4 localities) and Red Sea States (4 localities) towards peaceful coexistence. It will contribute catalytically to sustainable peace by strengthening community-based conflict and dispute resolution mechanisms and institutional capacities for conflict prevention, peacebuilding and mediation⁴¹, foster inclusive dialogue processes at community, State and sub-state level. It will reduce competition over basic services such as water and sanitation services, and access to livelihoods opportunities therefore improving cooperation, reconciliation and positive relations whilst enhancing participation of vulnerable groups, especially women, young women and girls in political and peace processes. In line with this assumption, the project aims to achieve peace and social cohesion through the following broad strategies:

1. Strengthening dialogue, social interactions and building common shared identities and values thereby contributing to peaceful co-existence and reconciliation;
2. Addressing equitable access to basic services in a manner that contributes to peace and social cohesion,
3. Inclusion and participation of vulnerable groups particularly women and youth in political and peacebuilding processes;
4. Strengthening the capacity of stakeholders and institutions and ensuring efficient processes for peace at the local and state level;
5. Improving cooperation and economic interdependence among conflicting tribes and fostering collaborative action and common interest;

Experiences from various UNDP peacebuilding and stabilization projects across Sudan demonstrated that sequencing interventions, focusing first on meeting immediate livelihood and basic service needs before turning to activities around capacity building, dialogue and governance can help not only to build a bridge of trust, connecting the different tribes within the community but also to remove obstacles to women’s inclusion by demonstrating capacities and building legitimacy within the community (and within the family) early on in the project and ultimately generate incentives.

The selection of the target localities and activities were guided by consultations conducted with State and Locality stakeholders. During the local-level consultations in Kassala state, the following target localities were prioritized out of 4 identified: **Kassala, New Halfa, Aroma**⁴². Criteria for selection included the localities already identified as hotspot localities by UNITAMS and UNCT for the

⁴¹ Whilst political mediation is critical to resolving the grievances on the Eastern Track of the JPA, this project will work closely UNITAMS to handle these component related to political engagement.

⁴² The North Delta Locality was selected but was dropped due to budgetary constraints

peacebuilding assessment, while taking into consideration level of political intensity, the presence of refugees, frequency of tribal clashes and historical conflict events. In addition, Aroma was selected in light of high numbers of local unemployed youth and their influence over the conflict dynamics and the heightened crime rates in the locality. Additionally, participants suggested the establishment of a state level coordination mechanism through a joint steering committee which will include Kassala University (Center for Peace and Development); UNDP and UNICEF, other UN agencies, relevant state stakeholders and locality representatives including youth and women, CBOs, and community leaders.

During the local-level consultations in Red Sea state, local stakeholders three localities were selected as highest priority among four⁴³ identified: ***Port Sudan, Agieg (South Tokar) and Sawakin.***

Key suggestions - coming from the assessments and consultation workshops included:

- Establish and strengthen local peace committees for conflict management and coexistence to prevent and manage conflicts, jointly with UNITAMS;
- Build the capacity of local institutions and civil society to support peace, in collaboration with UNITAMS;
- Capacity building for youth and women through vocational training;
- Organize negotiation and mediation conferences between different tribes jointly with UNITAMS;
- Livelihoods activities that support for youth and women;
- Organize tribal peace conferences in collaboration with UNITAMS
- Rehabilitation / Establishment of youth and women centers;
- Organize community peace activities including sports that bring people together
- Provision of essential services (health services, education and water);
- Training on peacebuilding and conflict resolution jointly with UNITAMS;
- Promote women and youth participation in peacebuilding
- Community assets that bring people together such as community centers, markets, grinding mills etc to promote interdependence and interaction;
- Awareness creation on peace culture and counter hate speech in collaboration with UNITAMS
- Community programmes that enhance interaction and communication and strengthen tribal bonds

Risk Mitigation and Implementation Strategy:

The project shall maintain an adaptive, flexible approach by constantly monitoring the situation and adjust the implementation strategy based on prevailing political situation.

The project will target grassroots structures, the civil society and private sector and empower them for the direct delivery of the project. The empowerment of Community-Based Conflict Resolution Mechanisms (CBRMS) is an effective approach for addressing inter-tribal and intercommunal conflicts towards effective reconciliation and social cohesion. Experiences and lessons from Darfur⁴⁴ show that the establishment and strengthening of CBRMS as well as Farm Protection Committees

⁴³ *North Tokar* has been dropped due to budgetary constraints;

⁴⁴ The Final Evaluation of the joint UNDP/UNICEF Peacebuilding Project in Darfur highlights the pivotal role of the Community-Based Reconciliation Mechanisms (CBRM) in managing local conflicts, maintenance of Peace and rule of law in the Jebel Marra Region: See full report here: <https://erc.undp.org/evaluation/evaluations/detail/12714>

contributed immensely to reducing tensions, preventing escalation of conflicts and mediating local disputes and grievances.⁴⁵

b) Provide a **project-level ‘theory of change’** – explain the assumptions about why you expect the project interventions to lead to changes in the conflict factors identified in the conflict analysis. What are the assumptions that the theory is based on? Note, this is not a summary statement of your project’s outcomes.

The proposed joint project builds upon institutional knowledge of the two agencies and lessons from previous similar successful interventions in conflict affected communities in the Darfur region. More specifically this project builds on the experiences and lessons from the “Sustainable Returns and Peacebuilding through Durable Solutions and Rule of Law project”, implemented by UNDP and UNICEF between 2018 and 2020 in Golo, Jebel Marra region of Darfur, funded by PBF. The project’s objective was to accelerate structural transformation for sustainable development and peace by (a) enhancing livelihoods and economic stability and sustainability, through activities supporting individuals, groups, local institutions and government; (b) Improving rule of law institutions and nurturing trust and engagement with formal and informal mechanisms; and (c) supporting strong, effective conflict resolution, decision making and participatory mechanisms that connect local institutions with communities and individuals.

The project was successful in using livelihood support and basic service interventions as entry points for peacebuilding as well as using the community-based reconciliation mechanisms as essential gate-keepers on the inter-tribal and communal conflict management chain. The CBRMs played this role by providing early warning on tensions and conflict, being first responders and taking necessary steps to defuse tensions and resolve conflicts before they escalate. One of the lessons learned is that for CBRMS to be more effective, they need to be supported technically and materially. Also, there is need for horizontal linkages between the CBRMs in the different communities to facilitate information sharing and resolution of cross-community and cross-ethnic conflicts. There is also critical need to link CBRMs with the local police to enable information sharing and referral of criminal cases.

Final evaluation of the Joint Project⁴⁶ also indicates that one of the critical success factors of the project was its approach to peacebuilding through creating a *project nexus* between *peacebuilding, development and humanitarian action*. The use of *livelihood* and *rule of law* entry points for engagement with Golo communities enabled it achieve peacebuilding outcomes whilst meeting the real *needs and realities* in these communities. It shows that such an integrated nexus approach has strong peacebuilding effects. For instance, the evaluation data shows that:

- 86% reported a decrease in communal violence;
- 81% reported that vocational skills activities created positive interactions between diverse communities;
- 88% reported improved perceptions of social cohesion, due to the concept of “collective work among diverse communities” due to collaborative agricultural activities. and
- 81% reported an increase in economic interactions between diverse communities.

⁴⁵ Based on lessons from PBF Funded Peacebuilding Project in Golo, Jebel Marra, 2021 and Endline Surveys- UNDP Livelihoods for Peace Project (L4P) in Darfur

⁴⁶ <https://erc.undp.org/evaluation/evaluations/detail/12714>

It highlighted that CBRMs, police volunteer cohorts and paralegal initiatives, struck a balance between innovation to support change, with integration into existing structures and processes. “They seamlessly connected to local realities, norms and perceived needs”.

Additional evidence from the on-going peacebuilding projects in the 5 States of Darfur indicates that peacebuilding effects were stronger in the States where livelihoods activities were used as entry point (North Darfur, South Darfur and the East Darfur States) as it easily brought groups from different tribes to work together around similar economic interests thereby restoring relationships and reducing tensions. However, major concerns with the sequencing of the activities have been noted. The IDP profiling exercise which was meant to guide the targeting of the interventions was not completed until the second year. This is being addressed under this project through joint management structure to ensure technical and operational cadence and synergy.

The Project Theory of Change:

The aim of the Project is to strengthen peace and social cohesion in the Kassala and the Red Sea States. The Theory of Change articulates the desired peacebuilding outcomes that UNDP and UNICEF are seeking to address through the proposed project. The project’s Theory of Change (TOC) assumes that:

1. **IF** the parties to the conflict, civil society and local institutions have requisite capacities, and effective structures and processes for dialogue, social inclusion and conflict resolution are in place and functional,
THEN they will be more successful in negotiating peace and dealing effectively and constructively with underlying causes of conflict in a timely manner.
2. **IF** platforms, avenues and mechanisms for dialogue and inclusive engagement of all tribes and groups, especially women, youth are in place and strengthened; and **IF** believes, attitudes, stereotypes and social norms are transformed;
THEN trust and confidence will be restored, tensions will reduce, reconciliation enhanced, and culture of peace will emerge that promotes co-existence and resists mobilization to adopt violence.
3. **IF** groups from similar sectors of conflicting societies work together on issues of mutual interest, and **IF** their access to basic needs such as water, sanitation and livelihood opportunities is improved,
THEN they will learn to cooperate, and cross-cutting networks will be created across the divide and competition over scarce resources will reduce. This, in turn, will lead to increased trust and positive attitudes and relations which will help communities resolve conflicts peacefully.

Ultimately, peaceful co-existence and social cohesion will prevail among the conflicting tribes and communities in the Red Sea and Kassala States that contributes to the Peace and Stability of the region and the country as a whole.

Theory of Change 1: Improving community-based and institutional capacities and Processes

Theory of Change/ Assumption	IF the parties to the conflict, civil society and local institutions have requisite capacities, and effective structures and processes for dialogue, social inclusion and conflict resolution are in place and functional,
---------------------------------	---

	THEN they will be more successful in negotiating peace and dealing effectively and constructively with underlying causes of conflict in a timely manner.
Description	Focuses on promoting reconciliation, improving cooperation and resolving conflicts, by improving skills and processes to handle the conflict differently in non-violent ways.

Theoretical Evidence

Evidence from the Golo Joint Peacebuilding Project, as well as other UNDP interventions such as C2SP, L4P, YoVoReD in Sudan and evidence from other countries indicate that reconciliation, consensus building and long term possibilities for peace are made easier when the parties involved in the conflict have adequate capacities to resolve conflicts and where effective processes are in place to address the drivers of conflict⁴⁷. The lack of capacity and effective processes at the community level is one of the reasons for the lack of success in negotiation, peacebuilding and consensus building in the two States. The project will build capacity of different stakeholders to deal with the underlying and root causes of conflict. This include local CBRMs, local police, the academia, the media, Civil society, women and youth. In the Golo example, the strengthening of CBRMs and Community Policing Volunteers contributed to conflict reduction.

Apart from cultural and religious impediments, the lack of confidence and requisite skills among women and the youth have contributed to their inability to engage and actively participate in political and peacebuilding processes at the community, state and national levels. This project will support the capacities of youth and woman through Women Networks and Youth Peace Ambassadors to play active roles in advocacy and community reconciliation efforts.

The Project will provide technical and advisory support to key stakeholders as well as curated training in areas including but not limited to negotiation, mediation, communication, reconciliation skills; training will be provided to CBRMs on mediation, negotiation data collection and documentation skills. Training will be provided on Gender Equality and Human Rights, Gender based violence to key stakeholders including Gen Equality Champions including Religious and Traditional leaders. Finally Training on Conflict Sensitivity and Countering Hate Speech will be provided to the Civil Society, media practitioners and the Academia.

Theory of Change 2: Re-building of trust and confidence through Culture of Peace⁴⁸:

Theory of Change /Assumption	<p>IF platforms, avenues and mechanisms for dialogue and inclusive engagement of all tribes and groups, especially women, youth are in place and strengthened; and IF believes, attitudes, and social norms are transformed;</p> <p>THEN trust and confidence will be restored, tensions will reduce, reconciliation enhanced, and culture of peace will emerge that promotes co-existence and resists mobilization to adopt violence.</p>
------------------------------	---

⁴⁷ Theories and Indicators of Change: Concepts and Primers for Conflict Management and Mitigation <https://www.dmeformpeace.org/peaceexchange/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/Theories-and-Indicators-of-Change-THINC-full-version-with-primers-March-2013.pdf>

⁴⁸ Culture of Peace and UNESCOs Actions in Member countries: <https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000113537>

Description of Theory	This theory focuses on fostering a cultural shift from violence to peaceful approaches to handling conflict throughout society. The aim is to generate a "culture of peace" by leveraging education, mass media, arts, and cultural resources in that direction.
-----------------------	--

Theoretical Evidence

Re-building trust and confidence is crucial for effective reconciliation, not only in terms of shared norms and values, but also in the state and its institutions⁴⁹. Reconciliation is made easier when parties to the conflict have trust in the credibility of the systems in place to ensure justice and transparent resolution and can trust each other for their commitments to peace.

At the State level, beside the lack of requisite capacities to maintain peace and security, trust between the people and state security and rule of law institutions remain poor. This has further been exacerbated by the prevailing political environment and the high-handed response by the security forces against protestors across the country. At the community level, the Native Administration which is an important local peace and justice structure has lost its legitimacy and trust of the people. The joint UNITAMS/UNCT Peacebuilding Assessment conducted in the Red Sea State for instance indicates that the people feel the institution has politically been compromised and lost the neutrality and legitimacy in the eyes of the people.

Evidence from the Golo Joint Peace Project (UNDP 2022)⁵⁰ indicate that the CBRMs, police volunteer cohorts contributed to reducing communal violence in Golo. This project will establish and strengthen CBRMs and link them with local police to manage local conflicts in a coordinate manner. The CBRMS will focus on monitoring and defusing tensions, prevent tensions from escalating and peacefully mediating communal, tribal and inter-tribal conflicts and disputes. To bridge the trust gap and enhance operational efficiency, the project will create vertical linkages among CBRMs in different communities as well as horizontal linkage with locality and state security, justice and rule of law institutions to ensure that community conflicts are effectively resolved in a just and lawful manner.

Equally, one of the key recommendations of the final evaluation of the Golo project is the need for implementation of community-based dialogues. This project will implement community dialogue forums and townhalls that will enable conflicting communities express themselves; and strengthen social interaction and bonds. The project will also utilize cultural activities, advocacy campaigns that stress tolerance and peaceful resolution of conflict; peace lectures, cross-tribal sports activities, Peace conferences, peace agreements, mass and social media to promote positive communication, counter hate speech and promote mutual understanding and commitment to reweaving the social fabric.

The theory of change also emphasizes the inclusion of all groups such as women and Youth and the promotion of rights of vulnerable groups without leaving anyone behind. The project will ensure the

⁴⁹ Peacebuilding Initiative: Reconciliation: Reconciliation & Peacebuilding Processes
<http://www.peacebuildinginitiative.org/indexf0e2.html?pageId=1975>

⁵⁰ Final Project Evaluation Report. Sustainable Returns and Peacebuilding through Durable Solutions and Rule of Law in Golo, Jabel Marra Project, Central Darfur State (<https://erc.undp.org/evaluation/evaluations/detail/12714>)

inclusion of women, young women and girls through Women Networks and Youth Peace Ambassadors in planning and implementation of peacebuilding activities.

Theory of Change 3: Strengthening cooperation, social interaction and interdependence

Theory of Change / Assumption	<p>IF groups from similar sectors of conflicting societies work together on issues of mutual interest, and IF their access to basic needs such as water, sanitation and livelihood opportunities is improved,</p> <p>THEN they will learn to cooperate, and cross-cutting networks will be created across the divides and competition over scarce resources will reduce. This, in turn, will lead to increased trust and positive attitudes and relations which will help communities resolve conflicts peacefully.</p>
Description of Theory	<p>This theory focuses on resolving conflict by improving cooperation between conflicting groups through bringing people together on areas of mutual interest with particular focus on collaborative livelihoods interventions.</p>

Theoretical Evidence

Reconciliation and peaceful resolution of conflict is more likely to succeed when conflicting tribes come together to cooperate on areas of mutual interest. As groups from similar sectors of conflicting societies work together on issues of mutual interest, then cross-cutting networks will be created across the divide. This, in turn, will lead to increased trust and positive attitudes and relations, and participants will ultimately prefer and be able to resolve conflicts peacefully.

The Golo joint Peacebuilding project demonstrated the effectiveness of basic service provision and livelihoods interventions to address nexus of meeting basic needs, addressing social realities whilst achieving peacebuilding outcomes. The evaluation report indicated that 88% of beneficiaries reported improved perceptions of social cohesion, due to the concept of “collective work among diverse communities” whilst some 81% reported increase in economic interactions.

Economic crises stemming from lack of employment and livelihoods opportunities in the two states has put the vulnerable groups at risk of negative coping strategies including engaging in conflict, and other illicit activities. Apart from reducing competition over natural resources that exacerbates tensions and conflict, collaborative livelihoods activities will bring together people from conflicting tribes for their common interests and open doors for communication and interaction. Livelihoods will therefore be effective connectors and an engines for peace in the two states.

Building upon the evidence from the Golo project and other UNDP projects⁵¹ in Sudan and evidence from other countries including Congo and Somalia, this project will provide livelihoods support as an essential entry point and peace engine as follows:

1. Livelihood activities that create **economic interdependence and concrete benefits** of support for peace and cooperation (including but not limited to greenhouses, agricultural cooperative designed to bring groups in neighboring communities together to share equipment/asset such as grinding mill, warehouse, veterinary centre and business grants to promote cross-ethnic business linkages).

⁵¹ Especially the Strengthening Livelihoods Security for Peace in Darfur (L4P) Project funded by SWISS (2019 -2022)

2. Livelihood activities that **build trust and change attitudes and relations** through the act of cooperation. These will include but not limited to cross-ethnic bakery or handicrafts projects for women, youth Centres servicing multi-ethnic youth, joint environmental clean-up projects, multi-ethnic livelihood/community centers etc.).

The project will also reduce competition over scarce natural resources by expanding access to water resources. As stated limited access to water resources remain a key exacerbator of conflict in the two states. In the same vein, lack of livelihoods opportunities has driven youth into negative means for survival. Providing them decent means of earning an income not only promote cooperation but also prevent the youth from joining illicit conflict activities and being utilized for same.

To operationalize the above Theories of Change, the project will contribute towards the following three (3) Outcomes:

1. **Outcome 1:** Capacity of community-based peace structures and institutions strengthened, and their vertical and horizontal linkages, including to state-level peace structures, enhanced to effectively maintain peace and address conflicts in Kassala and Red Sea States.
2. **Outcome 2:** Trust, confidence and reconciliation among conflicting tribes improved through effective dialogue, social justice and inclusive engagement of all tribes and groups, particularly women and youth in the Red Sea and Kassala State;
3. **Outcome 3:** Cooperation and relations among conflicting tribes enhanced through cross-ethnic shared basic services, livelihoods assets and income generating opportunities that reduce competition over natural resource and enhances social interaction in the Kassala and Red Sea States.

c) **Provide a narrative description of key project components** (outcomes and outputs), ensuring sufficient attention to gender, age and other key differences that should influence the project approach. In describing the project elements, be sure to indicate important considerations related to sequencing of activities.

In contribution to the above outcomes, and towards the ultimate transformation of peace and social cohesion, the following outputs and the relevant activities have been developed:

Outcome 1: Capacity of community-based peace structures and institutions strengthened, and their vertical and horizontal linkages strengthened, including with state-level peace structures.

Output 1.1: Community-based Peace and Reconciliation Mechanisms in place and functional.

A UNITAMS-led peacebuilding assessment is currently on-going which will provide additional insights for finetuning the project as well help establish baselines. However, given the changing context, the project will continually monitor the situation including updating the assessments as and when needed during the life of the project.

Under this output, the project will carry out an assessment to identify and map existing Community-based Conflict Resolution Mechanisms (CBRMs) and similar other structures and groups working on peace/conflict resolution; assess their functionalities and capacities. This will enable the project to reactivate existing structures or establish new ones to provide avenue for local conflict and dispute resolution and project staff will work in close coordination with UNITAMS to ensure they are kept

appraised of sensitivities. Should a legitimate government be re-established the project will also work with state government institutions and provide support to the peace infrastructure.

The CBRMs are local peace committees, seen as neutral bodies comprising representatives of all groups and tribes in the communities including women, young women, men and young men under the leadership of influential personalities such as chiefs or other traditional leaders and notables. These committees have a powerful impact in promoting reconciliation, co-existence, strengthening social cohesion and dialogue driving further transformation of these structures for inclusion of women. (For example, women will constitute at least 40% of the CBRMs).

The role of this structure includes monitoring of tensions, documentation of incidents and mediating and collaboratively resolving tribal, communal and intercommunal conflicts and disputes. They will provide first-hand solution to tribal disputes and preventing them from escalating into violent conflict. Their role also includes the mediation components (*judia*) of criminality (eg. robberies).

Capacity building support will be provided on the governance of the structure and technical areas including conflict resolution techniques, negotiation and mediation skills, de-escalation, referral and linkages with appropriate justice and judicial mechanisms. Examples of disputes brought to CBRMs include personal grievances, small-scale theft or small-scale destruction of farmland/crops during nomadic movement. The project will provide registers for proper documentation and possibly explore digital mechanisms for the documentation and referral of cases reported.

Output 1.2: Local-level institutions, local authorities, Civil Society peace actors have requisite capacities to support peace and conflict resolution.

Under this output, the project will assess the capacities of key locality institutions and relevant organizational bodies in Kassala and Red Sea States and strengthen them to ensure their maximum functionality to enable them to develop, plan and implement conflict resolution strategies. These will also include civil society that are working with community leaders, elders and traditional/tribal leaders, as well as rights activists, Women groups and associations, Youth groups, academia and the media. Capacity assessment of the target institutions and structures will be undertaken to identify gaps and customized interventions designed to strengthen their capacities. This will include provision of training, equipment, technical advisory and advocacy support, resulting in the establishment of oversight, accountability, feedback and participatory decision-making mechanisms to engage with diverse local communities, government and youth groups. Activities are also designed to provide technical support to State-level technical Institutions including advisory support to the Peace Centres to enhance their capacities to develop and implement peacebuilding strategies, coordinate and engage effectively with peace mechanisms at the local level. The project will provide training on arbitration to rural courts and relevant institutions to enhance local dispute settlement over resource and service conflicts.

Output 1.3: Mechanisms for conflict risk monitoring and case referrals in place:

This project will strengthen horizontal and vertical linkages between the community committees with locality and state level peacebuilding, rule of law and justice institutions that ensure local peacebuilding initiatives and mechanisms complement and reinforces state-level peace processes. The Project will establish systems for communication, information sharing and referral of unresolved/criminal cases from the local peace committees to Locality and State police. Working with Peace Centers, CBRMS, Youth Volunteers, local authorities and by leveraging digital technology, the

project will establish a *conflict early warning system*⁵² that will enable stakeholders to gain access to timely information to prepare, prevent and respond to conflicts. The Project will put in place mechanisms in the eastern states and ensuring the CRD is functional as an early warning platform providing accurate and timely snapshots of the conflict dynamics in Red Sea and Kassala state. This activity will be implemented in partnership with the Peace Research Institute (PRI) of the University of Khartoum in collaboration with Regional Peace and Development Centers in Kassala and Port Sudan allowing the implementing agencies, policy makers and the academic partners to develop conflict/risk indicators, regularly gather, update and analyze conflict data. The analysis can then be shared in real time with stakeholders, including government counterparts, UN agencies and relevant bodies such as CBRMs to inform policy making and peacebuilding work including informed adjustments to the project. In addition, the project will monitor social media platforms, track hate speech trends and utilize the analysis to inform its response. The project will train youth volunteers, CBRMS and local CBOs on data collection and conflict monitoring who will contribute to the regular data collection and to enable them sustain the system after the closure of the project.

Outcome 2: Trust, confidence and reconciliation among conflicting tribes improved through effective dialogue, social justice and inclusive engagement of all tribes and groups, particularly women and youth in the Red Sea and Kassala State;

Output 2.1: Platforms and avenues for dialogue and inclusive engagement among different tribes and groups established and strengthened that reinforce a culture of peace and social cohesion.

Working with community-based peace and conflict resolution mechanisms, local administrative leaders, state institutions, civil society, the academia and the media, in close collaboration with UNITAMS, the Project will organize state and regional peace conferences bringing together conflicting tribes, key peace actors especially women and youth activists, Native Administration, Resistance committees and potential spoilers (such as tribal leaders and State level political party leaders) to facilitate peace agreements at the local, state and regional level, emphasizing peace, inclusion and social harmony. The project will organize community dialogue and confidence building forums and townhalls, promote arts, drama and sports for peace as an essential glue to the weakening social fiber, create awareness and counter hate speech through mass media and the social media platforms, raise awareness on local grievances, increase tolerance and culture of peace through social media.

Output 2.2: Participation of women and youth groups from local communities in peacebuilding and decision making increased in Red Sea and Kassala states.

Young women / girls and men/boys from communities polarized in the current political and conflict environment will be supported to promote peace messaging, counter hate speech and enhance local dialogue. Curated training will be provided to the youth and women on conflict resolution and mediation skills, leadership, advocacy and lobbying skills and support their participation in peacebuilding and decision making. The project will also select, train, equip and deploy **Youth Peace ambassadors** who will act as agents of peace of which at least 40% of them will be female. Through this modality, Cross-tribal Youth Peace Ambassadors will work together to act as organizers who will initiate community activities such as community forums, sports activities at schools and homes, peace debates, creating safe spaces for the youth and women to exercise their voice on conflict prevention and peacebuilding in their communities. In order to enhance the acceptance of women and girls in

CBRMs and Youth Peace Ambassadors, the system provides up-to date information on conflict incidents and tension for early response. This system will be expanded under this project to the 3 States in East Sudan.

peacebuilding and decision making, the project will establish Gender Equality Champions (GEC) who will consist of community and religious leaders and train them on gender and human rights and to create awareness on gender equality.

Outcome 3: Cooperation and interdependence among conflicting tribes enhanced through cross-ethnic shared basic services, livelihoods assets and income generating opportunities that reduce competition over natural resource and enhances social interaction in the Kassala and Red Sea States.

Output 3.1 Peace-oriented Water and Sanitization services delivered in a conflict-sensitive manner that reduce tensions and augment local peace.

In response to competition over the dwindling natural resources and basic services, the project will provide quick impact water and sanitation services that will help de-escalate tensions and reduce competition. Using development approaches – specifically, joint planning and shared management of key resources – as a key entry point to contribute to peace dividends is an approach endorsed by the final evaluation of the joint UNDP-UNICEF action in Central Darfur. The project will map WASH facilities in the target areas and provide them where the needs are greatest; taking into account a balance among the different tribes. These will include critical infrastructure such as water and sanitation (WASH) facilities delivered in an inclusive manner in target localities and complementary to existing WASH programmes, supported by UNICEF.

The current WASH response does not meet the needs of water users in targeted localities, most of which have been particularly impacted by poor and variable rainfall in 2021 and subsequent limited groundwater recharge (as in Kassala, the targeted localities are namely served by the Gash River). The recent dry spell of 2021 has necessitated renewed focus on water harvesting and recharging of infrastructures for household and livelihood resilience. The project will support the capacity of individuals and institutions to advocate for and launch conflict-sensitive and peace-oriented WASH services; prioritizing women, young women and girls. Peace-oriented WASH services integrate a peacebuilding lens across all WASH activities. This can include working in a joint manner with communities for water point selection with the highest peace dividends, engaging in joint water resource management and increasing community capacities to manage small-scale conflicts over resources (or referring to CBRMs – outcome 1) while seeking opportunities within community outreach (eg. CLTS) to integrate peace messaging.

In doing so, the project will use the established networks that have been capacitated under the outcome one, both horizontal and vertical linkages identified to engage the communities in identifying and owning the proposed WASH interventions. These networks include the peace centers, community peace committees, and the women and youth groups. Under this output the Project will work closely with the developed conflict resolution strategies, with civil society that are working with community leaders, elders and traditional/tribal leaders, as well as rights activists, women groups and associations, and trained youth groups to engage communities in the selection and introduction of the WASH activities.

In line with a conflict sensitive and community-driven approach to promote local ownership, this project will engage community bodies in the joint planning, **prioritization and site selection** for maximum peace dividends (taking key conflict drivers into account during site selection, such as along migratory routes and at their intersection with farmland). Selection of site will also take into consideration tribal considerations and to make sure siting of the facilities does not favor any one particular group at the expense of others. Siting will also be strategically done to prioritize locations

where competition over water resources is highest to enable resolve conflicts and reduce tensions. This is key for communities to engage in the activity with the civil society hence own it.

Output 3.2 Collaborative alternative livelihoods support provided that connects and foster greater collaboration and solidarity among different tribes and groups.

The project will provide livelihoods and income generation support that will act as peace engines and essential connectors; providing concrete economic benefits whilst enhancing interdependencies and social interaction. Apart from providing alternative income generating and employment opportunities for the youth and women, collaborative livelihoods initiatives such as cooperatives, bakeries, crafts, food processing, savings and small business activities for cross-tribal groups have the potential to create common ground, bringing people from different tribes to together, improve interaction, trust and confidence. Further, training and other business support activities such as savings associations will improve the cordial relationships among women and youth from different tribes.

The project will also provide vocational and skills training for unemployed and marginalized youth, especially in the urban areas to create employment opportunities for the youth. Emphasis will be on vulnerable young women, young, boys and girls including school drop-outs. Enhancing employment and income generating opportunities will contribute to poverty reduction and will boost the confidence of the Women Youth to engage and to reduce their involvement in violent and illicit activities. The selection of beneficiaries will be done in a participatory and conflict-sensitive manner involving key stakeholders and ensuring all tribes and groups have been included. Also, the market assessment to be conducted at the beginning of the project will enable project partners to effectively select interventions that are most suited to each locality, and which are likely to provide sustainable outcomes.

The project will also map and identify and establish/rehabilitate critical productive infrastructure that ensures efficiency in the productive systems and reduce competition. These may include markets, grinding mills, irrigation systems, community farms/green houses, livelihoods hubs, veterinary centres, warehouses and rural roads. The project will use the public works approach using cash for work in establishing these, thereby, creating temporal labor-intensive jobs for community members. By bringing people from different tribes to work together, tensions will be reduced, interactions improve, and new social relationships and shared values developed.

During the consultation workshops the following livelihoods activities were prioritized in the Kassala State - establishment of livelihood centres, supporting vocational training for youth, provision of business grants to women, savings groups, agriculture and livestock support, small business skills training, establishment of group gardens and access to productive assets such as donkey carts, Tuk-tuks and irrigation kits. In the Red Sea State, similar activities were proposed with slight differences between urban and rural localities. Emphasis was on employment creation for the youth and women through training and provision of productive assets including saving and loans associations, agriculture and livestock support and market access. Vocational training for the youth was emphasized to build the capacity of the youth. Other activities highlighted include creation of shared assets such as grinding mills, markets, community centres.

The above were prioritized based on their potential to create employment, provide alternative sources of income, reduce competition over natural resources among the different tribes and creating avenues for interaction among different groups through shared resources and common interests.

The livelihoods and Water and Sanitation activities under this output will complement the work of the community-based peace and conflict resolution mechanisms by bridging the gap between competing

household socio-economic interests and the wider peace and social cohesion of their communities. The project will utilize these structures and networks to ensure inclusiveness and conflict-sensitive targeting of beneficiaries; ensuring all groups and tribes have fair and equitable access to the project support. Working with local administrative leaders, women, youth and peace committees and networks will ensure that activities are relevant to the context and to ensure participatory criteria is established for effective targeting.

- d) **Project targeting** – provide a justification for geographic zones, criteria for beneficiary selection, expected number and type of stakeholders/beneficiaries (must be disaggregated by sex and age). Indicate whether stakeholders have been consulted in the design of this proposal. Do not repeat all outputs and activities from the Results Framework

The project will focus on 6 localities within the Kassala (3 localities) and Red Sea (3 localities) states. These localities were selected as most critical conflict and protection hotspots based on UNITAMS/UNCT hotspot risk severity ranking, a rapid conflict analysis conducted and validated through consultation workshops with local government, community leaders and civil society actors. They were prioritized based on severity of conflict drivers, the level of tensions, current and recent incidents and the risk of escalation into violent conflict. During the initial phase of the project design and formulation, the following criteria was developed in collaboration with State Government authorities and the Peace Centres⁵³ used in selecting targeted localities:

1. Locations assessed designated as hotspots by UNITAMS/UNCT
2. Localities targeted for UNITAM/UNCT for Peacebuilding Assessments
3. Locations with highest number of conflict incidents in the past 18 months
4. Localities with current on-going tribal tensions due to conflict incidents
5. Localities with high number of unemployed youth
6. Localities with large concentration of mixture of feuding tribes (Beni Amir, Hadendawa and Nuba)
7. Localities with high limited supply of water resources and thus high competition.

Using the above criteria, 5 Localities were prioritized. The selected localities were further validated and prioritized through state and locality level consultation workshops. During this consultation process, two potential target localities (North and South Tokar) in the Red Sea State were dropped in the Red Sea State due to budgetary constraints. The North Delta locality in the Kassala State was also dropped for the same reason.

Proposed geographic zones:

- (i) **Red Sea** –Sawakin and Port Sudan Localities⁵⁴
(iii) **Kassala** - New Halfa, Kassala and Aroma Localities

Beneficiaries/ targeting criteria:

The project will target about **14,000** beneficiaries directly and impact about 22,000 people indirectly in the Kassala and Red Sea States. Selection of individual communities within the identified localities will be done using a combined conflict risk severity matrix. Community with high risk of conflict and tensions will be prioritized. However, some activities such as the work of the CBRMs, Youth Peace Ambassadors, Women networks will be area-based and will go beyond the boundaries of a single

⁵³ This was before the Coup occurred.

⁵⁴ Two localities, have been dropped in the Red Sea State due to budgetary constraints.

community. Siting of infrastructure will be done in a participative manner, involving all key stakeholders and tribes in order to strategically utilize these to reduce conflict.

Direct beneficiaries are direct recipients of activity support (eg. of capacity building exercises or those benefitting from improved water sources in a catchment area) while indirect beneficiaries are those benefitting from the direct beneficiaries of the project activities (eg. Family members of individuals engaged in livelihood activities). Direct beneficiaries will include host community members with emphasis on Youth, Women and girls, Nomads, Refugees, local community leaders, locality authorities, Peace institutions, the media, Academic Institutions (mainly Peace Centres), Rule of law and Justice institutions including local police and rural courts.

The project will use participatory approach to target beneficiaries in an inclusive manner, ensuring women, girls and other vulnerable groups are not left behind. For all components, a community-driven participatory targeting and beneficiary selection criteria will be developed and applied in a transparent manner. Different criteria will be developed in partnership with key stakeholders for each component of the project; ensuring conflict-sensitivity, gender, age, disability and tribal balance.

For instance, for inclusion into CBRMS, associations, networks and other committees, a criteria for selection will be established and agreed which consider Gender, age disability and tribal inclusivity. All beneficiaries of cash for work will be selected using an established and agreed criteria as well as agreed work norms. Daily wages will be determined by the local labour market conditions as well as the Food Basket & *Minimum Expenditure Basket* (referred to as estimate of the cost of acquiring enough food to meet energy requirements for a family). The project will validate and review the targeting strategy and selection criteria from time to time through verification exercises to correct inclusion and exclusion errors.

(6) Project Management and Coordination (4 pages max)

Partnerships and synergies at a state level

The activities under each Outcome will be implemented synergistically and sequentially among the two agencies within the targeted communities in a coordinated manner. Each agency has their implementing partners (IPs) (mainly NGOs) represented in the state. The IPs will be selected based on the programme and procurement policies of each agency, ensuring transparency, efficiency and value for money.

From the consultation workshop held in Kassala, it emerged that the Peace and Development Center in Kassala University, SORD organization, and other youth groups convened by UNICEF to deliver health promotion messages will be key partners to the project. In addition, the project will be implemented in partnership with the Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue (HD) and the Peace Centres of the Red Sea State. Formalization of these partnerships will be finalized at the inception stage based on outcome of capacity reviews, and where necessary, additional partnerships taken on board.

a) Recipient organizations and implementing partners – list all direct recipient organizations and their implementing partners (international and local), specifying the Convening Organization, which will coordinate the project, and providing a brief justification for the choices, based on mandate, experience, local knowledge and existing capacity.

UNDP will act as the lead agency for the project and will put in place a management structure to ensure effective implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the project.

UNDP: As lead Agency on this project, UNDP is experienced on institutional capacity building, Peacebuilding, rule of law, livelihoods, governance, promoting of women and youth participation peacebuilding. UNDP has longstanding experience implementing peacebuilding projects in Sudan including. UNDP Sudan has recently scaled-up and expanded its presence in East Sudan, with a Regional Office in Kassala and 2 State offices in Gedaref and Red Sea with the aim of filling existing Peacebuilding capacity gaps in the region. UNDP has requisite technical capacity in core peacebuilding programming, with extensive expertise in substantive areas such as Livelihoods Development, community stabilization, capacity development, Youth and Women empowerment and community-based approaches with experience implementing similar projects in Darfur, the Two Areas and other parts of Sudan.

UNICEF: UNICEF in Sudan is dedicated to supporting children and adolescents across the country by providing humanitarian and development assistance to children – as well as to their families and communities – across health and nutrition; water, sanitation and hygiene; child protection; social protection; education; as well as data and evidence generation. Together with its partners, UNICEF supports the Government of Sudan and works to increase national capacity, strengthen systems, encourage public policy and national legislations that allow for reform and pave the way for longer-term development and well-being. UNICEF has a Field Office in Kassala, and sub-offices in Gedaref and Red Sea (Port Sudan).

Discussions have been held with national and International civil society organizations (CSOs) in the Eastern Sudan such as the Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue (HD), YPDO who are both experienced in peacebuilding, women and youth inclusion on potential implementation partnerships. These NGOs are being considered for sub-grants based on their strengths and capacities in peacebuilding and outreach within the two states and will receive at least 40% of the RUNO funds. Other CSOs may be engaged where necessary. These two CSOs have participated in the design of the project.

However, all implementing partners are subject to UNDP and UNICEF partnership and Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfer (HACT) rule and regulations and will be subjected to their capacity assessments at the time of contracting. If the capacities of the above CSOs are found to be unsatisfactory at the time of contracting, other CSOs will be scoped and contracted using the UN grants, responsible party and procurement rules and regulations.

The two agencies will also have significant engagement with the private sector in the construction of infrastructure and establishment of water and sanitation services as well as provision vocational training, employment creation , event management and other capacity building initiatives.

The table below shows the staffing for the project in the two States under both UNDP and UNICEF:

Agency	Total budget in previous calendar year	Key sources of budget (which donors etc.)	Location of in-country offices	No. of existing staff, of which in project zones	Highlight any existing expert staff of relevance to project
Convening Organization: UNDP	USD 81 million	Government donors (top 5: Switzerland, Japan, United States of	Khartoum and 11 field offices (including Gedaref, Kassala and	200 staff and consultants in-country (of which 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ John Anodam (Head of Regional Office Eastern States) -

Implementing partners: State Government and Selected CSO/CBOs: Five (5) IPs in Kassala and Red Sea States (Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS), Building Resilience Development Organization (BRDO), Sudanese Organization of Research and Development (SORD), 2 Peace Centres in Plus 5 Peace Centres and over 25 other implementing partners in 10 states.		America, Sweden, Norway)	Red Sea in the eastern states)	staff currently in targeted area)	Peacebuilding and Livelihoods Expert <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Faisal Sabir (Red Sea State Coordinator) - Peace, Stabilization and Peacebuilding Expert ▪ Gamal Osman (Kassala state coordinator) who is a Stabilization and PVE expert ▪ Mohammed Ibrahim - National Livelihoods and Youth Empowerment Expert ▪ Ali Arifi who is the Governance Specialist
Recipient Organization: UNICEF	USD 320 million	Government donors (top 5: Germany, United States of America, European Union, Canada, Sweden)	Khartoum and 12 field offices (including Gedaref, Kassala and Red Sea in the eastern states)	400 staff and consultants in-country (of which approximately 40 staff in targeted states)	Mohamed Elshabik (programme manager peacebuilding), Osman AbuFatima (Chief of Field Office Eastern States), Imad Hasan (WASH Officer Kassala)
Implementing partners: Direct Contracting of private sector through a fair bidding process 2- National NGOs: Building Resilience and Development organization. Youth and Development Organization.					

b) Project management and coordination

To deliver impact and good value for money, the consortium will leverage and build on UNDP and UNICEF’s ongoing field presence, management, in-house expertise, and robust operational capacities. Critically, the project complements on-going work of UNDP and UNICEF in the eastern states. The project management structure will consist of an ***Oversight and Strategic Guidance Team***, a ***Technical Management Team*** and a ***Field Implementation Team*** (See Fig1 below).

The Oversight and Strategic Guidance Team (OSGT).

The OSG Team will consist of Senior Management from the UNDP and UNICEF in Khartoum as well as the PBF Secretariat, who will provide overall oversight, strategic advice and guidance to the Project

Teams. They will also ensure high level coordination with the PBF Secretariat and Headquarters, FAO and IOM on the other PBF project at the Strategic level. They will also be consulted on political and legal issues that affect implementation on the ground.

The Technical Management Team (TMT)

The TMT will ensure the technical quality of the project by ensuring the effective planning, implementation monitoring, and reporting of the project. The TMT will also ensure effective liaison and coordination with State Governments, ensure cadence among the two agencies, with the other PBF project in the Gedaref State. This will comprise the UNDP Regional Coordinator based in Kassala; the UNICEF Chief of Field Office based in Kassala who will ensure the availability of capacities for implementation whilst ensuring quality assurance. It will also include a joint/shared position, a Project Coordinator (P2) who will be recruited through the lead agency, in this case UNDP. The Project Coordinator will work closely with the team under the two agencies to ensure effective planning, sequencing of the project components as well as ensure effective Monitoring, Evaluation and Coordination of the project. The joint position will combine coordination and M&E function and ensure the timely reporting in accordance with PBF guidelines. The Project Coordinator (P2) will be 100% charged to the PBF project. The dedicated PC reports to the Regional Heads of UNDP and UNICEF in Kassala.

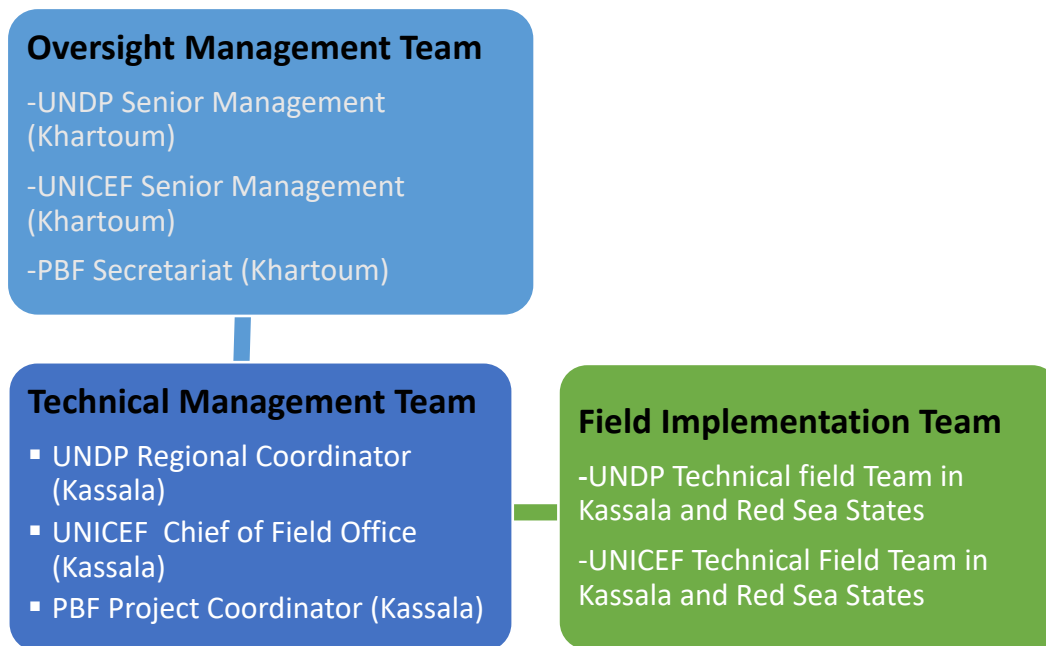
Field Implementation Team (FIT)

The Field Implementation Team include the UNDP and UNICEF technical staff responsible for assessing, targeting and delivering components of the project inputs at the community level within the Red Sea and Kassala States. Technical staff required for the implementation of the respective substantive components shall be sourced separately by each agency based on the agreed division of labour. Below is a list of the key positions that will lead the ground implementation within the two agencies:

- **For UNICEF:** 3 WASH Officers (1 in Kassala (20%), 1 in Red Sea (20%) and 1 in Khartoum (5%)), Communication for Development (C4D) Officer (20%); Social and Behavioral Change Officer 1(6%); 1 Social Cohesion and Peacebuilding officer (6%), and 1 M&E Specialist based in Kassala (16%); 1 Programme Officer (10%); 1 Peacebuilding and Access Advisor (4%).
- **For UNDP:** 1 Peacebuilding Officer (Port Sudan covering Kassala)- (40%); 2 Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion Officers (1 in Kassala and 1 in Port Sudan) -(20%); 1 Civil Engineer (based in Kassala, covering the two States) (20%) and 1 Youth and Women Empowerment Officer - Female (Based in Kassala and covering both States) -(26%) and 1 M&E Officer (based in Kassala and covering the two States)- (20%); 1 Regional Programme Manager -Kassala (20%); 1 Peace and Stabilization Lead - Khartoum (10%).
- Detailed information on the above costs can be found under *Annex D* on page 60.

Members of the FIT report to the Chiefs of their respective agencies with dotted lines to the Project Coordinator with whom they will have significant do-to-day technical interaction. Most of the above staff are already onboarded and will spend part of their time on other on-going projects. Therefore, some *percentage of their costs will be charged to the PBF project* depending on relative time spent on the project.

Fig 1 Project Management Structure



Coordination Structure and Harmonization of Project Approach

A joint workshop was organized on the 22 May 2022 involving UNICEF, UNDP, IOM, FAO, UNITAMS to discuss prospects and modalities for integration and coordination between the two PBF projects in the East Sudan. The aim is to:

- to maximize impact by exchanging information, harmonizing approaches and actively seeking complementarity and synergies between the two projects;
- to jointly work on substantive areas/ substantive outcomes but also methods that the two projects have in common in order to field a harmonized and coordinated common approach (“two projects one approach”);
- to liaise closely and coordinate project activities with UNITAMS in particular on political issues, conflict sensitivity (e.g., in relation to capacity building/ geographies/ stakeholders) as well as project activities that UNITAMS has in common with the two peacebuilding projects or where project activities involve the same partners (e.g., university and Peace Centres, local stakeholders, etc.);
- to jointly generate policy, best practice and lessons learned with the aim of enhancing peacebuilding operations in the East overall;
- to, over the course of the project, establish a structure/ modalities that lend themselves to integrated operations between the four agencies and provides a “proof of concept” for a possible and newly funded follow-up phase after three years.

A number of initial concrete steps have been identified to be pursued toward the integration between the two projects. These include:

1. Harmonizing Mapping and Capacity Assessments:

- Including mapping of natural resources and hazards a mapping of existing community-based (conflict resolution) mechanisms and committees (CBRMs/ CMCs);
- Identifying synergies and drawing on assessments already existing within the four agencies/ UNITAMS is foreseen will require a deeper dive/ information sharing on the type/end use of mappings and assessments required (to be undertaken at the outset of the project).

2. Developing a joint approach on CMCs/CBRMs:

- The mapping of existing community-based mechanisms will include an assessment of their functionalities and capacities. Information about community based mechanisms already existent in the four agencies will be brought into these assessments.
- The two projects/four agencies will work towards developing a joint approach/ harmonize their approaches on working with/ supporting / supporting the establishment of these community based committees.
- Close coordination with UNITAMS in particular on strengthening of horizontal and vertical linkages between the community committees with locality and state level peacebuilding, rule of law and justice institutions that ensure local peacebuilding initiatives and mechanisms complement and reinforces state-level peace

3. Harmonize approaches to Livelihood Support and Countering Hate Speech:

- Both programmatic interventions are relevant to both projects
- Partners will coordinate the implementation of livelihood and income generating activities planned to share knowledge and build on the work being implemented, including lessons learnt and success stories.
- Partners will unify peace messaging, counter hate speech and share/jointly develop methodologies to enhance local dialogue. Shared external/capacity building support on helping communities countering hate speech is another possible synergy.

4. Data for early warning and evidence-based interventions:

- Harmonization of early warning systems and data established to feed into the UNDP developed Conflict Risk Dashboard (CRD).

5. Liaise with UNITAMS on capacity building/ dialogue/ conflict sensitivity:

- partners will establish mechanisms/ include UNITAMS in mechanisms that facilitate timely and close liaison on any political or potentially politically sensitive issues;
- close coordination will be sought regarding the provision of technical and capacity building support for local stakeholders, civil society organizations, and local community structures
- Similarly, efforts to organize state and regional peace conferences bringing together conflicting tribes, key peace actors especially women and youth, Native Administration, Resistance committees and potential spoilers (such as tribal leaders and State level political party leaders) to facilitate dialogues and sharing of experiences among actors in an effort to meet local peace building objectives will be closely coordinated and UNITAMS will be involved in the early stages or programming and planning.

6. Establish Coordination Structure:

- In support of UNICEF, UNDP, IOM and FAO working together under an integrated approach, contributing to the overall peace and stability efforts in Eastern Sudan, , a twofold coordination

structure is suggested with one Steering Committee at Khartoum level and one Steering Committee in the field.

- Steering committees and overall coordination efforts could be supported by one UNV
- include UNITAMS in both committees and/or establish regular consultation on working in a fluid political environment and ways of adapting.

Additional meetings are being planned in the near future for a deeper dive into the practical concrete steps in operationalizing and strengthening the integration between the two projects including adapting project documents.

- a. **Risk management** – Identify project-specific risks and how they will be managed, including the approach to updating risks and making project adjustments. Include a Do No Harm approach and risk mitigation strategy.

Project specific risk	Risk level (low, medium, high)	Mitigation strategy (including Do No Harm considerations)
Security: Security situation in one or more of the localities deteriorates to the point of hampering daily movements and delaying key activities.	High	Maintain good relationships with different parties of the conflict. Work with and through local partners who are less constrained by security challenges and have strong presence and networks in the localities; select localities in consultation with security experts; where possible, adopt a flexible approach to adapt the activities to changing context.
Conflict: Interventions risk exacerbating tension between conflict actors due to perceived support to/ exclusion of some groups.	Medium	Select localities in consultation with key stakeholders and communities with clear agreed criteria; where possible, intervene in localities in which different groups dominate the political structure to ensure balance; engage conflict actors through a two- stage consultation process and verify outcomes through the inception phase. Apply conflict sensitivity throughout all interventions and continuously update conflict analysis based on information generated through the Conflict Risk Dashboard to be implemented under the project. A conflict-sensitivity workshop will be conducted with all stakeholders and partners at the onset of the project.
Backlash: The project’s focus on women’s empowerment and gender equality is not accepted by the community and sparks potential backlash.	Medium	To ensure buy-in, all stages of project design and implementation will be carried out in close collaboration with community members and key stakeholders, including community leaders and government officials and all project activities will ensure the project does not alienate key segments of society. The project will adopt sequenced intervention approach, beginning first with livelihoods activities to sensitize the community to women’s capacity to lead and build trust with the community. The project will also engage key proponents of Gender equality by establishing Community Gender Equality Champions involving key traditional and religious leaders who will be trained on gender equality to act as trainers and

		advocates. The project will also embark on awareness creation on gender equality as part of its public information efforts.
Coordination: Lack of communication and collaboration among partners and stakeholders results in delays, duplications or poor results.	Low	Establish and enforce a schedule of regular partner/steering committees' meetings at the working level to ensure frequent information exchange, address any emerging issues and foster a collaborative and mutually supportive atmosphere; establish specific roles and responsibilities for communication and collaboration with different stakeholder groups and within states. The project will also embark regular quarterly joint monitoring visits to the localities to track progress.
Politicization of Project activities: Potential risk of misinterpretation of project activities for political gain	High	Given that tribes see JPA and its provision from a political lens, it is likely that peacebuilding initiatives could be misconstrued, misinterpreted if not properly communicated and implemented. Careful beneficiary targeting and sensitization sequencing, along with regular coordination with UNITAMS (through a Khartoum-based coordination committee with IOM-FAO) through their PBF-funded action to monitor and combat hate speech on current narratives in Eastern Sudan are mitigating initiatives. Clear communication strategy will be developed; clear selection criteria established for all activities ensuring inclusion of all groups and tribes.
Political Instability	High	The 25 th October military take-over took place after the development of this project which necessitated some adjustments and revisions. The unstable political environment possesses a challenge to the implementation of the project. The project will continue to work closely with local community structures such as CBRMs to ensure community security is maintained and social cohesion is enhanced. The project will also work through civil society and the private sector to ensure the activities are implemented.
Hyperinflation: Prices of goods and services increase beyond exchange gains		Whilst the country is currently experiencing sharp increase in the prices of goods and services, the exchange rate adjustments as a result of the devaluation of the Sudanese pound makes up for the prices hikes. However, continued price increases without concurrent exchange rate increase will put project budgets in jeopardy. The project will minimize this by embarking on bulk purchase and pre-positioning of materials and demonization of all implementation agreements and contracts in the US dollar to maintain the value.

d.) Monitoring and evaluation

The project will apply lessons learned and good practices from past and ongoing activities in East Sudan by the partner agencies to monitor and measure progress towards the stated objectives and evaluate the project's impact. The project will employ a mix of quantitative and qualitative methods – including household surveys, focus group discussions, key informant interviews, and perception surveys – to collect data against a set of “hard” and “soft” indicators, measuring changes in conflict dynamics, livelihood security or agricultural productivity; perceptions related to gender, peace, and security; trust between/among groups; policies and plans; access to information of different groups; access to/control over resources and levels of participation/inclusion of women and young people (men and women) in decision-making.

All M&E practices will employ gender and conflict-sensitive methods to ensure a “do-no-harm” approach is applied throughout all M&E activities, putting the privacy, safety and well-being of the community first. This includes collecting gender and age disaggregated data and ensuring data is representative of the community recognizing the range of identify factors that can shape people's experience (tribe, socio-economic status, political status, race, ability etc.). During community interaction, discussions will take place in safe, neutral spaces, separated by gender (as relevant) and facilitated by people who are familiar with local customs and practices. Efforts will be made to ensure that female facilitators/project staff of IPs facilitate sessions with women where necessary.

All M&E activities including results management, reporting and documentation will be coordinated by a joint M&E Officer who will work with teams from the two agencies to ensure systems and tools are in place. Working with the M&E officer, each agency will be accountable for regular monitoring of their project activities. This will include regular joint monitoring by field staff and/or local implementing partners, in addition to semi-regular field visits from members of the implementing team, including the project coordinator (every 2 to 6 months). An interagency monitoring and evaluation committee will be established, consisting of representatives of each organization who will meet at least every 3 months to coordinate joint M&E missions, share results and assess/identify bottlenecks. The M&E plan will include four key components:

1. Collection of baseline data:

A baseline study will be conducted during the inception phase of the project building upon the outcome of the consultations and data from the peacebuilding assessments. In addition to providing information for project indicators, the baseline study will help shape project activities, assess target groups, and already start the process of sensitization to project interventions. The baseline will also measure communities' perceptions on key issues relevant to the project outcomes and may include issues such as: distribution and access to natural resources across groups, conflict dynamics, tensions and discrimination etc.; these elements will be quantified as per the key areas as identified during community consultations.

2. Regular monitoring of project activities and annual narrative/financial reporting:

The Progress and Financial reports will be in accordance with UNDG guidelines and explanatory note for standardized progress and financial reporting, respectively. The two organizations will be responsible for progress and financial reporting in relation to their respective outputs in the work plan as per the agreed reporting schedule. The project team will develop a detailed joint M&E plan,

including specific means of verification and various data collection strategies for all planned activities. The M&E plan will be developed in coordination with the PBF Secretariat. Due to the changing context, regular monitoring assessments will be embarked, and the information used to inform project adjustments where needed. The project will explore the use of digital tools for data collecting and for tracking and managing project results.

3. Collection of end line data:

A final round of data collection will be conducted at the end of the project to measure progress against the baseline indicators. This Endline survey will be crucial in informing the final external independent evaluation.

4. Final Independent evaluation:

An independent evaluation will be conducted to review and evaluate the contribution of the project towards the set Outcomes following its completion. The evaluation team will be comprised of national and/or international experts with proven experience in peacebuilding programming, including gender and youth-responsive approaches. All members of the team will be independent with absolutely no connections to the design, formulation or implementation of this project. The evaluation will be facilitated by the convening agency and will include a desk study, a review of programme documentation and outputs, a review of project monitoring data collected throughout project implementation, a review of Endline survey data, in-person interviews with key stakeholders and beneficiaries, field visits as needed, and other data collection exercises. A budget of USD 60,000 has been allocated to conduct the final programme evaluation.

M&E activity	Schedule	Budget (US\$)
Baseline data collection	Project inception phase (Aug-Sept)	20,000
Regular joint monitoring of project activities by PUNOs	Monthly and Quarterly	30,000
Endline Survey	By the date of closure of Project	20,000
Independent evaluation	At least 2 months after closure of Project	80,000
Visibility and communication of Results	IEC materials, Quarterly Videos and Stories	21,058
Project Coordinator (& M&E)	PC will dedicate 40% of time for M&E activities for 36 months	186,762
Total M&E budget		357,820

e.) Project exit strategy/ sustainability – Briefly explain the project’s exit strategy to ensure that the project can be wrapped up at the end of the project duration, either through sustainability measures, agreements with other donors for follow-up funding or end of activities which do not need further support. If support from other donors is expected, explain what the project will do concretely and proactively to try to ensure this support from the start. Consider possible partnerships with other donors or IFIs.

Sustainability of results and local ownership lie at the center of this project’s objective and approach. Key elements of this project’s sustainability strategy can be summarized as follows:

- The project interventions are designed around building of **community ownership** across the locations where it is to be implemented. Previous activities from various programming interventions emphasize that state, locality and community buy-in and involvement from the inception phase are essential for planning the implementing agencies' exit strategy;
- The establishment and strengthening of community-based structures such as CBRMs and the strengthening of local civil society are key to the sustainability of the project as these structures will continue to persist after the project closes;
- The establishment of water, sanitation and livelihoods facilities will be linked to community-based such as user committees with cost recovery systems. This will ensure that the communities have the capacity and resources to repair the facilities and to perpetuate the delivery of the services.
- The project will aim to build on, expand and support existing local structures, including governance structures, as well as conflict resolution or peacebuilding mechanisms, with the aim of mainstreaming gender considerations and accelerating the meaningful participation of women and youth at all levels of decision-making, to live on beyond the project's lifespan.
- The project will invest in capacity development of communities, local authorities and relevant civil society and media platforms, at the local and state level, along with the enhancements of official policy/strategy frameworks, will ensure that the gender-responsive natural resources management practices have a good institutional sustainability potential.
- The project will equip women and men with sustainable economic options to enhance resilience to climate and security related shocks. All livelihood activities will be designed based on a detailed socio-economic and market assessment and will include climate-smart agriculture, improved tools and practices as well as new market niches. Whenever possible livelihoods activities will be linked to green livelihood options such as access to renewable energy, tree planting and other opportunities, factoring the needs of local private sector actors but focus will remain on achieving peacebuilding outcomes.
- The project will lay a very important new ground on collaboration in Kassala and Red Sea states around the root causes and triggers of local conflict allowing to apply new synergies to previously unaddressed local challenges and fill a substantial gap in development interventions.
- The focus and emphasis on building the capacities of youth and women is a key strategy to breaking inter-generational conflict dynamics in the region and will contribute to the sustenance of peace.

(7) Project budget

Provide brief additional information on projects costs, highlighting any specific choices that have underpinned the budget preparation, especially for personnel, travel or other indirect project support, to demonstrate value for money for the project. Proposed budget for all projects must include sufficient funds for an independent evaluation. Proposed budget for projects involving non-UN direct recipients must include funds for independent audit. Fill out **Annex A.2** on project value for money.

Please note that in nearly all cases, the Peacebuilding Fund transfers project funds in a series of performance-based tranches. PBF's standard approach is to transfer project funds in two tranches for UN recipients and three tranches for non-UN recipients, releasing second and third tranches upon demonstration that performance benchmarks have been met. All projects include the following two standard performance benchmarks: 1) at least 75% of funds from the first tranche have been committed, and 2) all project reporting obligations have been met. In addition to these standard benchmarks and depending on the risk rating or other context-specific factors, additional benchmarks may be indicated for the release of second and third tranches.

Please specify below any context-specific factors that may be relevant for the release of second and third tranches. These may include the successful conduct of elections, passage of key legislation, the standing up of key counterpart units or offices, or other performance indicators that are necessary before project implementation may advance. Within your response, please reflect how performance-based tranches affect project sequencing considerations.

Fill out two tables in the Excel budget **Annex D**.

In the first Excel budget table in Annex D, please include the percentage towards Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE) for every activity. Also provide a clear justification for every GEWE allocation (e.g. training will have a session on gender equality, specific efforts will be made to ensure equal representation of women etc.).

The budget is being allocated between the two receiving agencies: UNDP and UNICEF. The project has been designed to maximize delivery capacity, building on existing operational structures and staff already present in both states under existing programming and make a maximal use of available resources and staff. A dedicated monitoring and evaluation officer and funds for regular joint monitoring will ensure quality control and effective result management and to enable the project to learn and adapt and to document lessons learned. As gender promotion and youth promotion are central to the objective of this project, at least **31.31 %** of the budget for all activities is dedicated to supporting these groups through various interventions. This may include targeted funding for women, young women and girls. A detailed budget is attached in Annex D.

Annex A.1: Checklist of project implementation readiness

Question	Yes	No	Comment
Planning			
1. Have all implementing partners been identified? If not, what steps remain and proposed timeline		X	
2. Have TORs for key project staff been finalized and ready to advertise? Please attach to the submission		X	
3. Have project sites been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline	X		
4. Have local communities and government offices been consulted/ sensitized on the existence of the project? Please state when this was done or when it will be done.	X		To some extent- community consultations were not yet conducted. For more details, please consult the consultation reports and the relevant section of this document
5. Has any preliminary analysis/ identification of lessons learned/ existing activities been done? If not, what analysis remains to be done to enable implementation and proposed timeline?	X		
6. Have beneficiary criteria been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline.	X		
7. Have any agreements been made with the relevant Government counterparts relating to project implementation sites, approaches, Government contribution?	X		
8. Have clear arrangements been made on project implementing approach between project recipient organizations?		X	
9. What other preparatory activities need to be undertaken before actual project implementation can begin and how long will this take?		N/A	Community level consultations will be conducted as soon as the situation allows to intervene through a consultative process without any risks of exacerbating tensions and conflict
Gender			
10. Did UN gender expertise inform the design of the project (e.g. has a gender adviser/expert/focal point or UN Women colleague provided input)?	X		
11. Did consultations with women and/or youth organizations inform the design of the project?	X		
12. Are the indicators and targets in the results framework disaggregated by sex and age?		X	They will be established and validated through the consultations and the baseline assessments
13. Does the budget annex include allocations towards GEWE for all activities and clear justifications for GEWE allocations?	X		35% of the budget is allocated toward GEWE

Annex A.2: Checklist for project value for money

Question	Yes	No	Project Comment
1. Does the project have a budget narrative justification, which provides additional project specific information on any major budget choices or higher than usual staffing, operational or travel costs, so as to explain how the project ensures value for money?	X		
2. Are unit costs (e.g. for travel, consultancies, procurement of materials etc) comparable with those used in similar interventions (either in similar country contexts, within regions, or in past interventions in the same country context)? If not, this needs to be explained in the budget narrative section.	X		
3. Is the proposed budget proportionate to the expected project outcomes and to the scope of the project (e.g. number, size and remoteness of geographic zones and number of proposed direct and indirect beneficiaries)? Provide any comments.	X		The project is designed to maximize value for money by choosing strategic locations and capitalizing on best practices and existing interventions. However, the need for upscaling came up very clearly during the consultations and additional investment would allow to further optimize the costs vs. impact
4. Is the percentage of staffing and operational costs by the Receiving UN Agency and by any implementing partners clearly visible and reasonable for the context (i.e. no more than 20% for staffing, reasonable operational costs, including travel and direct operational costs) unless well justified in narrative section?	X		
5. Are staff costs proportionate to the amount of work required for the activity? And is the project using local rather than international staff/expertise wherever possible? What is the justification for use of international staff, if applicable?	X		
6. Does the project propose purchase of materials, equipment and infrastructure for more than 15% of the budget? If yes, please state what measures are being taken to ensure value for money in the procurement process and their maintenance/ sustainable use for peacebuilding after the project end.	X		The project invests in sustainable WASH installations identified as much needed by communities and limiting exacerbation of grievances and multiplication of local conflicts over access to water and sanitation.
7. Does the project propose purchase of a vehicle(s) for the project? If yes, please provide justification as to why existing vehicles/ hire vehicles cannot be used.		X	

<p>8. Do the implementing agencies or the UN Mission bring any additional non-PBF source of funding/ in-kind support to the project? Please explain what is provided. And if not, why not.</p>		<p>X</p>	<p>The implementing agencies will consider additional resource mobilization upon endorsement of the project and receipt of initial funding. The strategy will be centered around demonstrating the relevance of the proposed activities as pilots with potential for upscaling.</p>
--	--	----------	---

Annex B.1: Project Administrative arrangements for UN Recipient Organizations

(This section uses standard wording – please do not remove)

The UNDP MPTF Office serves as the Administrative Agent (AA) of the PBF and is responsible for the receipt of donor contributions, the transfer of funds to Recipient UN Organizations, the consolidation of narrative and financial reports and the submission of these to the PBSO and the PBF donors. As the Administrative Agent of the PBF, MPTF Office transfers funds to RUNOS on the basis of the signed Memorandum of Understanding between each RUNO and the MPTF Office.

AA Functions

On behalf of the Recipient Organizations, and in accordance with the UNDG-approved “Protocol on the Administrative Agent for Multi Donor Trust Funds and Joint Programmes, and One UN funds” (2008), the MPTF Office as the AA of the PBF will:

- Disburse funds to each of the RUNO in accordance with instructions from the PBSO. The AA will normally make each disbursement within three (3) to five (5) business days after having received instructions from the PBSO along with the relevant Submission form and Project document signed by all participants concerned;
- Consolidate the financial statements (Annual and Final), based on submissions provided to the AA by RUNOS and provide the PBF annual consolidated progress reports to the donors and the PBSO;
- Proceed with the operational and financial closure of the project in the MPTF Office system once the completion is completed by the RUNO. A project will be considered as operationally closed upon submission of a joint final narrative report. In order for the MPTF Office to financially closed a project, each RUNO must refund unspent balance of over 250 USD, indirect cost (GMS) should not exceed 7% and submission of a certified final financial statement by the recipient organizations’ headquarters);
- Disburse funds to any RUNO for any cost extension that the PBSO may decide in accordance with the PBF rules & regulations.

Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient United Nations Organizations

Recipient United Nations Organizations will assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to them by the Administrative Agent. Such funds will be administered by each RUNO in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures.

Each RUNO shall establish a separate ledger account for the receipt and administration of the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent from the PBF account. This separate ledger account shall be administered by each RUNO in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures, including those relating to interest. The separate ledger account shall be subject exclusively to the internal and external auditing procedures laid down in the financial regulations, rules, directives and procedures applicable to the RUNO.

Each RUNO will provide the Administrative Agent and the PBSO (for narrative reports only) with:

Type of report	Due when	Submitted by
----------------	----------	--------------

Semi-annual project progress report	15 June	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual project progress report	15 November	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
End of project report covering entire project duration	Within three months from the operational project closure (it can be submitted instead of an annual report if timing coincides)	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual strategic peacebuilding and PBF progress report (for PRF allocations only), which may contain a request for additional PBF allocation if the context requires it	1 December	PBF Secretariat on behalf of the PBF Steering Committee, where it exists or Head of UN Country Team where it does not.

Financial reporting and timeline

Timeline	Event
30 April	Annual reporting – Report Q4 expenses (Jan. to Dec. of previous year)
<i>Certified final financial report to be provided by 30 June of the calendar year after project closure</i>	

UNEX also opens for voluntary financial reporting for UN recipient organizations the following dates

31 July	Voluntary Q2 expenses (January to June)
31 October	Voluntary Q3 expenses (January to September)

Unspent Balance exceeding USD 250, at the closure of the project would have to be refunded and a notification sent to the MPTF Office, no later than six months (30 June) of the year following the completion of the activities.

Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

Ownership of equipment, supplies and other property financed from the PBF shall vest in the RUNO undertaking the activities. Matters relating to the transfer of ownership by the RUNO shall be determined in accordance with its own applicable policies and procedures.

Public Disclosure

The PBSO and Administrative Agent will ensure that operations of the PBF are publicly disclosed on the PBF website (www.un.org/peacebuilding/fund) and the Administrative Agent's website (www.mptf.undp.org).

Annex B.2: Project Administrative arrangements for Non-UN Recipient Organizations

(This section uses standard wording – please do not remove)

Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient Non-United Nations Organization:

The Recipient Non-United Nations Organization will assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to them by the Administrative Agent. Such funds will be administered by each recipient in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures.

The Recipient Non-United Nations Organization will have full responsibility for ensuring that the Activity is implemented in accordance with the signed Project Document;

In the event of a financial review, audit or evaluation recommended by PBSO, the cost of such activity should be included in the project budget;

Ensure professional management of the Activity, including performance monitoring and reporting activities in accordance with PBSO guidelines.

Ensure compliance with the Financing Agreement and relevant applicable clauses in the Fund MOU.

Reporting:

Each Receipt will provide the Administrative Agent and the PBSO (for narrative reports only) with:

Type of report	Due when	Submitted by
Bi-annual project progress report	15 June	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual project progress report	15 November	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
End of project report covering entire project duration	Within three months from the operational project closure (it can be submitted instead of an annual report if timing coincides)	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist

Annual strategic peacebuilding and PBF progress report (for PRF allocations only), which may contain a request for additional PBF allocation if the context requires it	1 December	PBF Secretariat on behalf of the PBF Steering Committee, where it exists or Head of UN Country Team where it does not.
---	------------	--

Financial reports and timeline

Timeline	Event
28 February	Annual reporting – Report Q4 expenses (Jan. to Dec. of previous year)
30 April	Report Q1 expenses (January to March)
31 July	Report Q2 expenses (January to June)
31 October	Report Q3 expenses (January to September)
<i>Certified final financial report to be provided at the quarter following the project financial closure</i>	

Unspent Balance exceeding USD 250 at the closure of the project would have to be refunded and a notification sent to the Administrative Agent, no later than three months (31 March) of the year following the completion of the activities.

Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

Matters relating to the transfer of ownership by the Recipient Non-UN Recipient Organization will be determined in accordance with applicable policies and procedures defined by the PBSO.

Public Disclosure

The PBSO and Administrative Agent will ensure that operations of the PBF are publicly disclosed on the PBF website (www.un.org/peacebuilding/fund) and the Administrative Agent website (www.mptf.undp.org).

Final Project Audit for non-UN recipient organization projects

An independent project audit will be requested by the end of the project. The audit report needs to be attached to the final narrative project report. The cost of such activity must be included in the project budget.

Special Provisions regarding Financing of Terrorism

Consistent with UN Security Council Resolutions relating to terrorism, including UN Security Council Resolution 1373 (2001) and 1267 (1999) and related resolutions, the Participants are firmly committed to the international fight against terrorism, and in particular, against the financing of terrorism. Similarly, all Recipient Organizations recognize their obligation to comply with any applicable sanctions imposed by the UN Security Council. Each of the Recipient Organizations will use all reasonable efforts to ensure that the funds transferred to it in accordance with this agreement are not used to provide support or assistance to individuals or entities associated with terrorism as designated by any UN Security Council sanctions regime. If, during the term of this agreement, a Recipient Organization determines that there are credible allegations that funds transferred to it in accordance with this agreement have been used to provide support or assistance to individuals or

entities associated with terrorism as designated by any UN Security Council sanctions regime it will as soon as it becomes aware of it inform the head of PBSO, the Administrative Agent and the donor(s) and, in consultation with the donors as appropriate, determine an appropriate response.

Non-UN recipient organization (NUNO) eligibility:

In order to be declared eligible to receive PBF funds directly, NUNOs must be assessed as technically, financially and legally sound by the PBF and its agent, the Multi Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTFO). Prior to submitting a finalized project document, it is the responsibility of each NUNO to liaise with PBSO and MPTFO and provide all the necessary documents (see below) to demonstrate that all the criteria have been fulfilled and to be declared as eligible for direct PBF funds.

The NUNO must provide (in a timely fashion, ensuring PBSO and MPTFO have sufficient time to review the package) the documentation demonstrating that the NUNO:

- Has previously received funding from the UN, the PBF, or any of the contributors to the PBF, in the country of project implementation.
- Has a current valid registration as a non-profit, tax exempt organization with a social based mission in both the country where headquarter is located and in country of project implementation for the duration of the proposed grant. (**NOTE:** If registration is done on an annual basis in the country, the organization must have the current registration and obtain renewals for the duration of the project, in order to receive subsequent funding tranches).
- Produces an annual report that includes the proposed country for the grant.
- Commissions audited financial statements, available for the last two years, including the auditor opinion letter. The financial statements should include the legal organization that will sign the agreement (and oversee the country of implementation, if applicable) as well as the activities of the country of implementation. (**NOTE:** If these are not available for the country of proposed project implementation, the CSO will also need to provide the latest two audit reports for a program or project-based audit in country.) The letter from the auditor should also state whether the auditor firm is part of the nationally qualified audit firms.
- Demonstrates an annual budget in the country of proposed project implementation for the previous two calendar years, which is at least twice the annualized budget sought from PBF for the project.⁵⁵
- Demonstrates at least 3 years of experience in the country where grant is sought.
- Provides a clear explanation of the CSO's legal structure, including the specific entity which will enter into the legal agreement with the MPTF-O for the PBF grant.

⁵⁵ Annualized PBF project budget is obtained by dividing the PBF project budget by the number of project duration months and multiplying by 12.

Annex C: Project Results Framework (MUST include sex- and age-disaggregated targets)

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification/ frequency of collection	Indicator milestones
<p>Outcome 1: Capacity of community-based peace structures and institutions strengthened, and their vertical and horizontal linkages strengthened, including with state-level peace structures;</p> <p>(Any SDG Target that this Outcome contributes to): SDG 4, 16 & 17</p> <p>(Any Universal Periodic Review of Human Rights (UPR) recommendation that this Outcome helps to implement and if so, year of UPR)</p>		<p>Outcome Indicator 1a: % of sampled community members reporting a perceived decrease in levels of violence within and between communities and groups, disaggregated by sex and age</p> <p>Baseline: TBC Target: At least 60%</p>	<p>Perception surveys; Crisis Dashboard ; Progress reports</p> <p>Annually</p>	<p>Year 2022: TBD</p> <p>Year 2023:TBD</p> <p>Year 2024: TBD</p> <p>Year 2025: TBD</p>
		<p>Outcome Indicator 1b: % of conflicts reported to and or through CBRMs that were successfully resolved by combined efforts of CBRMs and other rule of law and justice institutions;</p> <p>Baseline: TBC Target: At least 60%</p>	<p>CBRM Ledgers; Field Monitoring Reports Progress Reports</p> <p>Annually</p>	<p>Year 2022: TBD</p> <p>Year 2023:TBD</p> <p>Year 2024: TBD</p> <p>Year 2025: TBD</p>
		<p>Outcome Indicator 1c: % of sampled community members reporting satisfaction with the joint efforts of CBRMs and local police in resolving conflicts;</p> <p>Baseline: TBC Target: At least 70%</p>	<p>Perception surveys; Progress reports</p> <p>Annually</p>	<p>Year 2022: TBD</p> <p>Year 2023:TBD</p> <p>Year 2024: TBD</p> <p>Year 2025: TBD</p>
	<p>Output 1.1 Community-based Peace and Reconciliation Mechanisms in place and functional:</p> <p>List of activities under this Output:</p> <p>Activity 1.1.1 Update Conflict Analysis in collaboration with UNITAMS and PBF Secretariat (and adjust project where necessary) in collaboration with UNITAMS.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2 Support the establishment of informal youth and women’s’ community based peace mechanisms and networks for effective strengthening of social cohesion and dialogue culture;</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.1.1 Number of Community Based Conflict Resolution Mechanisms (CBRMs) established/reactivated that are functional.</p> <p>Baseline: TBC Target: At least 30 with members drawn from all tribes of which 30% are women, 20% young women, 30% men and 20% young men ;</p>	<p>Field Monitoring Reports Progress reports</p> <p>Biannually</p>	<p>Year 2022: TBD</p> <p>Year 2023:TBD</p> <p>Year 2024: TBD</p> <p>Year 2025: TBD</p>
		<p>Output Indicator 1.1.2 % of sampled community members stating easy access to CBRMs to resolve conflicts</p>	<p>Perception Survey Progress reports</p> <p>Annually</p>	<p>Year 2022: TBD</p> <p>Year 2023:TBD</p> <p>Year 2024: TBD</p> <p>Year 2025: TBD</p>

	<p>Activity 1.1.3 Map and assess the capacities of existing community-based conflict resolution structures and Mechanisms in the 2 states in collaboration with UNITAMS.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.4 Establish/reactivate Community Based Conflict Resolution Mechanisms (CBRMs) in collaboration with UNITAMS</p> <p>Activity 1.1.5 Provide material and technical support to CBRMs for monitoring, mediation, resolution and documentation of conflicts.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.6 Support CBRMs in organizing local adhoc Peace Conferences and resolving reported cases including cross-communal cases in collaboration with UNAMID;</p>	<p>Baseline: TBC Target: At least 70%</p>		
		<p>Output Indicator 1.1.3 Average number of cases reported to CBRMS per disaggregated by category</p> <p>Baseline: TBC Target: TBC</p>	<p>CBRM ledgers Field Monitoring Reports</p> <p>Biannually</p>	<p>Year 2022: TBD Year 2023:TBD Year 2024: TBD Year 2025: TBD</p>
		<p>Output Indicator 1.1.4 % increase in number of women participating as members of CBRMs compared to baseline.</p> <p>Baseline: TBC Target: TBC</p>	<p>CBRM ledgers Field Monitoring Reports</p> <p>Annually</p>	<p>Year 2022: TBD Year 2023:TBD Year 2024: TBD Year 2025: TBD</p>
	<p>Output 1.2: Local-level institutions, local authorities, Civil Society peace actors have requisite capacities to support peace and conflict resolution.</p> <p>List of activities under this Output:</p> <p>1.2.1 Develop and provide training on community engagement, design and management of inclusive/participatory processes for local authorities.</p> <p>1.2.2 Conduct institutional Capacity Assessment of Peace-related institutions and develop Capacity Development plan;</p> <p>1.2.3 Provide technical and material support to peace-related institutions and civil society including advisory support in line with capacity Assessment findings;</p> <p>1.2.4 Organize 2 trainings on management of tribal, inter-communal and ethno-cultural conflict crimes for Rural courts, Police, Tribal leaders and CBRMs;</p> <p>1.2.5 Conduct 2 trainings on conflict-sensitive reporting, countering fake news, inflammatory and hate speech for media practitioners in the 2 States</p> <p>1.2.6 Conduct 2 Trainings on conflict Sensitivity programming and Conflict Transformation for Civil Society, Peace Centres including Implementing Partners;</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.2.1 % beneficiaries trained reporting increased capacity in conflict-sensitive programming by gender and sex.</p> <p>Baseline: TBC Target: TBC</p>	<p>Perception surveys Post-training survey reports Progress reports</p> <p>Annually</p>	<p>Year 2022: TBD Year 2023:TBD Year 2024: TBD Year 2025: TBD</p>
		<p>Output Indicator 1.2.2: Number of local institutions receiving training and material support;</p> <p>Baseline: TBC Target: At least 3 per State</p>	<p>Field Monitoring Reports Progress reports</p> <p>Biannually</p>	<p>Year 2022: TBD Year 2023:TBD Year 2024: TBD Year 2025: TBD</p>
		<p>Output Indicator 1.2.3: Number of people trained on the management of tribal, inter-communal and ethno-cultural conflict crimes disaggregated by category and gender.</p> <p>Baseline: TBC</p>	<p>Training reports Monitoring Reports Progress reports</p> <p>Biannually</p>	<p>Year 2022: TBD Year 2023:TBD Year 2024: TBD Year 2025: TBD</p>

	<p>Conduct 2 Trainings on conflict Sensitive programming and Conflict Transformation for Civil Society, Peace Centres including Implementing Partners</p> <p>1.2.7 Establish Peacebuilding Working Groups (PWG) in the 2 States involving the UNCT, UNITAMS, State Government, Locality Representatives, Peace Centres and Civil Society;</p> <p>1.2.8 Organize 2 Training workshops on Co-existence and tolerance for Tribal leaders, Youth Ambassadors and Women networks</p> <p>1.2.9 Organize 8 Locality level Training Workshops for CBRMs on Conflict Resolution, Mediation, negotiation skills and incident monitoring and documentation.</p> <p>1.2.10 Conduct 2 Regional and State Workshops on Strategies for countering fake news inflammatory and hate speech for political leaders, tribal leaders women and youth Networks in the 2 States;</p>	<p>Target: At least 32 of which 30% are women, 20% young women, 30% men and 20% young men</p>		
	<p>Output 1.3: Linkages between community-based peace structures and state level Peace and Rule of Law institutions established.</p> <p>List of activities under this Output:</p> <p>Activity 1.3.1 Support the establishment of new/strengthen existing networks at community-level and build their capacity in management of new and existing infrastructure and services;</p> <p>Activity 1.3.2 Establish and support Crisis Risk Dashboard (CRD) as conflict early warning platform with Peace Research Institute (PRI) of the University of Khartoum in collaboration with Regional Peace and development Centers to develop conflict/risk indicators, regularly gather, update and analyze conflict data;</p> <p>Activity 1.3.3 Establish system for communication among CBRMs and for referral of criminal cases and incidents from CBRMs to local and state police;</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.3.1 Number of Crisis Risk Dashboard (CRD) reports generated and shared;</p> <p>Baseline: TBC Target: TBC</p>	<p>CRD Reports Progress reports</p> <p>Biannually</p>	<p>Year 2022: TBD Year 2023: TBD Year 2024: TBD Year 2025: TBD</p>
		<p>Output Indicator 1.3.2 Number of Community Dialogue and Townhall Meetings between State and Local authorities and Local communities</p> <p>Baseline: to be defined Target: to be defined</p>	<p>Field Monitoring Reports Progress reports</p> <p>Biannually</p>	<p>Year 2022: TBD Year 2023: TBD Year 2024: TBD Year 2025: TBD</p>
		<p>Output Indicator 1.3.3 Number and type of communication and referral systems in place among CBRMs and local justice institutions</p> <p>Baseline: TBC Target: At least 2</p>	<p>Field Monitoring Reports Progress reports</p> <p>Biannually</p>	<p>Year 2022: TBD Year 2023: TBD Year 2024: TBD Year 2025: TBD</p>

	Activity 1.3.4 Provide Motorbikes and other equipment to 8 Locality Police Stations to facilitate regular community monitoring and community patrolling;	Output Indicator 1.3.4 Number of police Stations receiving training and material support Baseline: TBC Target: At least 8	Progress reports Biannually	Year 2022: TBD Year 2023: TBD Year 2024: TBD Year 2025: TBD
<p>Outcome 2: Trust, confidence and reconciliation among conflicting tribes improved through effective dialogue, social justice and inclusive engagement of all tribes and groups, particularly women and youth in the Red Sea and Kassala State;</p> <p>(Any SDG Target that this Outcome contributes to): SDG 5, 10, 16, 17</p> <p>(Any Universal Periodic Review of Human Rights (UPR) recommendation that this Outcome helps to implement and if so, year of UPR)</p>		Outcome Indicator 2a % of sampled community members reporting perceived improvement in tolerance and social relations among conflicting tribes; Baseline: TBD Target: TBD	Perception surveys. Progress reports Evaluation Report Annually	Year 2022: TBD Year 2023: TBD Year 2024: TBD Year 2025: TBD
		Outcome Indicator 2b % Community members, particularly women and youth reporting increase in participation in peace processes and decision making at the state and locality levels; Baseline: TBC Target: TBC	Perception surveys. Progress reports Evaluation Report Annually	Year 2022: TBD Year 2023: TBD Year 2024: TBD Year 2025: TBD
		Outcome Indicator 2c % of sampled community members expressing decrease in the incidence of tribal mobilization for violent attack; Baseline: TBC Target: TBC	Perception surveys. Evaluation Report Annually	Year 2022: TBD Year 2023: TBD Year 2024: TBD Year 2025: TBD
	Output 2.1 Platforms and avenues for dialogue and inclusive engagement among different tribes and groups established and strengthened that reinforce a culture of peace and social cohesion;	Output Indicator 2.1.1 Number of youth and women groups trained on peacebuilding and social cohesion disaggregated by gender and age. Baseline TBD Target: TBD	Training Reports Progress reports Biannually	Year 2022: TBD Year 2023: TBD Year 2024: TBD Year 2025: TBD
	List of activities under this Output: Activity 2.1.1 Provide customized civic education training to youth and women groups in peacebuilding and social cohesion.	Output Indicator 2.1.2 Number of community dialogue, townhalls and confidence building forums and awareness creation events organized;	Field Monitoring Reports Progress reports Biannually	Year 2022: TBD Year 2023: TBD Year 2024: TBD Year 2025: TBD

	<p>Activity 2.1.2 Support (grants and ink-in-kind) youth and women’s networks to develop and implement localized peacebuilding and safe advocacy initiatives.</p> <p>Activity 2.1.3 Organize a regional peace conference bringing together conflicting tribes, key peace actors especially women and youth, potential spoilers to facilitate peace agreements at the local, state and regional level, emphasizing on peace, inclusion and social harmony.</p> <p>Activity 2.1.4 Organize 16 community dialogue Forums/Townhalls and confidence building forums</p> <p>Activity 2.1.5 Organize 16 cross-tribal sports activities including provision of sports kits to Youth groups and sports teams</p> <p>Activity 2.1.6 Organize Cross-tribal culture activities events including arts, drama and music with key peace messaging.</p> <p>Activity 2.1.7 Launch Youth and Women awareness creation campaign on countering hate speech and Peace culture through mass media and the social media platforms (<i>Nitkalam Initiative</i>).</p> <p>Activity 2.1.8 Develop and Print Standard Messaging and develop Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials on Peace, Reconciliation and countering Hate Speech</p> <p>Activity 2.1.9 Organize Cross-tribal Radio and TV talk shows and discussions involving Youth, Women Networks, Academicians and tribal leaders, emphasizing peace culture, reconciliation and countering hate speech.</p>	<p>Baseline: TBD Target: TBD</p>		
	<p>Output Indicator 2.1.3 Number of inclusive youth-led initiatives designed, and implementation plans developed that incorporate peacebuilding and conflict sensitivity approaches;</p> <p>Baseline: TBD Target: TBD</p>	<p>Record of youth initiatives and implementation plans</p> <p>Semi-annual</p>	<p>Year 2022: TBD Year 2023: TBD Year 2024: TBD Year 2025: TBD</p>	
	<p>Output Indicator 2.1.4 Estimated number of people receiving peace-related messages through awareness creation events, Print, Mass or Social media with focus co-existence and countering hate speech.</p> <p>Baseline: TBD Target: TBD</p>	<p>Progress reports</p> <p>Biannually</p>	<p>Year 2023: TBD Year 2024: TBD Year 2025: TBD</p>	
<p>Output 2.2 : Participation of women and youth groups from local communities in peacebuilding and decision making increased in Red Sea and Kassala states.</p> <p>List of activities under this Output:</p> <p>Activity 2.2.1 Select and train 32 Gender Equality Champions in the two States.</p> <p>Activity 2.2.2 Organize 2 regional workshop for Youth and Women networks and Gender focused Civil Society Organizations on advocacy, negotiation and leadership skills;</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.2.1 Number of Youth peace ambassadors trained, equipped and deployed disaggregated by age and sex;</p> <p>Baseline: TBD Target: TBD</p>	<p>Field Monitoring Reports Progress reports</p> <p>Biannually</p>	<p>Year 2022: TBD Year 2023: TBD Year 2024: TBD Year 2025: TBD</p>	
	<p>Output Indicator 2.2.2 Average % of women and youth in local peacebuilding structures including CBRMs;</p> <p>Baseline: TBD Target: TBD</p>	<p>Field Monitoring Reports Progress reports</p> <p>Biannually</p>	<p>Year 2022: TBD Year 2023: TBD Year 2024: TBD Year 2025: TBD</p>	

	<p>Activity 2.2.3 Convene women and youth consultation workshops across community groups to co-develop social dialogue initiatives, including their scope, aims and guiding principles thereof;</p> <p>Activity 2.2.4 Provide training and material support to existing and/or new inter and intra-community platforms to identify and raise awareness of the benefits of trust and inter-dependence (social cohesion) and to promote inclusive decision-making and dialogue.</p> <p>Activity 2.2.5 Selection and train 150 Youth Peace Ambassadors as Trainers (TOT) in all 8 localities</p> <p>Activity 2.2.6 Equip and deploy 150 Youth Peace ambassadors in target communities who will act as agents of peace,</p> <p>Activity 1.2.5 Support Youth Peace ambassadors to initiate and organize peace activities at the community level.</p> <p>1.2.6 Launch Cross-Tribal Youth Peace Innovation Challenge focusing on Co-existence and Social Cohesion in East Sudan;</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.2.3 Number of social dialogue initiatives developed in consultation with Youth and women;</p> <p>Baseline: :TBD Target: TBD</p>	<p>Field Monitoring Reports Progress reports</p> <p>Biannually</p>	<p>Year 2022: TBD Year 2023:TBD Year 2024: TBD Year 2025: TBD</p>
<p>Outcome 3: Cooperation and relations among conflicting tribes enhanced through cross-ethnic shared basic services, livelihoods assets and income generating opportunities that reduce competition over natural resource and enhances social interaction in the Kassala and Red Sea States.</p> <p>(Any SDG Target that this Outcome contributes to): SDG 1,2 5, 8,10, 13, 16, 17</p> <p>(Any Universal Periodic Review of Human Rights (UPR) recommendation that this Outcome helps to implement and if so, year of UPR)</p>		<p>Outcome Indicator 3a % of community members reporting improvement in their livelihoods (using income as a proxy), disaggregated by age and sex.</p> <p>Baseline: TBD Target: TBD</p>	<p>Perception surveys. Evaluation Report</p> <p>Annually</p>	<p>Year 2022: TBD Year 2023:TBD Year 2024: TBD Year 2025: TBD</p>
		<p>Outcome Indicator 3b % Community members, reporting perceived increase cooperation, social and economic relations among different tribes;</p> <p>Baseline: TBC Target: TBC</p>	<p>Perception surveys. Evaluation Report</p> <p>Biannually</p>	<p>Year 2022: TBD Year 2023:TBD Year 2024: TBD Year 2025: TBD</p>
		<p>Outcome Indicator 3c</p>	<p>Perception surveys. Evaluation Report</p>	<p>Year 2022: TBD Year 2023:TBD</p>

		% of community members reporting reduction in competition over basic social services with particular focus on water resources; disaggregated by gender and age Baseline: TBC Target: TBC	Biannually	Year 2024: TBD Year 2025: TBD
	Output 3.1 Peace-oriented water and sanitization services delivered in a conflict-sensitive manner that reduce tensions and augment local peace. List of activities under this Output: Activity 2.3.1 Establishment of mini water yards Activity 2.3.2 Establishment of water yards Activity 2.3.3 Rehabilitation of water yards Activity 2.3.4 Rehabilitation of water treatment plants Activity 2.3.5 Implementation of community-led total sanitation (CLTS). Activity 2.3.6 Establishment of water users Associations	Output Indicator 3.1.1 Number of water yards and mini water yards built / rehabilitated; Baseline: TBD Target: TBD	Field Monitoring Reports Progress reports Biannually	Year 2022: TBD Year 2023: TBD Year 2024: TBD Year 2025: TBD
		Output Indicator 3.1.2 # of communities declared ODF Baseline: TBD Target: TBD	Field Monitoring Reports Progress reports Biannually	Year 2022: TBD Year 2023: TBD Year 2024: TBD Year 2025: TBD
		Output Indicator 3.1.3: Number of people benefiting from the established / rehabilitated water resources disaggregated by age and gender. Baseline TBD Target: TBD	Field Monitoring Reports Progress reports Biannually	Year 2022: TBD Year 2023: TBD Year 2024: TBD Year 2025: TBD
		Output 3.2 Collaborative livelihoods support provided that foster greater collaboration and solidarity among different tribes and groups. List of activities under this Output: Activity 3.2.1 Conduct livelihood and market assessments Activity 1.3.2 Establish Voluntary, Accumulating Savings and Loans Associations with cross tribal memberships; Activity 3.2.3 Provide Micro-grants for appropriate collaborative productive and income generating activities such as community gardens/greenhouses, agriculture value chains, food processing, restaurants, small business, community	Output Indicator 3.2.1 Number of community members benefiting from cross-tribal joint livelihood and income generating activities disaggregated by age and gender. Baseline: TBD Target: TBD	Field Monitoring Reports Progress reports Biannually
		Output Indicator 3.2.2 Number of community productive and social assets established/rehabilitated disaggregated by type Baseline: TBD Target: TBD	Field Monitoring Reports Progress reports Biannually	Year 2022: TBD Year 2023: TBD Year 2024: TBD Year 2025: TBD

	bakery or handicrafts activities etc. for cross-tribal Associations; Activity 3.2.4 Conduct Vocational and Entrepreneurship training for 850 unemployed and marginalized cross-tribal youth including start-up kits; Activity 3.2.5: Identify and establish/rehabilitate social and productive community assets (grinding mills, Livelihoods/Community Centres, Warehouse, Veterinary Centres).	Baseline: TBD Target: TBD		
		Output Indicator 3.2.3 Number of youth benefiting from Vocational and entrepreneurship training activities disaggregated by age and gender. Baseline: TBC Target: At least 850 at-risk youth of which at least 40% are young women and girls:	Progress reports Vocational Training database Biannually	Year 2022: TBD Year 2023: TBD Year 2024: TBD Year 2025: TBD

Annex D: Cost of Technical Staff

Title	Agency	Location (s)	Number	National/Int	Grade	Proforma Cost	No. of Years	Total cost - 3 years	% Charged to PBF	Total Cost charged to PBF
Water & Environmental Sanitation Officer	UNICEF	Kassala	1	National	NO-2	\$ 100,288.00	3	\$ 300,864.00	20%	\$60,172.80
WASH Officer	UNICEF	Port Sudan	1	National	NO-2	\$ 100,288.00	3	\$ 300,864.00	20%	\$60,172.80
Communication for Development Officer	UNICEF	Kassala	1	National	NO-2	\$ 100,288.00	3	\$ 300,864.00	20%	\$60,172.80
Operations Specialist	UNICEF	Kassala	1	National	NO-3	\$ 135,195.00	3	\$ 405,585.00	10%	\$40,558.50
M&E Specialist	UNICEF	Kassala	1	National	NO-3	\$ 133,375.00	3	\$ 400,125.00	16%	\$64,020.00
Programme Officer	UNICEF	Port Sudan	1	National	No-2	\$ 100,288.00	3	\$ 300,864.00	10%	\$30,086.40
Social Cohesion and Peacebuilding Specialist	UNICEF	Khartoum	1	International	P3	\$ 277,960.00	3	\$ 833,880.00	6%	\$50,032.80
Water and Environmental Sanitation Advisor	UNICEF	Khartoum	1	National	NO-3	\$ 148,900.00	3	\$ 446,700.00	5%	\$22,335.00
Peacebuilding and Access Advisor	UNICEF	Khartoum	1	National	NO-4	\$ 158,900.00	3	\$ 476,700.00	4%	\$19,068.00
										\$ 406,619.10
Livelihoods and Economic Inclusion Officer	UNDP	Kassala and Port Sudan	2	National	NPSA10	\$ 49,000.00	3	\$ 294,000.00	20%	\$ 58,800.00
Peacebuilding Officer	UNDP	Port Sudan	1	National	NPSA10	\$49,000.00	3	\$ 147,000.00	40%	\$ 58,800.00
Youth and Women Empowerment Officer	UNDP	Kassala	1	National	NPSA 4	\$39,023.00	3	\$ 117,069.00	26%	\$ 30,437.94
Monitoring and Evaluation Officer	UNDP	Port Sudan	1	National UNV	NUNV	\$ 29,321.77	3	\$ 87,965.31	20%	\$ 17,593.06
Regional Programme Manager	UNDP	Kassala	1	International	P4	\$ 245,001	3	\$ 735,003.00	20%	\$147,000.60

Project Engineer	UNDP	Kassala	1	National UNV	NUNV	\$ 29,361.77	3	\$ 88,085.31	20%	\$17,617.06
Peacebuilding and Stabilization Lead	UNDP	Khartoum	1	National FTA	NOB	\$ 100,200.00	3	\$ 300,600.00	10%	\$ 30,060.00
Finance Admin Officer	UNDP	Port Sudan &Kassala	2	National Associate	NPSA3	\$ 25,460.00	3	\$ 152,760.00	20%	\$ 30,552.00
Driver	UNDP	Port Sudan &Kassala	2	NPSA	N	\$ 13,132.00	3	\$ 78,792.00	20%	\$ 15,758.40
									UNDP	\$ 406,619.06