



Project Document Template

Sudan Financing Platform MPTF Funded Project

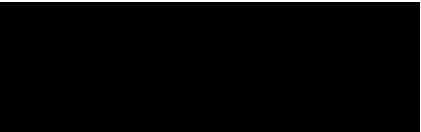
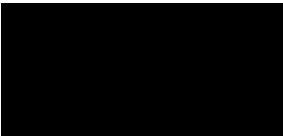

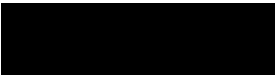
Version: *Draft/4*

Date: 21.01.2024

Summary sheet:

Fund	Sudan Financing Platform MPTF				
Title	Strengthening security and social cohesion in conflict hotspots along migratory routes in Blue Nile				
MPTFO Project Id	Automatically assigned by MPTFO				
Contacts	Contact Type	Name	e-mail	Position	Telephone
	Resident Representative (ai)	Thair Shraideh	thair.shraideh@undp.org	Resident Representative (ai)	+249911731470
Project description	The overall aim of the project is to improve social cohesion and stability in hotspots along migratory routes in the Blue Nile region. The project aims to target communities recently affected by conflict to build upon existing infrastructure for peace to support local and state level peace processes aimed at interrupting recurrent cycles of violence towards meaningful and lasting engagement.				
SRF outcome	Outcome	Programmatic Approach			
	Outcome 1: 'Hotspot' communities in Sudan are stabilised and experience decreased levels of violence, increased protection, improved access to justice, and enhanced community	Spatial planning at local level and development of essential community infrastructure; restoring, preserving and improving access to basic services, (Outcome 1); Support to livelihoods and income via emergency employment programmes, micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSME) development, Vocational Education and Training (VET), climate-resilient agriculture productivity, value chains and market access, and including social protection measures for the most vulnerable (Outcome 1);			
Universal Markers	Gender Equality Marker	Risk			
	<input type="checkbox"/> GEM 0 <input type="checkbox"/> GEM 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GEM 2 <input type="checkbox"/> GEM 3	<input type="checkbox"/> Low <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medium <input type="checkbox"/> High	Please check: https://unsdg.un.org/sites/default/files/2019-09/UNCT%20GEM%20UN%20INFO%20final%20draft%20June%202019.pdf		
Geographical Scope	Geographical Scope	Name of the Region	Country		
		Africa	Sudan		
Participating Organizations (Lead in brackets)	Implementing Partners				

g Organizations and their Implementing Partners	UNDP (Lead) IOM FAO		To be identified through competitive process of the participating agencies	
Programme and Project Cost Please include the breakdown per Agency	Budget	Agency	Amount	Comments
	Budget Requested	UNDP IOM FAO	UNDP: \$ 702,409 IOM: \$ 672,520. FAO 625,070.	Amount to agencies include indirect costs (GMS/IPC).
	Total		USD1,999,999	
Keywords				
Programme Duration	Anticipated Start Date	February 2024		
	Duration (In months)	18 Months		
	Anticipated End Date	July 2025		

Agreed by: Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator (DSRG/RC/HC) Name Clementine Nkweta-Salami Date and seal 20 February 2024 Signature 	Agreed by: UNDP Representative – lead agency Name Thair Shraideh Date and seal 05-Feb-2024 Signature 
Agreed by: IOM Representative Participating UN Organisation (PUNO) Name Digitally signed by Laila Gorges Ibrahim Tomeh Date and seal  Date: 2024.02.05 16:58:45 +02'00' Signature	Agreed by: FAO Representative Participating UN Organisation (PUNO) Name Adam Yao Date and seal 11-02-2024 Signature 

Project narrative

Title of the Project	Strengthening security and social cohesion in conflict hotspots along migratory routes in Blue Nile State.
Project Summary	<p>The overall objective of the project is to strengthen social cohesion and stability in hotspots along migratory routes in Blue Nile State by providing a specialized package of assistance including livelihoods, basic services, and peacebuilding interventions to foster social cohesion and peaceful co-existence. The project approach will include targeting conflict hotspots, with the Funj-Hausa conflict as well as farmer-pastoralist conflicts being among them, along migratory routes, especially in localities hosting large IDP caseloads within the region. The approach will adapt a needs-based and conflict-sensitive planning and implementation including through a participatory approach, involving local stakeholders and beneficiaries, ensuring cultural and contextual appropriateness, and applying do-no-harm principles. The project will be gender responsive by ensuring greater involvement of both women and men in the local project governance structure at community level that will lead to effective and sustainable outcomes leaving no one behind. Project activity will be linked to ongoing PBF interventions as well as activities of humanitarian, development and peacebuilding actors in the State, ensuring synergies and complementarity across the nexus, forming a solid pillar that will maximize resources use.</p> <p>The project will be implemented in Blue Nile State, a frontier region which is strategically located at the crossroads between Sudan, Ethiopia to the east, and South Sudan to the south and west. Internally, it borders Sudan's Sennar state to the northwest and Gedaref state to the northeast. Damazine, the state capital of Blue Nile, is 550 km southeast of Khartoum. The Blue Nile Region has experienced large-scale inter-communal violence, including between the Hausa tribe and the Funj community in July – October 2022, which caused approximately 70,000 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), mainly from the Hausa tribe, to flee to neighbouring Sennar, White Nile and Khartoum States for refuge. Despite the lack of a local peace agreement or concession between the conflicting tribes, almost 80% of these Hausa IDPs had to return to Blue Nile following the outbreak of conflict between Sudan Armed Forces (SAF) and the paramilitary Rapid Support Forces (RSF) in April 2023, which also generated the arrival of new IDPs into Blue Nile. This includes, most recently, in December 2023 when clashes in Medani displaced 250-300,000 people who have "sought refuge in Sennar state and have transited through Sennar state to reach Gedaref, Kassala, and Blue Nile states" (DTM Flash Alert, 18 Dec 2023). This has and will likely continue to exert a huge amount of pressure on the available basic services and resources in Blue Nile State that were already limited prior to these events. Resource scarcity is a likely trigger for further friction and conflicts between IDPs, returnees and host communities, as competition grows among these groups over access to basic services. On top of this, the State also has two major cattle migratory routes, namely: [(1) White Nile – At Tadamon – Baw – South Kurmuk and (2) Sennar - Rosaires - Wad al Mahi] where conflicts have often erupted between farmers and pastoralists. The State's peacebuilding infrastructure has been struggling to respond to these cyclical and unexpected conflicts and potential triggers. Hence, the project will be implemented in the most vulnerable and conflict affected localities in Blue Nile State along the Sennar - Rosaires - Wad al Mahi migratory route following vulnerability criteria, ensuring no one is left behind.</p>
Consultation with stakeholders and communities, including government, UN system, civil society, marginalized	<p><i>Describe with whom and in which geographic areas consultations were held (max 250 words).</i></p> <p>The analysis of the geographical areas of this proposal and its design are based on the outcomes of the UN Sudan Peacebuilding Assessment exercise that was conducted in March 2023, led by UNITAMS in cooperation with UNDP. Further up-to-date discussions have been conducted between the agencies and UNITAMS focal points in the preparation of this proposal. The Peacebuilding Assessments followed a collaborative research approach, which involved the Peace Research Institute, University of Khartoum, and the Peace and Development Studies Centre at the University of Blue Nile. The consultation, which was part of the peacebuilding assessment, focused on Damazine, Bau, Kurmuk and Geissan Localities. The selection of these locations for the consultation was based on the consideration of incidence of intercommunal conflicts, the</p>

<p>groups.</p>	<p>presence of IDPs and refugees as well as the classification as “protection hotspot” by the protection sector in Sudan in January 2022. Consultations were done with tribal leaders, women, youth, pastoralists, IDPs and local government authorities in March 2023. Recent engagement with Blue Nile authorities in January 2024 has underlined their priority areas of basic services and livelihoods, noting the impact of the current conflict on basic services in the region, including due to newly arrived IDPs and voluntary returnees fleeing conflict elsewhere adding to competition for limited resources.</p> <p>Blue Nile state is home to communities from a diverse range of ethnic groups, including the long-established Hausa population, who faced historical discrimination and were often perceived as foreigners. In July, September, and October 2022, clashes broke out between the Hausa people and Funj and Berta peoples over land disputes in the State, particularly the contentious establishment of a Hausa emirate in Blue Nile State. Over the course of several attacks and massacres, hundreds of civilians were killed until the violence abated in January 2023. To mitigate future conflicts, the Sudanese government introduced measures to combat hate speech and racism. In early 2023, leaders from the Hamaj, Berta, Hausa, Funj, Anqassana, Raqariq, and Watawat tribes agreed to cease all violence in Blue Nile state and have all territorial and ethnic disputes be resolved through the Tribal Administration - Tribal leaders have thus signed this agreement aimed at ending hostilities. To date, this agreement is being monitored for any significant development thereafter.</p>
<p>Situation/needs analysis</p>	<p><i>Provide analysis (max 1200 words)</i></p> <p>Political turmoil and insecurity have long plagued Blue Nile, stemming from entrenched historical marginalization and discrimination. More recently, the state experienced large-scale inter-communal violence between the Hausa and the indigenous tribes of Blue Nile (Funj) in July and October 2022, during which about 70,000 people, largely from the Hausa, were displaced to Sennar, White Nile and Khartoum. In the wake of the eruption of fighting between SAF and RSF on 15 April 2023, a majority of the Hausa IDPs, estimated around 80 per cent, have returned to their places of origin in Blue Nile with no consensus being built between the returning Hausa IDPs with the Funj tribes in regard to reconciliation and peaceful coexistence between the two groups. Furthermore, the violence in Khartoum, Aj Jazirah, White Nile, and beyond has brought around 67,000 IDPs to the resource-scarce region (DTM, 19 December 2023). These events are significantly impacting the inter-communal social cohesion and stability across the region between the returning/arriving communities and host communities and disrupting the existing infrastructure and capacities to support peace processes including the local capacity to prevent recurrent conflicts between the pastoralists (nomadic herders) and the sedentary farmers.</p> <p>In March 2023, an inter-agency peacebuilding assessment was conducted by UN Sudan and led by the UNITAMS peacebuilding team in cooperation with UNDP targeting North Darfur, South Darfur, Blue Nile, South Kordofan, Red Sea and Kassala, and updating an existing peacebuilding assessment on West Darfur. Two-thirds of respondents of the UN Sudan’s Peacebuilding Assessment in Blue Nile identified conflict between farmers and pastoralists as the most common type of conflict in their area (March 2023, Page 14). Following consultations conducted in May 2022, key insights emerged regarding the root causes of conflict in the Blue Nile State. The consensus among interviewees highlighted deeply ingrained historical factors and multifaceted conflicts, key among which are the inter-communal clashes between the Hausa and Funj, the tension between host communities and IDPs, as well as farmers-pastoralists conflict. The inter-communal clashes erupted due to the Funj rejection to establish a tribal chiefdom for the Hausa. This structure, which would be sanctioned by the regional authority, would enable them to have their own territory in the region and enhance their economic and political influence. The indigenous Funj components opposed the establishment of a Hausa’s <i>Nazarah</i> (chiefdom) saying such a prerogative should not be granted to immigrants who originate from Nigeria. On the other hand, major land use/land cover trends in Blue Nile state are progressive degradation and loss of grazing areas, loss of biodiversity and depletion of other ecological support provided by natural vegetation. Declining rainfall, land clearance due to agricultural expansion, overgrazing and herbicide applications by crop farmers are identified as underlying forces changing plant species in the area. Many studies conducted about pastoralism in Sudan revealed that pastoralists have</p>

considerable knowledge and experience in dealing with degradation and climate variability. However, pastoralists are marginalized in decisions concerning expansion of large-scale agriculture at the expense of pastureland. Their lack of education and other basic services restricts the pastoralists' potential to adapt to the new situation. Tensions have always erupted between IDPs and host communities over the access to basic services and limited economic opportunities, with the propensity to trigger conflict. While overgrazing due to high competition of animals from within and outside Blue Nile for the limited pasture resources and water, the expansion of crop farms into the livestock routes as well as incidents of animals trespassing into agricultural fields along with competition over scarce water points near villages are main causes of violent conflicts between farmers and pastoralists.

The region's challenges are compounded by structural inequalities and the systematic exploitation of its resources through top-down approaches. Despite the area's abundant natural resources, it remains among the most impoverished regions within the country.

On 15 January 2023, representatives of the Hausa and the Funj communities signed a framework agreement for peaceful co-existence. Between February and September 2023, the Blue Nile Peace Council, regional and local officials and some civil society groups are renewing their efforts to create conditions favorable for peaceful co-existence of the two communities. Despite the state of emergency following the outbreak of the conflict on 15th April 2023, the region remained relatively calm, enabling UN and other actors to travel to the region, engage with communities and monitor the progress of the framework agreement on peaceful co-existence. Against this background, the project aims to target the areas that may struggle to cope with the influx of IDPs, including areas with existing Funj-Hausa and pastoralist-farmer tensions that often erupt into localized violence. The restoration of livelihoods of the displaced, including of Hausa people, through consensus at community level is critical for durable peace.

The UN Peacebuilding Assessment highlighted in the Blue Nile Region, 79% of the population do not have access to water and health services, and general lack of access to basic services was reported as a key issue. Due to prolonged conflict, the public health infrastructure in Blue Nile has suffered significant harm, leading to the closure of numerous hospitals and clinics. During consultations conducted in May 2022 across villages outside Damazine, women had already consistently expressed concerns about inadequate healthcare facilities and a shortage of skilled midwives, resulting in a distressingly high infant mortality rate. Even in areas where health clinics were present, they faced shortages of essential medicines and qualified medical staff. The region additionally is grappled with a significant scarcity of water due to the destruction of numerous water boreholes during the conflict, and other water sources were frequently contaminated by animals or artisanal mining activities. Several trends have contributed to a decline in the delivery of basic services by State authorities in Blue Nile despite the rise in basic services needs, especially in hotspot areas along the migratory routes in the State. These include the prevalence of violent conflicts as well as the protracted nature of these conflicts, but also which compromises the ability of State authorities to deliver basic services. Also, the existence of armed conflict in many parts of the State has reduced the number of safe locations within the State, precipitating the need for many to concentrate in the few safe locations. In the interim, this creates tensions between displaced groups and host communities over access to the limited basic services with triggers to further violent conflicts. The presence of nomadic herders and their cattle in these communities also acts as a driver of conflicts between communities and nomads over access to water and other resources. Unless something is done to remedy the situation, it is increasingly likely that these tensions between hosts communities and displaced groups as well as the conflicts between communities and pastoralists over access to water and other basic services will continue at the same time, further complicating the response and typically overwhelming all those involved. Therefore, implementing measures to mitigate the above challenges, through the delivery of water facilities and other basic services along conflict hotspots will improve access to basic services, while helping to repair or (re)build relationships between displaced groups and host communities as well as between host communities and pastoralists. Hence, service delivery can contribute to strengthening stability and peaceful co-existence in conflict hotspots in the short term, although this is not to suggest that it is a sufficient condition for long term social stability.

Assistance according to the prioritized needs of diverse communities is indispensable to combat

	<p>the recurrent clashes between different groups including nomads and farmers, and will also provide an entry point for the project to build capacities and structures at grassroots level in key conflict hotspots particularly along the said migratory route.</p>
Project-level Theory of Change	<p><i>Based on the analysis, give the ToC for this project and the main objective (max 500 words)</i></p> <p>IF the priority needs of communities impacted by inter-communal conflict are identified through inclusive community-based planning, and</p> <p>IF the capacities of communities in conflict mitigation through dialogue, mediation, and reconciliation are enhanced, with the meaningful inclusion of women, youth and other local groups such as farmers and pastoralists into local peacebuilding and peacemaking processes, and</p> <p>IF communities have equitable access to quality basic services and income generating livelihoods,</p> <p>THEN communities will have improved resilience and abilities to prevent and mitigate conflict resulting in greater social cohesion and stability along migratory routes.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>The underlying assumption of the project, based on consultations with communities and conflict analysis including the Peacebuilding Assessment, suggests that diverse ethnicity and discrimination among ethnic groups are conflict drivers between communities in Blue Nile State. Competition over natural resources, especially during migration season is a main conflict trigger and often increases the risk of reprisal attacks and vicious cycles of conflicts. Inadequate basic services and the lack of interventions to improve the availability and access for agro-pastoralist communities in Blue Nile further increase community vulnerabilities and compromise efforts for promoting peaceful coexistence and social cohesion.</p> <p>It is beyond the scope of this project to address the principal challenges of inadequate economic opportunities and basic services delivery in Blue Nile. The approach is designed to address immediate priorities for access to basic services and livelihood opportunities in ways that enable tribal conflict reduction and community stabilization, including enabling of inter-communal dialogues and providing incentives for continued peace and social cohesion.</p> <p>Drawing on evidence produced by the International Initiative for Impact Evaluation (3ie), it is assumed that effectiveness will be improved because “by identifying the relevant local bottlenecks to social cohesion and sustainable peace in the intervention context, including identifying key stakeholders from all groups who may need to be engaged in the intervention to ensure effectiveness ... can ensure intervention activities are aligned with the local context and respond to target groups’ needs”¹. The same systematic review of social cohesion interventions suggests “Intergroup social cohesion interventions may not be sufficient for sustainable social cohesion without structural changes addressing underlying threats to human security”² and as such, a key assumption is that by addressing the lack of equitable access to basic services and livelihoods under this project to the extent feasible, the community will be more likely to benefit from the targeted social cohesion interventions.</p> <p>Programmatic approach</p> <p>The programmatic approach is based on the above assumptions and evidence and will be delivered through a holistic and coordinated set of activities that are interrelated and complement each other. The approach is tailored to the context by taking into consideration ongoing and future activities of the three participating agencies.</p> <p>The project will address the need for the demarcation of migratory route as well as the provision</p>

¹ [Strengthening intergroup social cohesion in fragile situations \(3ieimpact.org\)](https://3ieimpact.org/strengthening-intergroup-social-cohesion-in-fragile-situations/)

² [Social-cohesion-SR-brief.pdf \(3ieimpact.org\)](https://3ieimpact.org/social-cohesion-sr-brief.pdf)

	<p>of basic services along the demarcated routes, but also the provision of inclusive livelihood opportunities to various groups to address any perceived biases. The approach will also ensure putting communities at the centre of the implementation, ensuring community-led and community ownership. This will be achieved through the community-based planning process and the establishment of inclusive and gender responsive community management committees (CMCs) to lead in needs identification, ranking and project delivery, including leading inter-communal dialogue, mediation, and dispute resolution - demonstrating a bottom-up approach. The project will target conflict hotspots with a package of assistance and will adapt a needs-based and conflict-sensitive planning and implementation including through a participatory approach, involving local stakeholders and beneficiaries, ensuring cultural and contextual appropriateness, and applying do-no-harm principles. The approach will incorporate an inclusive and participatory community-based consultations to inform programming and the provision of basic services and livelihood opportunities that will help address inter-communal tension including tensions between ethnic groups, IDPs and host as well as between farmers and pastoralist. The project will apply lessons learned from IOM's community-based planning approach that is used in many ongoing projects, as well as lessons from the ongoing PBF project in Blue Nile by UNDP, UNEP and UN Women.</p> <p>Overall Objective: Strengthen social cohesion and stability in hotspots along migratory routes in Blue Nile</p>
Project Outcomes	<p><i>Following the Main Objective, list and describe the Project Outcomes (max 1000 words)</i></p> <p>Outcomes:</p> <p>Outcome 1: Communities experience greater social cohesion through increased engagement in local decision making, and more equitable access to quality basic services and sustainable livelihoods.</p> <p>Outputs:</p> <p>a) Output 1.1: Inclusive community-led planning processes are conducted in target communities.</p> <p>Under this output, IOM (in coordination with UNDP and FAO) will lay the groundwork for inclusive and participatory community stabilization and development efforts through community-based planning. Community Based Planning (CBP) is an inclusive and participatory gender and age-sensitive process which empowers communities to define and prioritize their own needs. The CBP process feeds into the peacebuilding process as different groups within communities are brought together across political, ethnic and other divides to work toward common goals. The process is both community-led and driven. IOM will establish and train community management committees to conduct community consultations and seek consensus on needs and priorities to help overcome drivers of displacement and inter-communal tensions and promote peaceful co-existence. A Community Action Plan will be developed as a tool for marshalling both community and UN/INGO resources to achieve these priorities.</p> <p>There is an ongoing PBF project in the State titled: "Supporting Sustainable Peace in Blue Nile State through Gender-Responsive Natural Resource Governance, Inclusive Conflict Resolution Mechanisms and Climate-Resilient Livelihoods". Under this PBF project, community members had established community environmental action plan (CEAP) wherein communities themselves had identified and analyzed all the environmental issues in their communities and came up with action plan to address those issues. The proposed community action plan of the MPTF project will ensure synergies with the ongoing CEAP structure on the PBF project to ensure complementarity. Also, lessons learned and best practices from the PBF project will be drawn to inform related programming activities of the MPTF project.</p> <p>The CBP process aims to empower communities to participate actively in development interventions relevant to them; develop a community profile identifying all socio-economic</p>

groups; improve people's participation and influence over decisions on the allocation of resources; and promote local ownership of interventions.

b) Output 1.2: Basic services and resources are rehabilitated, supported, managed, or created along migratory routes in line with Community Action Plans.

Under this output and following the community-based planning process and priority needs as identified in the Community Action Plan, access to basic services and livelihoods will be enhanced to address the specific needs of pastoralists and local communities. Priority interventions will include the construction and/or rehabilitation of water points, supporting veterinary clinics, conducting livestock vaccination campaigns or establishing mobile clinics in areas of highest interaction to enable pastoralists' inclusion in project activities.

The lack of basic services in communities is a source of grievances and conflicts among resource users in post conflict communities. Exclusion or restricting certain groups from accessing services in communities is considered a significant, and often overlooked, source of grievance in conflict-affected communities. Communities themselves place high priority on basic services delivery, therefore, the value of service delivery in normalizing and stabilizing life in post-conflict situations cannot be over-emphasized. The proposed project will ensure inclusion and equitable access of services by all resources users in the communities to promote wider inter-group relations. To achieve this, the project will ensure an inclusive and participatory community consultations in the design, implementation, and monitoring of basic service delivery in order to have positive social dynamics in the targeted communities. The project will also build local community structure such as water management committees, community management committees, etc., in the management of basic services – which will also help strengthen social cohesion in communities.

The activities will be implemented by IOM, UNDP and FAO. To ensure community participation and ownership of the activities beyond the end of the project, the community management committees (CMCs) established as part of Output 1.1. activities will be trained to operate and manage the delivered services. CMCs will be the overall umbrella community structure, which will be inclusive and gender responsive structure that will work hand in hand with implementing partners in the day-to-day implementation and monitoring of project activities. CMCs will be endorsed by communities and linked with the relevant State Government Departments to act as the centre for community-led and involvement in implementation. Sub-committees like peacebuilding committees, water management committees, etc. will be established within the CMCs, with specific tasks and ToRs and will be accountable to CMCs.

In Rosaires and Wad Elmahi localities, there are three livestock routes that support around three million heads of livestock. However, these routes are facing challenges such as blocked passages due to expanding cultivation, limited water points for humans and animals, deteriorating grazing resources, and a lack of veterinary services. As a result, conflicts between farmers and herders along these routes are on the rise.

Previous demarcation of livestock migration routes and provision of livestock services such as water points, animal health services, and feeder roads to markets have shown that harmful conflicts between farmers and pastoralists have significantly decreased. Furthermore, decreased incidents of animals trespassing into agricultural fields have decreased, along with, minimized competition over scarce watering points near villages. The demarcation and opening of livestock routes also provide crossing points along international borders with neighboring countries and states, reduce incidents of theft and facilitates access to livestock markets and quarantines. Additionally, the provision of livestock services helps to decrease outbreaks of epizootic diseases. These efforts enhance the resilience of pastoralists and agro-pastoralists to shocks and emergencies and improving their food security.

FAO will work with communities to map and demarcate areas of livestock migratory routes in known hotspots along the Rosaires Bridge – Menza livestock route from Galaa Elejil to the Ethiopian Borders; and establish crop and livestock protection committees. This activity will include workshops in each locality involving representatives of pastoralists, farmers, native administration, and state and local authorities to discuss livestock routes, hotspots, and the challenges facing livestock and crop production. Then joint field teams representing pastoralists

and farmers will conduct GPS tracking of the livestock routes in each locality to identify hotspots and produce digital maps. Validation workshops will allow the communities to reach a consensus regarding the demarcation of the hotspots before the work goes ahead, overseen by the joint field teams.

c) Output 1.3 Reconciliation and mediation efforts and inter-communal dialogue and exchange are scaled-up in target communities.

Under this output, activities will aim to empower communities with the knowledge and tools necessary for resolving conflicts peacefully, nurturing a culture of cooperation and understanding, and establishing mechanisms that facilitate ongoing dialogue and reconciliation efforts at the local level. Ultimately, these efforts will contribute significantly to achieving the overarching goal of enhancing social cohesion and stability along migratory routes in the Blue Nile region. Awareness raising and community dialogue sessions will be organized to disseminate information in communities affected by inter-communal violence. IOM will design a comprehensive community led campaign that promotes social cohesion, addresses hate speech, and promotes tolerance and acceptance of others in conflict areas. These sessions will be designed and conducted in line with the elements identified as high priority during the CBP and integrated in the CAP, ensuring equal participation from different groups of the community including pastoralists, nomads, religious leaders, youth, and women. The same community members consulted in the CBP will contribute to defining areas of focus for inter-communal dialogue and exchange. Specific sessions and trainings will target key community groups, for instance dialogue sessions among local authorities and traditional leaders on tolerance and acceptance of others (pastoralists, nomads, youth, and women's inclusion, etc.) in conflict areas; or specific mediation trainings for women, young people, or other groups that may not sit within existing structures.

Peacebuilding committees that are established in output 1.2 will be supported. IOM will identify entry points for dialogues and support grassroots mediation at the community level, starting during the initial CBP process and with shared membership where appropriate. These dialogues at the local level will help community members to identify their issues. In particular women and youth will be empowered to actively participate in these dialogues. Women and youth are often the most vulnerable and affected by conflict. Empowering them to play an active role in peacebuilding and social cohesion efforts can help to address the root causes of conflict and promote sustainable peace.

Additionally, in Blue Nile Sate, conflicts over land erupts frequently especially during the migratory season which normally coincide with the agricultural season when nomads start moving with their livestock in search of water and pasture. Tribal conflicts have also erupted over land use between communities and individuals. While IDPs, returnees and host communities have also frequently experienced conflict with each other over land access and use. Thus, despite the dire need for basic services, practical interventions are needed to alleviate land related conflicts as well as awareness raising for peaceful coexistence to reduce conflicts and prevent any hamper to the efforts made in providing basic services. To achieve this, UNDP and IOM will establish peacebuilding sub-committees within the CMC structures to assist in resolving these conflicts. Members of the peacebuilding sub-committees will be drawn from the CMCs, the Native Administration (NA), women and youth, ensuring a benchmark of minimum 30% participation of women. Terms of reference (ToR) will be developed for the peacebuilding sub-committee and their members, alongside members of existing structures on land dispute resolution, will be provided with basic training in peacebuilding, mediation dialogue, conflict resolution, natural resources management, land tend tenure and management, etc., to help them in performing their duties. Resolving land disputes among different groups will be among the key roles of the peacebuilding sub-committee. The Native administration plays a key role in land use planning, identification and validation of the hotspots along the targeted livestock routes. Furthermore, they play a significant role in participatory mapping and demarcation of the identified hotspots and also in determining the sites of services along the demarcated routes. The Native Administration has strong influence in local structures, co-existence and maintaining peace, hence, the role of the Native Administration in land access and use, as well as in resolving conflicts over land is very prominent, therefore, their being part

of the peacebuilding sub-committees is vital and adds value in resolving conflicts over land. This sub-committee will work hand in hand with existing structures in resolving conflicts over land. The sub-committee will also assist communities to develop and implement action plan on natural resources management in their respective communities. Over the years, UN- Habitat has been implementing similar activities in Blue Nile, ensuring access to, and use of secured planned land parcels including settlements of land disputes. Accordingly, the project will coordinate with UN-Habitat for synergy and complementarity, especially in localities/communities where both the UN-Habitat and the MPTF project intersect.

In recent past, UNDP has established partnership and have been working with the Peace and Development Studies Centre at the University of Blue Nile on peacebuilding issues, including peacebuilding assessments and community engagement. The project will leverage this partnership and engage this institution in the implementation of these activities, in working on local context and root the cause of the conflict in project locations.

Additionally, IOM will support to organise social cohesion events or activities as suggested, planned and implemented by the communities themselves, bringing together different population groups to forge a common identity and counter destabilizing influences. Community social events, for example cultural events with local art, music, drama or sports provide symbols of unity and togetherness and will serve as an entry point to initiate dialogue. Whenever possible, activities will be repeated rather than “one-off” so as to bring together the same representatives of different communities on a regular basis.

d) Output 1.4: Communities are supported to adopt environmentally sustainable livelihoods.

Under this output, initiatives aim to bolster communities by fostering the adoption of environmentally sustainable livelihood practices. The primary focus is on empowering women and youth by creating employment opportunities through various avenues such as farm and non-farm livelihood programmes. UNDP and FAO will provide essential inputs and specialized training in agropastoral livelihood strategies for farmers and pastoralists. These interventions will be determined through the community-based planning process as indicated in Output 1.1.. Support to agricultural farming will encompass the distribution of seeds and tools, aiming to enhance agricultural productivity while promoting sustainable practices within these communities. Under this output, UNDP will also deliver vocational skill training as well as small businesses entrepreneurial training including micro-grants to vulnerable groups and associations including IDPs, refugees and host community members to initiate joint activities. UNDP will also support to Village Savings and Lending schemes for IDPs and host communities to enhance self-help and income generation. Moreover, this project will deliver sustainable agricultural practices and enhanced market and financial institutions access. This matters because it acknowledges the importance of localized solutions and empowers communities to thrive in their specific environments, fostering resilience and adaptability.

To achieve these goals, the project will establish cooperatives tailored specifically for the youth and women demographic. These cooperatives will not only serve as platforms for collaboration but also establish crucial links with micro-finance institutions and private sector partners. This strategic collaboration, guided by the UNDP framework, will enable access to financial resources and facilitate partnerships with private entities to promote sustainable economic growth.

These activities will be layered on the reconciliation and mediation as well as the basic services components of the project, thereby ensuring synergies and complementarity between the various outputs of the project. The simultaneous presence of different groups such as displaced groups, farmers, pastoralists, etc., in communities of target has created room for tensions and conflicts in these communities. Some of the sources of tensions in these communities include economic pressure and competition over access to livelihoods; prejudices and stigmatization among community members (IDPs, hosts, farmers, pastoralist, etc.); competition over access to services; as well as the perception of unbalanced assistance to different groups. To promote social cohesion

	<p>through livelihood interventions, the proposed project will ensure to mainstream conflict sensitive approaches in the delivery of livelihood assistance by providing inclusive livelihood support to both displaced groups and host community members. Also, the project will encourage joint livelihood ventures between displaced groups and host communities via the Self-Help Groups (SHGs). In addition, the project will promote the creation of small working groups on social cohesion and livelihoods within the CMC structures to address the needs of both the displaced and host communities. The project will also place focus on women and vulnerable youth and promote innovative interventions for market/business creation. Linkages will be established with micro-finance institutions to create multiple effects on livelihood interventions. All of these will help to create interrelations between displaced groups and host communities, thereby enhancing social cohesion.</p>
<p>Geographic and beneficiary targeting, including selection criteria and strategy.</p>	<p><i>Describe target area and groups (max 200 words)</i></p> <p>The project will target pastoralists (nomadic herders), sedentary farmers, IDPs including Hausa returnees and people displaced due to conflict since 15 April 2023, women, youth and adolescents in host communities to effectively participate in conflict prevention, peacebuilding and peacemaking as well as livelihoods interventions.</p> <p>The project will be implemented in Tadamon, Bau, Rosaires, Wad al Mahi and Geisan localities, along the Sennar - Rosaires - Wad al Mahi migratory route in Blue Nile State. These localities are conflict hotspots, both in terms of the Funj-Hausa conflict and recurrent pastoralist-farmer conflict. The selection of these localities was guided by assessment of conflict hotspots; areas with potential for significant peace dividends between conflicting groups; the concentration of IDPs and areas experiencing high return; or areas with potential for high return, exacerbating the potential for the eruption of conflict while also providing the opportunity for the tangible direct impact from distribution of peace dividends, but also strategic proximity to markets to strengthen sustainability of the livelihood component of the project. The final selection of communities will be verified through a robust micro-level risk analysis and mitigation strategy, given potential changes in conflict dynamics between time of proposal submission and potential implementation start-date. Localities were cross-checked with participating agencies' colleagues working in Blue Nile to ensure a conflict-sensitive approach and reflect the recommendations of Peacebuilding Assessments, further analysis from the field and lessons learnt and best practices from previous interventions in Blue Nile.</p> <p><u>Roles and Responsibilities of the Participating Agencies</u></p> <p>The three participating agencies (UNDP, IOM and FAO) have established offices and field presence with adequate and competent staff in Blue Nile State with technical and operational capacity. The three agencies can rapidly recruit staff such as Service Contract holders (SC) or Individual Consultants (ICs) to fill any emerging gaps swiftly. In addition, the three agencies have good relations with the Blue Nile State government, local authorities, and community leaders in the proposed project locations. The three agencies have strategic and tested relationships with INGOs/NNGOs. In all cases, procurement transactions will go through stringent procedures and standards to maintain the highest degree of public trust. Thus, procurement processes will include planning, requisitions, sourcing for suppliers, evaluation of offers, contract review and award, followed management and monitoring. The three agencies will ensure timely delivery of outputs using existing Long-Term Agreements (LTAs) with relevant service providers (goods as well as services) and can draw upon these LTAs for the quick procurement and delivery of goods and services to shorten regular procurement processes. This will save considerable time in service delivery while adhering to each organization's due-diligence system to ensure partnering with contractors who demonstrated a clean history of their businesses. Participating agencies will ensure that an appropriate quality of goods, services and materials is achieved at the best possible price available on the local and / or international market.</p> <p>Each of the three participating agencies has existing projects in Blue Nile. For example, UNDP is part of the PBF project implementation in Blue Nile together with UNEP and UN Women on "Supporting Sustainable Peace in Blue Nile State through Gender-Responsive Natural Resource</p>

	<p>Governance, Inclusive Conflict Resolution Mechanisms and Climate-Resilient Livelihoods” in Kurmuk, Bau and Gessain localities. IOM has an ongoing livelihoods intervention that involves community participation, working with a trusted implementing partner, as well as interventions in WASH, emergency health services, and protection. The proposed project will ensure to create linkages and synergies with this existing project, especially in Bau and Gessain localities where the MPTF project will also cover. Lessons learned and best practices of the existing and previous projects will guide activities of the proposed project in these two localities.</p> <p>The project components will be implemented in a holistic manner, ensuring synergy and complementarity among the different components. No individual agency is assigned a specific outcome or output. Rather, each agency will undertake activities that will contribute to each of the outputs and outcome as follows:</p> <p>IOM</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct community-based planning process, establish and train community committees. • Conduct awareness raising and community dialogue sessions. • Establish or support co-existence and peacebuilding committees and support local level mediation and reconciliation efforts. • Conduct social cohesion activities. • Basic services delivery jointly with UNDP and FAO. <p>FAO</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livestock vaccination and veterinary services along the targeted migratory routes. • Participatory mapping and demarcation of migratory routes in known hotspots. • Rehabilitation of water points along demarcated migratory route. • Support farming through seeds distribution. <p>UNDP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of community management committees and train members. • Look into issues over land via peacebuilding sub-committees and Native Administration. • Establish cooperatives for youth and women, with linkages to micro-finance and private sector. • Support vocational skills training and small businesses entrepreneurial training. <p>The project will ensure a needs-based and conflict sensitive approach by conducting a detailed stakeholder mapping to identify capacity gaps and deliver services and local capacity building that contribute to local level peacebuilding and women’s engagement. The agencies will ensure conflict sensitivity by sharing resources including access to IOM’s Conflict Advisor and Conflict Sensitivity Oversight Committee made up of field staff sharing information and best practice on a regular basis, and also committing to consulting other UN-wide sources including through relevant advisors or working groups put in place following the UNITAMS transition.</p>
<p>Gender considerations of the project, including any dedicated activities contributing to gender equality and women’s empowerment</p>	<p><i>Describe Gender aspects (max 200 words)</i></p> <p>The project will be gender responsive by ensuring greater involvement of both women and men in the local project governance structure at community level that will lead to effective and sustainable outcomes leaving no one behind. This will be achieved through the establishment of minimum benchmark participation of women (30%) in CMC structures and other sub-committees that will be established by the project. Women as well as men will benefit equally in all training opportunities that will be conducted for members of the CMCs and the related sub-committees. Women will be encouraged to take lead role in some of the project activities including livelihood and peacebuilding activities. Gender will be mainstreamed in all activities. Where women or girls are seen to be disadvantaged relative to their male counterparts, special interventions will be designed and tailored to the needs of female participants to assist them to have some level of equity. The project will ensure the effective participation of both young men and young women in local decision-making bodies and local peace processes as well as their active participation in the planning, needs identification and implementation of stabilization assistance. Benchmarks for minimum participation of women in project activities, especially those related to livelihoods and</p>

	<p>local community structures, will be established and enforced. The project enhances women and men empowerment through capacity building trainings in various domains (such as conflict management and mediation, natural resources management, business entrepreneurial skills, gender equity, human rights, the rights of persons with disabilities, functional literacy, etc.). The project will also support women to undertake various economic and income generation activities to promote self-reliance. Gender and age disaggregated data of beneficiaries will be captured and reported on. These data will be analyzed for improvement of actions throughout the project lifecycle.</p> <p>While the political and economic situation places additional burdens on women, traditional norms have also largely excluded their engagement. Some of the specific norms that exclude women include women's lack of available livelihood and other economic opportunities, lack of ownership and control over productive assets, and exposure to gender-based violence – all driven by some harmful traditional and paternalistic gender norms, insecurity and conflict, illiteracy and poor education among women. Also, women are consistently excluded in governance and peacebuilding spaces, orchestrated by the hierarchical traditional mechanisms and powerholders, domination of men over decision-making, as well as the deliberate exclusionary practices. Similarly, when it comes to the issue of access to water, there is an unequal responsibility for water fetching and management that fall almost exclusively to women and girls. Hence, the project will pay specific attention to addressing the gaps in engagement of women, especially from the pastoralist communities, into local governance and peacemaking mechanisms at community level.</p>
Project Management and Coordination arrangements	<p>(max 500 words)</p> <p>Project Structure The project structure will include the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A lead focal point (from UNDP as lead agency) 2. Two focal points (one each from IOM and FAO) 3. An implementing team comprising technical staff from each of the three participating agencies including e.g. a Conflict Advisor, M&E specialist, etc. 4. A Steering Committee (SC) comprising the signatories to this document, or their designated representatives. <p>Project Management</p> <p>The project will be jointly implemented by Recipient UN Organizations (RUNO) UNDP, IOM and FAO, with UNDP serving as the convening agency, responsible for project coordination in country. The project team will include representatives from each agency, bringing together distinct and complementary expertise, peacebuilding and livelihoods experts. A core implementing team will be based in Blue Nile state, with some team members sitting in other States with regular missions to the field locations. While the project team will work as one, each agency will commit staff and personnel to the implementing team. The implementing team from each agency (at least two staff from each agency) will consist of experts responsible for interagency coordination, project management, technical oversight of project activities, and liaison with stakeholders and partners, as well as a Monitoring and Evaluation officers responsible for guiding and managing implementing partners for the delivery of project activities.</p> <p>Each RUNO will be accountable for specific project activities as outlined in this proposal and will engage local implementing partners directly. However, the community-based planning process will involve all agencies to ensure a common understanding and prioritization, and the project implementation team will meet regularly to coordinate delivery and monitor progress against the project work plan.</p> <p>Project oversight will be ensured by a Steering Committee (SC) comprised of the signatories to this document, or their designated representatives. Additionally, other entities may be invited to join the SC (subject to approval by all partners) or as observers to specific discussions. The SC will be responsible for: a) providing strategic guidance for the implementation of this project; b)</p>

	<p>reviewing programmatic activities and instructing for disbursement of funds; accordingly, c) reviewing and approving regular consolidated narrative and financial updates and reports; d) maintaining close collaboration with Government of Sudan and national counterparts to ensure flexible adaptation of the activities to changes in implementation and priorities. The activities of the SC will also be linked to other PBF coordination mechanisms at the locality, state and regional level. The SC will work closely with these entities for complementarities of their activities and better coordination. The frequency of the SC meetings will be agreed by partners. However, SC meetings will be held once bi-annually at minimum.</p> <p>Coordination</p> <p>The project will seek close coordination with the MPTF Secretariat in Sudan for technical and advisory support and ensure linkages and complementarity with PBF projects in the region. The lead focal point of the project from UNDP will work with the focal points from IOM and FAO to ensure thematic links and coordination with peacebuilding interventions in the region focusing on peace and social cohesion initiatives.</p> <p>Regular partner or coordination meetings will be conducted to facilitate strong integration of the project components. Implementing partners will be included in these coordination meetings as equal partners. Bi-monthly coordination meetings will take place with the respective project focal points assigned by each agency and chaired by UNDP. These platforms will facilitate the review of project implementation planning for the next steps of the forthcoming implementation period. Even though each agency will be responsible for specific activities, coordination and information-sharing will be essential, as all activities are interrelated and mutually reinforcing.</p>										
Fund Management Arrangement	<p>MPTF Secretariat will channel funds directly to the respective recipient organizations. Each agency will be responsible for the direct management of their portion of finances received from the MPTF secretariat but will be responsible for reporting financial expenditure to UNDP as lead agency, who will in turn, compile and consolidate financial expenditure report and submit to MPTF secretariat.</p>										
Monitoring and Evaluation and Reporting	<p><i>Describe how the project organizes the M&E and Reporting function.</i></p> <p>The project will be monitored by the field staff of the participating agencies to ensure compliance. Daily monitoring activities will be conducted to track progress indicators to know their achievement and provide advice on any adjustment that may be needed. Monitoring activities will ensure quality assurance by tracking deliveries made by the different partners to ensure deliveries are done in line with contractual obligations. Protection risks associated with the project and the mitigation measures will be monitored and reported for appropriate actions. On a bi-annual basis, a narrative and financial reports will be provided with progress towards the objectives and an issue log shall be activated to record all issues affecting the project. A project lessons learned log shall be activated and regularly updated to ensure ongoing learning and adaptation within the project to facilitate the preparation of a Lessons Learned report at the end of the project.</p> <p>The M&E plan of the proposed intervention will include the following:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">M&E Plan</th></tr> <tr> <th>Monitoring activities</th><th>Timeframe</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Progress indicators (Track the achievement of various indicators and provide advice on any adjustment that may be needed.)</td><td>Fortnightly</td></tr> <tr> <td>Quality assurance (Monitor deliveries made by implementing partners to ensure deliveries are done in line with contractual obligations)</td><td>Fortnightly</td></tr> <tr> <td>Associated risks of the project (Track the status of the various risks associated with the project to know if they are improving or deteriorating and provide advice on the best way to manage deterioration conditions and update the Risk Log in Atlas).</td><td>Monthly</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	M&E Plan		Monitoring activities	Timeframe	Progress indicators (Track the achievement of various indicators and provide advice on any adjustment that may be needed.)	Fortnightly	Quality assurance (Monitor deliveries made by implementing partners to ensure deliveries are done in line with contractual obligations)	Fortnightly	Associated risks of the project (Track the status of the various risks associated with the project to know if they are improving or deteriorating and provide advice on the best way to manage deterioration conditions and update the Risk Log in Atlas).	Monthly
M&E Plan											
Monitoring activities	Timeframe										
Progress indicators (Track the achievement of various indicators and provide advice on any adjustment that may be needed.)	Fortnightly										
Quality assurance (Monitor deliveries made by implementing partners to ensure deliveries are done in line with contractual obligations)	Fortnightly										
Associated risks of the project (Track the status of the various risks associated with the project to know if they are improving or deteriorating and provide advice on the best way to manage deterioration conditions and update the Risk Log in Atlas).	Monthly										

	Lessons learned and best practices (Track lessons learned in the implementation of the project and advice on the best practices to be replicated).	Every 6 months
	Success stories (Identify and document success stories of the project with SPPC team for results recording and reporting, also for sharing with donors and other project stakeholders.).	Quarterly
	To collect feedback from project beneficiaries on their perception about project delivery, including grievances, complaints, etc., and however they are resolved.	Monthly

SDG Targets

Target	Description
Main Goals: <i>List below the SDG's this project contributes to:</i>	
SDG 5.5.	Ensure women's full participation in leadership and decision making
SDG 16.7.	Ensure responsive, inclusive and representative decision-making at all levels
SDG 6.8.	Support local engagement in water and sanitation management
SDG 10.2	Promote universal social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status

Contribution to SDGs

Participating Organization	% TARGET SDG 5.5.	% TARGET SDG 6.8.	% TARGET SDS 10.2	% TARGET SDG 16.7
UNDP	30	40	30	30
IOM	50	0	40	40
FAO	20	60	30	30
Total contribution by target	100	100	100	100

Annexes

Annex 1: Detailed budget

Others, please specify

Project Logframe and Indicators of results

Overall Objective: Strengthen social cohesion and stability in hotspots along migratory routes in Blue Nile					
Baseline (2023): 1.1: TBC 1.2: Zero 1.3: TBC 1.4: Zero					
Outcome Indicators: 1.1: Number of individuals in ‘hotspot’ areas who report that they have been meaningfully engaged and had their needs reflected in decision-making processes, as well as with regard to rule of law and access to justice, peacebuilding, stabilization and peace-making, disaggregated by sex and age. 1.2: # of community members reporting inter-communal conflicts. 1.3: Community members who report positive interactions with members of other groups 1.4: # of community members who report adequate access to resources, basic services, and livelihoods disaggregated by sex and age.					
OUTCOMES	OUTPUTS	Indicative ACTIVITES	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	Output Indicators	DATA AND EVIDENCE SOURCES
Outcome 1: Communities experience greater social cohesion through increased engagement in local decision making, equitable access to quality basic services and sustainable livelihoods.	List Outputs: Output 1.1: Inclusive community-led planning processes are facilitated in target communities.	List Activities: Activity 1.1.1: Conduct community-based planning process including dialogues, establishing and training community committees.	IOM lead with UNDP & FAO	1.1.1: # of community action plans developed. 1.1.2: % of women and youth involved in community-based planning processes. 1.1.3: % of participants who believe their specific concerns and needs are reflected and addressed in the plans. 1.1.4: # of prioritized actions implemented to address key concerns identified by participants in the plans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Community action plan reportMonitoring reportsBaseline survey reports.Endline perception survey report.
	Output 1.2: Basic services and resources are rehabilitated,	Activity 1.2.1: Support basic services (water points, veterinary clinics, cattle			
			UNDP, IOM, FAO	1.2.1: # of basic services interventions supported participants in the plans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Community action plan reportMonitoring

	supported, managed, or created along migratory routes.	vaccination, mobile clinics etc.) as identified during the community-based planning process. (FAO, UNDP, IOM) Activity 1.2.2: Establish and train committees to take on management and operations of services delivered after the community-based planning process. (UNDP, FAO, IOM – depending on the agency that delivered the service in question) Activity 1.2.3: Demarcation of migratory routes in known hotspots (FAO).		<p>1.2.2: # of community-level structures established, and members trained, disaggregated by sex and age. (4 per community – CMC, Water Management committee peacebuilding committee, Crop and Livestock Protection Committee).</p> <p>1.2.3: # of areas along migratory routes identified and mapped by the community.</p> <p>1.2.4: # of hotspots demarcated.</p>	<p>reports</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IP progress reports • Field visit reports
	<p>Output 1.3: Reconciliation and mediation efforts and inter-communal dialogue and exchange are scaled-up in target communities.</p>	<p>Activity 1.3.1: Awareness raising and community dialogue sessions to disseminate information in conflict areas (such as awareness raising among local authorities and traditional leaders on hate speech, tolerance, and acceptance of others – pastoralists, nomads, youth, and women's inclusion).</p> <p>Activity 1.3.2: Establish or support co-existence and peacebuilding committees and support local level mediation and reconciliation efforts to mitigate inter-communal conflicts including between farmers and pastoralists or</p>	IOM, UNDP, FAO	<p>1.3.1: # awareness raising sessions or community dialogues held. (5)</p> <p>1.3.2: # of materials distributed (tbc).</p> <p>1.3.3: % of women and youth attending the awareness raising sessions and community dialogue.</p> <p>1.3.4: # committees established or supported and local level mediation or reconciliation meetings or dialogues supported. (2)</p> <p>1.3.5: % of women and youth participating in committees/meetings/dialogues sessions.</p> <p>1.3.6: # of conflicts</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community dialogue reports. • Monitoring report. • Field visit reports. • IP progress reports.

		other parties to local conflict, address issues of land use, and support local peace agreements where relevant. Activity 1.3.3: Conduct social cohesion activities such as art, sports, cultural events, music shows, drama, football tournaments, etc. to combat hate speech and promote social cohesion and bring communities together.		reported/resolved. 1.3.7: # of land issues resolved (tbc). 1.3.8: # of social cohesion activities conducted. (4 per community). 1.3.9: % of women/youth participation in social cohesion activities.	
	Output 1.4: Communities are supported to adopt environmentally sustainable livelihoods.	Activity 1.4.1.: Establish cooperatives for youth and women, with linkages to micro-finance and private sector partnership. (UNDP) Activity 1.4.2: Vocational skills training, and support to small businesses, socio-economic entrepreneurship and village savings and lending scheme. (UNDP) Activity 1.4.3: Provide inputs and training on agropastoral livelihood for farmers and pastoralists – for distribution of seeds and tools (UNDP, FAO)	UNDP, FAO	1.4.1: # of cooperatives established for youth and women (1 per community). 1.4.2: % of participants expressing satisfaction with cooperatives disaggregated by sex and age. 1.4.3: # of partnerships established. 1.4.4: # of youth (male and female) who establish and operate own businesses due to vocational skills and income generating activities (45). 1.4.5: % of participants who report increase household income due to businesses, disaggregate by sex and age. 1.4.6: % of beneficiaries who report increase in household income due to assistance received, disaggregated by sex (and (age (75%)).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community consultation report. • Training report • Monitoring reports. • Field visits reports. • IP progress reports.

[illegible]

Event Description	Category	Level	Likelihood	Impact	Mitigating Measures	Risk Owner
Political Risk #1: Political stalemate negatively impacts activities.	Political	Low	Rare	Insignificant Minor	Analyze and monitor the political trends frequently for informed decision-making.	Project implementation Team
		Medium	Unlikely	✓ Moderate	Train CMCs to implement activities if UN staff face challenges accessing communities due to political events.	
		✓ High	Likely	Major	Bring a third party on board for monitoring activities.	
		Very High	Very Likely	Extreme		
		Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable		
Operational Risk #2: Inhibited access to project sites and beneficiaries due to insecurity.	Operational	Low	Rare	Insignificant Minor	Include advisory functions in management arrangements that undertake monitoring and reporting functions.	Project implementation Team
		✓ Medium	Unlikely	Moderate	Ensure M&E includes metrics related to programme Guiding Principles.	
		High	Likely	✓ Major	Work closely with national counterparts.	
		Very High	Very Likely	Extreme	Review project target locations	
		Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable		
Operational Risk #3: Shortage of fuel, which limits project implementation, including monitoring.	Operational	Low	Rare	Insignificant Minor	Analysis of market trends continually.	Project implementation Team
		Medium	Unlikely	✓ Moderate	Establish long-term agreements with fuel companies.	
		✓ High	Likely	Major	Establish long-term agreement with suppliers.	
		Very High	Very Likely	Extreme		
		Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable		
Economic Risk #4: Inflation and a sharp rise in the price of project inputs.	Economic	✓ Low	Rare	Insignificant Minor	Analysis of market trends continually.	Project implementation Team
		Medium	Unlikely	Moderate	Engage in long-term agreements with vendors.	
					Sensitize beneficiaries on any unexpected	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none">HighVery HighNot applicable	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ PossibleLikelyVery LikelyNot applicable	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ MajorExtremeNot applicable	changes in the project intervention.	
Political Risk #5: Travel permit delays for international staff by the government.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Political	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Low✓ MediumHighVery HighNot applicable	<ul style="list-style-type: none">RareUnlikely✓ PossibleLikelyVery LikelyNot applicable	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Insignificant Minor✓ ModerateMajorExtremeNot applicable	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Maintain relationships in Port Sudan with relevant authorities and adjust the work plans where applicable.	Project Implementation Team

Summary Budget by UNSDG Categories (Detailed budget in Excel as ANNEX)

Budget Lines	Description	Total in USD
1. Staff and other personnel	National, international, consultants, and other personnel.	345,981.13
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	Assorted project inputs for Agriculture and livestock.	199,812.98
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture, incl. Depreciation	ICT, vehicles/transportation and furniture for the three participating agencies.	113,644.80
4. Contractual services	This includes individual and institutional contractual services.	509,719.37
5. Travel	Mainly internal travel of staff of the participating agencies.	39,065.40
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	This includes funds transfer to implementing partners.	574,579.15
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	This covers office rental, communication, workshops, etc.	86,355.10
Sub Total Project Costs		1,869,157.93
8. Indirect Support Costs	<i>This includes GMS/IPC for the participating agencies.</i>	130,841.07
Total		1,999,999