

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



PBF PROJECT DOCUMENT

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| Country: Sudan | |
| Project Title: Building the MHPSS-Gender-Peacebuilding nexus: fostering wellbeing, non-violent, gender equitable masculinity and social restoration with young people in West Darfur, Sudan. | |
| Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway (if existing project): | |
| PBF project modality: | If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund (instead of into individual recipient agency accounts): |
| X IRF | <input type="checkbox"/> Country Trust Fund |
| <input type="checkbox"/> PRF | <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.): | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● UNFPA (UN) ● IOM (UN) ● WHO (UN) | |
| List additional implementing partners, specify the type of organization (Government, INGO, local CSO): | |
| UNFPA: | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Y-PEER Network West Darfur (youth-led CSO) ● Sexual and Reproductive health Rights Institute (women-led CSO) | |
| IOM: | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● CSOs will be selected during the implementation of the project upon the completion of a capacity assessment to be conducted in Geneina. Selected CSOs will be youth led. | |
| WHO: | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Federal Ministry of Health ● State Ministry of Health West Darfur | |
| Project duration in months¹: 18 30 months (12 month no-cost extension) | |
| Geographic zones (within the country) for project implementation: Geneina/ West Darfur/ Sudan and Kosti/ White Nile/ Sudan | |
| Does the project fall under one or more of the specific PBF priority windows below: | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Gender promotion initiative ² | |
| X Youth promotion initiative ³ | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cross-border or regional project | |

¹ Maximum project duration for IRF projects is 18 months, for PRF projects – 36 months.

² Check this box only if the project was approved under PBF's special call for proposals, the Gender Promotion Initiative

³ Check this box only if the project was approved under PBF's special call for proposals, the Youth Promotion Initiative

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| Total PBF approved project budget* (by recipient organization): | |
| UNFPA: \$ 625,000 IOM : \$ 575,000 WHO : \$ 300,000 | |
| Total: 1,500,000 USD | |
| <i>*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.</i> | |
| Any other existing funding for the project (amount and source): n/a | |
| PBF 1st tranche (_ %): | PBF 2nd tranche* (_ %): |
| UNFPA: \$437,500 | UNFPA: \$ 187,500 |
| IOM: \$ 402,500 | IOM: \$ 172,500 |
| WHO: \$ 210,000 | WHO: \$ 90,000 |
| Total: \$ 1,050,000 | Total: \$ 450,000 |
| Provide a brief project description (describe the main project goal; do not list outcomes and outputs): The project aims to address drivers of the ongoing conflict and insecurity in West Darfur through an innovative programmatic approach focused on preconceived notions of masculinity and normalization of conflict . Through an evidence-based programme, this project aims to understand and address the impact of militarized masculinity on young men and women whilst exploring how social perceptions of conflict have been normalized over time contributing to preconceived notions of “the other”. This project is based on the idea that without resolving traumas of the past and supporting Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS), a bridge towards a nonviolent future is harder to build. Therefore, this project focuses on a crucial integration of MHPSS and peacebuilding through trauma healing and improved interaction opportunities among youth – bringing together usually isolated key actors: clinicians, gender experts, social psychologists and conflict resolution experts. It is worth noting that this type of project has not been implemented in Sudan before, and will be piloted for the first time in West Darfur, a region that has witnessed cycles of conflict and where evidence has shown that peace efforts should go beyond socioeconomic recovery, governance & institution building, and justice and rule of law. | |
| 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): | |
| Extensive consultations have taken place in Sudan at the national as well as at local level in Geneina, West Darfur. | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Bilateral consultation meetings took place with the Ministry of Youth and Sports at federal and state level as the prime government entity on the youth peace and security agenda ● 60 Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) informed by the tools of the Youth Peace and Security (YPS) Handbook (UNDP/ UNFPA) have taken place with young people (aged 15 to 29 yrs) in all their diversity in eight conflict affected states, including West Darfur, between April and June 2021. Attention was paid to ensure broad representation with young people with half of respondents identifying as female and at least 20% identifying as persons with disability. Over 50% of respondents either were IDPs, or identified as directly affected by armed conflict. ● In September 2021 6 FGDs (5 all male FGDs, 1 mixed male/ female) were conducted with participants from different age groups and tribal backgrounds, from host community and IDPS. a survey with 39 respondents (100%) focusing on men’s attitudes and practices relate to gender equality, violence, caregiving, health as well as generational dynamics. This forms part of a wider study on masculinity in Sudan which will be concluded in 2021. ● In October 2021, two FGDs covering three locations, Al Jabal, Abudar and Ardamata IDPs camp were conducted in West Darfur. The FGDs brought together youth from the host community, IDPs living in an IDP camp and IDPs living among a hosting community. In total 39 youth, 17 male and 22 female between the ages of 20 and 30 attended the FGDs. The objective of the FGDs was to gather initial views of the youth on existing peacebuilding mechanisms, the role they are playing and can play within the current political transition, opportunities and challenges. Through the FGDs, initial findings on how youth perceive one another and whether they feel a generational gap were also gathered to inform the design of the project. | |

- Consultation meetings with various youth networks in Geneina, West Darfur on current situation and assessment of needs and challenges in September 2021
- On-going data collection exercises and lessons learnt gathered from on-going projects, context analysis and working knowledge in the proposed area of intervention.
- The FGDs and survey were led by the youth network YPEER and UNFPA jointly, involving young people from the start in the data collection and shaping of the intervention.
- Discussions and consultations have taken place with the Conflict Sensitivity Facility hosted by Safer World which will provide technical input to data collection tools for the baseline and will provide trainings on conflict sensitivity to all project partners as well as engaged youth networks.

Project Gender Marker score⁴: 2

Specify % and \$ of total project budget allocated to activities in pursuit of gender equality and women's empowerment: 60% of total direct costs; USD 842,000

Briefly explain through which major intervention(s) the project will contribute to gender equality and women's empowerment⁵: The anticipated project outcome directly contribute to GEWE and all three outputs have significant GEWE components. Gender transformative work on non-violent, gender equitable masculinity addressing militarized notions of manhood, forms a critical part of the project. As a first step, the project will seek to understand how militarized masculinity impacts both young men and young women as well as their relationships to one another. Through a combination of activities across all outputs, this project will aim to contribute to a positive gradual social shift around gender norms, specifically relating to man-and womanhood, social notions of conflict and violence within community and at home. The proposed activities are designed in a way to promote gender equality and collaboration between women and men capacity and confidence building activities will support women in taking leadership roles in peacebuilding and reconciliation efforts within their community. It is acknowledged that these types of processes take time and efforts will need to be sustained beyond the project timeframe.

Gender and sex, often in interaction with ethnicity and socio-cultural circumstances of community and family, influence adolescent's exposure and vulnerability to health risks, including with regards to mental health. Health system strengthening efforts under output 1 hence will promote equitable, inclusive and gender sensitive and gender responsive and developmentally appropriate MHPSS services.

Output 2's focus is to work towards gender equality and achieving gender transformative results by addressing notions of masculinity that contribute to violence in the community as well as at home and promoting non-violent alternatives, stress management and conflict resolution. Beyond this, the curriculum applied also promotes more equitable relationships between men and women as well as positive fatherhood and caring behavior. The prime target group are adolescent men aged 15-19 and young men aged 20-29 years from different backgrounds to effect positive generational change and reach future or young fathers, partners and allies.

Output 3 includes as a key component the inclusion of adolescent girls and young women in intergenerational and community dialogues and in peacebuilding initiatives, promoting sharing of personal stories and enabling to empathize with one another, and contributing to a process of cooperation, reconciliation and community processes to transform conflict. Building on images of young women at the forefront of the revolution, the project seeks to project adolescent and young women as powerful brokers for peace.

Project Risk Marker score⁶: 2

⁴ **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)

⁵ Please consult the **PBF Guidance Note on Gender Marker Calculations and Gender-responsive Peacebuilding**

⁶ **Risk marker 0** = low risk to achieving outcomes

Risk marker 1 = medium risk to achieving outcomes

Risk marker 2 = high risk to achieving outcomes

Select PBF Focus Areas which best summarizes the focus of the project (*select ONLY one*)⁷: Dialogue and peaceful coexistence (reconciliation & conflict prevention and management)

If applicable, **SDCF/UNDAF outcome(s)** to which the project contributes: UNDAF (2018-2021) Outcome 5: By 2021, community security and stabilization of people affected by conflict is 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: SDG 5, SDG10, SDG16

⁷ **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)

| Type of submission: | If it is a project amendment, select all changes that apply and provide a brief justification: | | | | | | |
|---|--|-----------------|----------------|--|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> New project | Extension of duration: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Additional duration in months (number of months and new end date): 12 months; new end date 4 July 2024. | | | | | | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project amendment | <p>Change of project outcome/ scope: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Change of budget allocation between outcomes or budget categories of more than 15%: <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Additional PBF budget: <input type="checkbox"/> Additional amount by recipient organization: USD XXXXX</p> <p>Brief justification for amendment:</p> <p>The purpose of the amendment is to extend the duration of the project by twelve months and to shift the geographic location of the project during this extended duration to White Nile state. The justification for this shift is that UN agencies and our implementing partners have very limited access to West Darfur due to the deterioration of the security situation following the conflict outbreak in Sudan in April 2023.</p> <p>Clashes between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) erupted on 15 April 2023, with ongoing fighting in Khartoum, Darfur and the Kordofan region. 5.1 million people have been displaced since the beginning of the conflict. Geneina has been one of the most severely impacted locations with widespread fighting and displacement including over the border into neighboring Chad.⁸ The operations of recipient agencies and project partners were severely impacted by the fighting due to looting, disruption of banking and telecommunications services, and the relocation of staff out of West Darfur for their safety. When the conflict emerged on 15 April, the project delivery rate was 57%, and the activities presented in the table below could not be completed before the project end date (4 July 2023). A twelve-month extension would enable the implementation of project activities in a new geographic location while making up for the period in which no activities were implemented (April – September) due to the aforementioned reasons and while the project amendment process was ongoing. The activities in the table below could not be completed, but will be implemented in the new location during the NCE period:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="496 1270 1453 1812"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="496 1270 963 1354">Activity</th> <th data-bbox="963 1270 1453 1354">Pending</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="496 1354 963 1606">Activity 1.1.6. Provision of Psychotropic medications to target health facilities through MOH.</td> <td data-bbox="963 1354 1453 1606">WHO was in the process of applying for the license to procure essential psychotropic medications. The license was issued in August 2023 thus the need for the NCE to proceed with the procurement of the medications as initially proposed.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="496 1606 963 1812">Activity 1.2.1. Establish & support peer-led Living Peace Clubs (6 adolescent boys Clubs, 6 young men Clubs) supporting adolescent boys and young men in healing from traumatic</td> <td data-bbox="963 1606 1453 1812"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Supporting peace clubs with equipment and tools for awareness raising and designing materials (production studio equipment). - Capacity building program to equip </td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Activity | Pending | Activity 1.1.6. Provision of Psychotropic medications to target health facilities through MOH. | WHO was in the process of applying for the license to procure essential psychotropic medications. The license was issued in August 2023 thus the need for the NCE to proceed with the procurement of the medications as initially proposed. | Activity 1.2.1. Establish & support peer-led Living Peace Clubs (6 adolescent boys Clubs, 6 young men Clubs) supporting adolescent boys and young men in healing from traumatic | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Supporting peace clubs with equipment and tools for awareness raising and designing materials (production studio equipment). - Capacity building program to equip |
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⁸ International Organization for Migration (IOM), Sep 5 2023. DTM Sudan - Weekly Displacement Snapshot (02) IOM, Sudan

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| | <p>experiences, strengthening positive/healthy coping strategies, promoting non-violent behavior, gender equitable masculinity, using a combination of psychosocial support and group education.</p> | <p>youth and adolescents with social entrepreneurship skills.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide youth-led initiatives with technical and material support in accordance with their plans. - Community dialogue and engagement. - Advocacy and sensitization campaigns to promote youth engagement and support, with a particular focus on targeting private sectors in West Darfur. |
| <p>Activity 1.2.2. Training of Trainers for 15 peer facilitators following the masculinity manual; 4-6 of the most promising peer facilitators will be selected to lead the Living Peace Clubs</p> | <p>- Trained trainers (TOTs) conduct Peer Education and knowledge transfer sessions for Peace clubs, focusing on promoting positive masculinity.</p> | |
| <p>Activity 1.2.3. Conduct research on the social norms underpinning militarized notions of manhood and linkages between masculinity, conflict and peacebuilding in the target area with a focus on youth.</p> | <p>The study was conducted by the Reproductive Health and Rights Institute between December 2022 and January 2023. However, the planned dissemination workshop for the study's findings could not be carried out as originally intended due to the conflict outbreak in April.</p> | |
| <p>Activity 1.3.1 - Restore and foster opportunities for dialogue among various youth groups (including young women) and generations, through social activities, events and youth-led interventions</p> | <p>The remaining sub-activities under this activity included the handover of the community centre to the CBOs and continued youth-led social or cultural events.</p> | |
| <p>Activity 1.3.2 - Initiate process of conflict transformation through providing peace education activities in effort to break the conflict cycle (addressing perceptions and identity)</p> | <p>The remaining sub-activities under this activity included: reviewing the draft peace education manual with youth multipliers in West Darfur, finalizing and translating, then training youth multipliers.</p> | |
| <p>Activity 1.3.3 - Establish social mobilization efforts to strengthen local peacebuilding capacities and activate communities to engage in economic development and social action</p> | <p>The remaining sub-activities included continuing to engage the community members through the project committee and in a series of dialogues, and provide support to local groups to lead peacebuilding initiatives, economic development, or social action.</p> | |
| <p>Activity 1.3.4 - Provide support to</p> | <p>The remaining sub-activities under this</p> | |

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| | <table border="1" data-bbox="496 184 1455 426"> <tr> <td data-bbox="496 184 963 426">active local youth groups (especially young women) in creating initiatives contributing to social development, peacebuilding and reconstruction efforts within their communities (seed funding mechanisms)</td> <td data-bbox="963 184 1455 426">activity included: transferring further tranches of seed funding for initiatives and continuing to train CBOs to contribute to the success of those initiatives.</td> </tr> </table> <p data-bbox="472 485 1190 516"><u>Change of geographic during the extension period to White Nile:</u></p> <p data-bbox="472 541 1479 638">The selection of White Nile state as the project location during the extended duration is based on several factors, including similarities in context with West Darfur and relative stability to implement interventions.</p> <p data-bbox="472 663 1479 915">Kosti, White Nile has recently experienced tribal clashes and an influx of 282,954 internally displaced persons (IDPs) from Khartoum. Tribal clashes between Nuba and Hausa in White Nile started shortly after the war erupted on 15 April 2023, resulting in 40 injuries and 29 fatalities⁹. While these incidents were reportedly not directly related to the national conflict, analysis suggests the wider conflict could aggravate tensions at state level due to factors including a growing population of IDPs adding pressure on limited resources, the introduction of new groups into the state, and a breakdown in law and order, that could in turn lead to similar clashes becoming more frequent in White Nile.</p> <p data-bbox="472 940 1479 1163">Following the clashes, there was a reported increase in hate speech, and commentary relating to the perception of men as protectors and the need for retaliatory attacks known as <i>turma</i>. These factors contribute to a situation of heightened tensions among community members, raising concerns about the potential for a cycle of violence between tribes and communities involving militarized notions of masculinity similar to those observed in West Darfur prior to the current conflict. Moreover, and similar to West Darfur, Mental Health is neglected in White Nile where neither psychiatric facilities nor psychiatrists are present.</p> <p data-bbox="472 1188 1479 1346">These similarities in context between White Nile and the original project location, West Darfur, suggest that the strategies and interventions used in the original state can be effectively adopted and implemented in White Nile state. Crucially, the greater relative stability in White Nile and high influx of IDPs are key factors in the decision behind the geographical shift.</p> <p data-bbox="472 1371 1479 1814">To address this situation, project partners are seeking to implement a series of quick impact interventions using materials and methodologies developed and trialed in West Darfur, managed by the same teams and implementing partners. The primary aim of these interventions is to contribute to a reduction in inter-communal violence in Kosti, White Nile and foster peaceful interactions between IDPs and host communities to mitigate against further clashes or fragmentation of the national conflict among different groups at state-level. Additionally, the interventions seek to strengthen a non-violent and more gender-equitable social fabric within and between tribes and households. This will be achieved through three interrelated approaches: i) promoting social restoration and healing among youth by contributing to improve access to MHPSS services and information, ii) facilitating changes in gender norms by promoting non-violent and gender-equitable ideals of manhood, and iii) establishing platforms for positive interaction between different generations and tribes, enabling socio-cultural and economic empowerment and mobilization necessary for peacebuilding.</p> | active local youth groups (especially young women) in creating initiatives contributing to social development, peacebuilding and reconstruction efforts within their communities (seed funding mechanisms) | activity included: transferring further tranches of seed funding for initiatives and continuing to train CBOs to contribute to the success of those initiatives. |
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⁹ OCHA flash update No. 12, 14 May 2023

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| | <p>Preemptive community dialogue and peer education as well as support to livelihoods and mental health could mitigate drivers of conflict in the state and the fragmentation of national-level conflict. In addition, the presence of existing interventions and programs in White Nile state presents an opportunity for synergy and collaboration to enhance the impact of the project.</p> <p>The geographic shift also considers the feasibility and organizational capacity to implement in the new location. UNFPA and IOM will deploy the same project teams and partner with the same implementing partners in White Nile as in West Darfur, while WHO will be supporting the State Ministry of Health, providing direct support to Primary Health Care (PHC) and deploying psychologists to mobile clinics to provide MHPSS.</p> <p>The project team will leverage the experience and lessons learned from the intervention in West Darfur to ensure the successful implementation of the current project. This includes joint selection of beneficiaries who will undergo training to effectively promote the project's intended messages and outputs. Additionally, there will be a focus on clear planning and designing of messages for community engagement and dialogue activities. Project partners will build on the relationships formed at field level in West Darfur in order to collaborate on a joint intervention plan to ensure consistency and complementarity of actions by different stakeholders involved in the project. Existing materials such as the peace education manual will be reviewed with the newly identified communities and updated to be relevant to the context in White Nile, but will not be restarted altogether as some sections are widely applicable.</p> <p>In terms of updating the Project Results Framework, the following amendments have been made:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kosti, White Nile has been added to <u>Outcome 1</u>, whereby adolescents and young adults across ages, genders and tribes in El Geneina, West Darfur and Kosti White Nile take leadership roles in processes of psychological and social healing, inclusive dialogues and in shifting norms underpinning violent behavior, including militarized notions of masculinity. • <u>Output Indicator 1.2.1</u> (% of adolescent boys and young men reporting positive change in coping with stressors; controlling aggression and frustration; reduction conflicts at home; sharing with other men in the group) has been removed since the endline survey for the project in West Darfur is being substituted with quasi-experimental methodologies in Kosti, White Nile given the limited time available for interventions in Kosti. Further information is provided in section III. • The target for <u>Output Indicator 1.2.2</u> has increased from 180 to 260, whereby an additional 80 adolescent boys and young men will participate in new Peace Clubs in Kosti, White Nile during the NCE period. <p><u>Achievements prior to the conflict outbreak in April 2023:</u></p> <p>It is worth noting that significant achievements were made by project partners in West Darfur prior to the conflict outbreak in April 2023. The project contributed to improving access to quality, non-discriminatory, age and gender responsive MHPSS services for conflict-affected adolescents and youth including survivors of GBV. The much-needed Mental Health office at the West Darfur State Ministry of Health was set-up and was subsequently used jointly as an office and a clinic. Human resources were increased to address psychosocial and practical problems whereby Federal and West Darfur State Ministries of Health staff and community members were trained in Psychological First Aid (PFA) and Problem Management Plus (PM+) - a low intensity community intervention. Afterwards trainees delivered the interventions to the Primary Health Centers, IDP camps and their localities and facilitated referrals to the Mental Health office/clinic for further support and psychiatric care. A Mental Health service mapping was also conducted across</p> |
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West Darfur localities. The project also helped address mental health stigma by raising awareness on mental health issues, including the importance of seeking mental treatment, through the celebration of suicide prevention and World Mental Health Day (WMHD) in September and October 2022.

The project established 12 Peer-led Living Peace Clubs with 180 participants in Geneina locality and supported adolescent boys and young men in coping with experienced trauma and stressors and promoted non-violent, gender equitable notions of masculinity. Between June and August 2022, male adolescent and youth Peace Club members were trained using the non-violence, equity, and positive masculinity training manual developed by project partners in West Darfur. Members were provided with the tools and capacity to promote positive masculinity which helped members of the clubs establish a good networking system, and allowed for the formation of new friendships between individuals from different tribes that have a history of conflict. They subsequently worked together between December 2022 and January 2023 on community awareness activities promoting positive masculinity, MHPSS and restoring trust between communities.

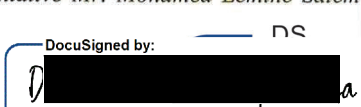


Furthermore, the project supported youth to take leadership roles within their community, provide opportunities for positive interaction between male and female youth from different tribal groups, and promoted mutual understanding, trust, empathy and more resilient social ties. The project trained and provided seed funding to five selected community-based organizations (CBOs) in West Darfur and supported them to design and implement income generation activities under the auspices of a newly formed community project committee by January 2023. In addition, the project renovated the youth centre in Krinding camp-01 and conducted a number of community engagement events. The project also engaged diverse community members to celebrate International Peace Day on 21 September 2022 and International Women's Day on 8 March 2023. During the events, one million text messages promoting peace were sent out via mobile telecommunication service providers. Meanwhile, around 23,460 community members were reached as indirect beneficiaries, and 363 direct beneficiaries took part in the mobilization meetings, workshops, training, and received livelihoods support. The project also mapped current and past peace education activities in West Darfur through interviews conducted between January and February 2023 and prepared a report with key reflections to inform project activities including the peace education manual and training.

Note: If this is an amendment, show any changes to the project document in RED colour, 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.


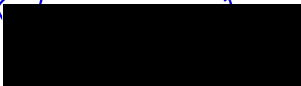
PROJECT SIGNATURES:

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| <p>Recipient Organization(s)¹⁰</p> <p>Name of Representative: <i>Dr. Mateen Shaheen</i></p> <p>Signature</p> <p>Name of Agency: <i>UNFPA</i></p> <p>Date & Seal</p> | <p>Recipient Organization(s)¹¹</p> <p>Name of Representative: <i>Catherine Northing</i></p> <p>Signature</p> <p>Name of Agency: <i>IOM</i></p> <p>Date & Seal</p> |
| <p>Recipient Organization(s)¹²</p> <p>Name of Representative: <i>Dr. Nima Saeed Abid</i></p> <p>Signature</p> <p>Name of Agency: <i>WHO</i></p> <p>Date & Seal</p> | <p>Representative of National Authorities</p> <p>Name of Government Counterpart</p> <p>Signature</p> <p>Title</p> <p>Date & Seal</p> |
| <p>Head of UN Country Team</p> <p>Name of Representative</p> <p>Signature</p> <p>Title</p> <p>Date & Seal</p> | <p>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)</p> <p><i>Oscar Fernandez-Taranco</i></p> <p>Signature</p> <p>Assistant Secretary-General, Peacebuilding Support Office</p> <p>Date & Seal</p> |

PROJECT SIGNATURES:

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| <p>Recipient Organization(s)¹³</p> <p>Name of Representative <i>Mr. Mohamed Lemine Salem Ould Moujtaba</i></p> <p>DocuSigned by: </p> <p>Signature</p> <p>Name of Agency: <i>UNFPA</i></p> <p>Date & Seal <i>13-Dec-2023</i></p> | <p>Recipient Organization(s)¹⁴</p> <p>Name of Representative: <i>Mr. Peter Kioy</i></p> <p></p> <p>Signature</p> <p>Name of Agency: <i>IOM</i></p> <p>Date & Seal: <i>30 - Nov - 2023</i></p> <p></p> |
| <p>Recipient Organization(s)¹⁵</p> <p>Name of Representative: <i>Dr. Nima Saeed Abid</i></p> <p>Signature</p> <p>Name of Agency: <i>WHO</i></p> <p>Date & Seal <i>11/12/2023</i></p> | <p>Representative of National Authorities</p> <p>Name of Government Counterpart</p> <p>Signature</p> <p>Title</p> <p>Date & Seal</p> |

- 10 Please include a separate signature block for each direct recipient organization under this project.
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- 14 Please include a separate signature block for each direct recipient organization under this project.
- 15 Please include a separate signature block for each direct recipient organization under this project.

| Head of UN Country Team | Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO) |
|---|--|
| <i>Name of Representative : Clementine Nkweta-Salami</i> | <i>Brian Williams for Elizabeth Spehar</i> |
| <i>Signature</i>  | <i>Signature</i>  |
| <i>Title: Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator</i> | Chief, Financing for Peacebuilding, Peacebuilding Support Office |
| <i>Date & Seal</i> | <i>Date & Seal</i> 31/01/2024 |

I. Peacebuilding Context and Rationale for PBF support

a) *A brief summary of conflict analysis findings as they relate to this project*

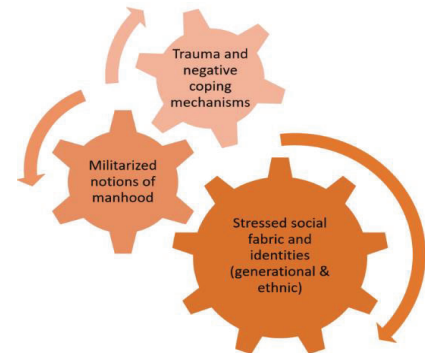
In post-conflict situations and in fragile contexts, where the possibility of conflict is always imminent, the lines between war and peace remain blurred. The political revolution in Sudan of 2019, led in large parts by the young people, and the subsequent establishment of a transitional government, set Sudan on a momentous transformation path. It brought young people across ethnic groups, genders and beliefs together behind a common cause and identity, and shone the spotlight on them in all their diversity, as change-makers. The signing of the Juba Peace Agreement in October 2020 is an opportunity for a more sustainable, peaceful, democratic and prosperous future for Sudan. However, at the peripheries, strong tensions and cleavages continue dividing ethnic groups, and the return of displaced populations to their communities of origin is a source of further political instability, stigmatization, intolerance, and continued conflict due to the politicization of inter-tribal relations by the old regime – specifically around the notion of “Arab” vs. “non-Arab”¹⁶. Youth and women remain marginalized but are also victims of an older generation that over time and less consciously has passed on their “war” wounds and heroic images of their struggle to the younger generations, inciting a need among the youth to avenge the wrongs of the past.

Throughout 2021, Darfur and more especially West Darfur, witnessed the resumption of conflict between two main tribal groups (Masalit and Rizeigat Arab). West Darfur alone experienced three cycles of violence between December 2019 and October 2021, two out of which occurred in the first quarter of 2021. Underlying conflict drivers in West Darfur are complex, multi-leveled and interlinked, encompassing local, national, regional, and international dimensions. **Competition over land and resources** continues to be a main factor of tension and conflict between communities, whether they be sedentary communities, rural farmers, pastoralists, migrants, internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees or refugees. The situation is exacerbated by not only the on-going economic crisis, which feeds **high youth unemployment**, but also climatic factors, such as cyclical floods, drought, desertification and negative livelihood coping strategies, affecting both the quality and quantity of forest areas and natural pastures, limiting pastoralism movement and redefining traditional migratory routes and relationships with settled neighbors.

Issues of governance and politics are equally prominent. Local and central politics heavily contributed to the escalation of conflict between various tribal groups and human rights violations, widening the gap between the different tribes and contributed to the **polarization** of whole communities based on ethnicity. Governance is weak and **impunity** the norm. Progress on durable solutions is limited.

Additionally, in a context where participation is often determined by one’s social and economic status; gender norms; and age, young people, and young women in particular, are largely **excluded from decision-making and peace processes**.

However, land-or resource-based conflicts cannot be explained solely through environmental, economic and ‘material’ factors. Demographic and socioeconomic characteristics, including the normalization of conflict, gradual changes in identity both at an individual and societal level, the generational disconnect and gender notions of masculinity surrounding conflict, continue being among the driving, often overlooked factors of instability. Communities affected by cyclical conflict in fact, start internalizing and normalizing notions of conflict. The following additional, closely interlinked, key factors have been identified in West Darfur as feeding into conflict and undermining peace efforts¹⁷:



1. Unaddressed emotional, social and spiritual wounds of conflict create a powerful impetus for continuing cycles of violence. It is estimated that 24,000 people among the affected population in Geneina, are likely to suffer mild mental disorders; up to 50% of mental disorders are estimated to develop in adolescence. The health system

¹⁶ FGDs held in Geneina in October 2021 revealed that youth not only feel marginalized from the peace process and transition, expressing that as much as Sudan is going through positive changes, they have yet to witness real action. They also expressed being tired of witnessing the politicization of conflict along tribal lines. There is a general wish for more educational activities and wish for increased interaction and opportunities for dialogue.

¹⁷ 60 Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) informed by the tools of the Youth Peace and Security (YPS) Handbook (UNDP/ UNFPA) in eight conflict

affected states incl West Darfur in April and June 2021; 6 FGDs and a questionnaire (39 respondents) on adolescent boys and men’s attitudes and practices with regards to gender equality, violence, caregiving, health as well as generational dynamics.

is underfunded and weak to address mental disorders, with only 246 mental health professionals nationally¹⁸ in Sudan and only 17 outpatient mental health facilities catering for a population of 40 million people. Specialized services are fragmented and concentrated in the capital Khartoum. Integration of MHPSS at the primary and community level remains limited in Geneina. Community level psychosocial support in Geneina frequently focuses on women and children, with adolescent boys and young men in particular having limited, or no support to cope with their trauma and extreme stressors; making particularly young men more susceptible to externalization of their psychological stress as a coping mechanism, which has the potential of feeding into a perpetual cycle of violence and discrimination . In addition, unaddressed trauma can undermine overall wellbeing and resilience and impact the ability of young people to effectively engage in peace efforts.

2. Militarized notions of manhood favor a type of masculine identity in which frustration and deprivation can easily spill over into violence. The overall economic situation leaves particularly young men frequently unable to fulfill gendered roles as ‘provider’ and ‘protector’ of the household. Young men are more likely to use violence, aided by the proliferation of weapons, to acquire economic goods in the absence of alternative sources of income and to regain a sense of control and power. Joining armed groups is closely linked with masculinity and can provide a sense of identity and self-worth. Historically, influential female singers known as “Hakamat” were playing to those militarized notions of masculinity, ridiculing men resorting to peaceful means of conflict resolution and questioning their manhood with the lyrics of their war songs. It is not surprising that men pose the majority of people taking up arms and pose the majority of perpetrators of violence in West Darfur. Sexual violence and domestic violence remain hugely underreported. Of course, men are not naturally violent, but violence is associated with men and boys in a way that it is not associated with women and girls. Also, men and boys are negatively impacted by these rigid constructions of masculinity—including higher rates of death for men than for women, including as part of the conflict; suicide; as well as higher rates of substance use and other risk behavior to name some.

3. Recurrent conflict, including tribal pressure to achieve/ dominate driven by political polarization and a history of patronage networks has stressed the social fabric between and within different groups (between generations as well as ethnic lines) and identities. These have been impacted and shaped by decades of conflict, leading to intra and inter- mistrust between individuals and state actors. These are replicated generation after generation into a cycle of conflict compounding mistrust and preconceived notions of one another, normalizing conflict and gradually changing identities at the individual and societal level. Youth and women remain marginalized but are also victims of an older generation that, over time, and perhaps less consciously, has passed on their “war” wounds and heroic images of their struggle to the younger generations, inciting a need among the youth to avenge the wrongs of the past. Recent interviews conducted in West Darfur and other states in Darfur all highlighted the wish for peace. Among those interviewed, all youth rejected notions of war and conflict, however, feel they are not given a voice and lack the capacity to change the narrative within their communities. Youth have in fact reported that the rise in conflict witnessed in Darfur is a perpetuation of the past – they feel that conflict and violence has been normalized, affecting what should be normal patterns of living and is part of the previous generation’s identity. In FGDs held in October 2021, youth mentioned that peacebuilding should start from within their families for healthier societies. Whilst community events such as weddings, funerals or illness bring people together as a community, the most recent conflict has retriggered negative feelings based on tribal affiliations, skin color, class and gender. This has resulted in a disintegration within society, a politicization of the conflict, wrongly attributing the main cause of the conflict to tribal issues. When asked what the main challenges to peace were, youth responded - “the political struggle between power and wealth, economic pressure and depression” among a few. Unlike their fathers and grandfathers¹⁹ who reject the Juba Peace Agreement (JPA), they would like the opportunity to drive change and re-write the narrative of the future, they believe in the JPA and rely on the government to bring the change - but, there is a need implement a comprehensive peace agreement, not just a partial one. Without addressing and giving attention to the psychosocial needs and aspects of conflict and violence, sustainable and positive peace will continue to remain elusive.

b) Project alignment with existing Governmental and UN strategic frameworks²⁰, how it ensures national ownership.

¹⁸ 26 psychiatrists and no psychiatric nurses

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²⁰ Including national gender and youth strategies and commitments, such as a National Action Plan on 1325, a National Youth Policy

The **Juba Peace Agreement** recognizes the important role of youth in the revolution and their role in the prevention and resolution of conflicts, in transitional justice processes, and in peacebuilding. It also highlights the imperative of their equal participation, and full engagement in all efforts for the maintenance of international peace and security, including justice and reconciliation. This project also directly supports **Sudan’s Transitional Constitutional Charter**, which governs the country’s political transition. The document recognizes the role of young people in its preamble and 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.”²¹ Further, the Constitutional Charter requires the Transitional Government to resolve the outstanding conflicts in Sudan’s peripheries and achieve peace. The Sudanese Transitional Government, and particularly the Prime Minister, has made developing “social peace” and addressing the root drivers of conflict in peripheral states a priority for the transition, iterated also during International Youth Day 2021.

The Ministry of Youth and Sports (MOYS) is a key player in the Youth Peace and Security (YPS) agenda and a strategic partner of UNFPA. MOYS has requested support from international actors including UNFPA to advance the localization of the YPS agenda. While there is no National Action Plan (NAP) on UNSCR2250 yet, the intervention aligns with the NAP UNSCR1325. The latter seeks to “create a societal responsibility towards combating violence against women and girls”, to “ensure that women and girls have access to services that enhance their dignity and psychological resilience” and seek the strengthening of mental health services as primary and community level. Taken into account were UNITAMS/UNCT commitments towards the National Plan for the Protection of Civilians (S/2020/429) related to conflict prevention and the prevention of GBV.

The Combating Violence against Women (CVAW) Unit under the Ministry for Social Development is partnering with UNFPA to conduct a study on men’s attitudes and practices relate to gender equality, violence & conflict, caregiving, health and other spheres which will inform the development of the manual on positive masculinity which will be utilized also as part of this project. The Ministry of Health (MoH) will be a key partner particularly under output 1 of the project in strengthening MHPSS service provision.

This project furthermore, aligns with the objectives of the Sudan Peacemaking Peacebuilding and Stabilization Programme (SPPSP), which stipulates the cooperation between the United Nations Integrated Transition Assistance Mission (UNITAMS) and the United National Country Team (UNCT) in partnership with all relevant actors. The intervention integrates principles of, contributes to the achievement of UNSCR2250, UNSCR2419 and UNSCR2535, and sits firmly at the intersection with UNSCR1325.

c) How does the project address gaps and complement existing interventions

The majority of international funding in Sudan focuses on the humanitarian crisis. Ongoing peace efforts mainly focus on socioeconomic recovery; governance & institution building; justice and rule of law. The intervention would work in complementary to those building on the gains of on-going peacebuilding efforts and lessons learnt from on-going PBF projects, by contributing to strengthen access to MHPSS to heal trauma and strengthen resilience; work towards social norms change and a ‘liberation’ of masculinity towards a non-violent and more gender equitable and healthier expression of manhood; and fostering opportunities for critical and constructive interaction between generations and ethnic groups. The focus on crucial integration of MHPSS and peacebuilding through trauma healing and improved interaction opportunities among youth – brings together usually isolated key actors: clinicians, gender experts, social psychologists and conflict resolution experts. The innovation also lies in addressing notions of masculinity as driver of conflict and insecurity and the impact of militarized masculinity on young women and relationships, which breaks new ground in Sudan and conservative environment of West Darfur. FGDs in West Darfur in September 2021 revealed a stark difference between gender attitudes between adolescent boys and young men, with the younger generation showing more gender equitable views. The project seeks to amplify and accelerate this seemingly existing trend.

| Project name | Donor/ \$ | Project focus | Difference / complementarity |
|---|---------------------|---|--|
| Life-saving assistance to crisis-affected populations reducing vulnerability, restorerin minimum sense of dignity, mitigate health risks, | CERF \$3,000,000 | -The objective of the project is to improve access to basic services through the promotion of durable solutions to increase the prospects for long-term peace, stability, | The lessons learnt from the implementation of the project provided the basis for this PBF project proposal, highlighting the |

²¹ Constitutional Charter, Chapter 2, Article 7(8)

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| and improve living conditions. - IOM | | recovery and reconstruction in Darfur & Blue Nile | need for creating the conditions for durable solutions and peace. |
| Promotion of Community Stabilisation to Support Conflict Affected Communities in Sudan IOM | Govt of Japan - \$1,603,906 | IOM has identified areas at risk of conflict with the objective of contributing to community stabilization and social cohesion efforts in West Darfur, North Darfur and South Kordofan | The project will complement this PBF project proposal, as activities implemented under this project only focus on a contextual analysis of the current situation |
| Peacebuilding And Social Cohesion In New Sudan (26 months) | UNPBF \$4.35 million | Support the Sudanese Government to build peace, address the root causes of conflict, and rebuild the social contract through support to rule of law and basic services. | While this project touches on many of the same themes, the intervention's focus on MHPSS and masculinity would be complementary |
| Community security enhanced for civilian protection in Darfur (UNDP) | \$9,600,000 multi-donor | Community policing, early warning, law enforcement training, promotion of unarmed civilian protection in Darfur | While the project is targeting also Geneina in West Darfur, the focus lies on physical security and early warning |
| Leadership and coordination of MRM work (UNICEF) | \$1,000,000 multi-donor | Identify and prevent child recruitment; build capacity to monitor grave violations & information management | The prevention activities have a different focus and are limited to children. Coordination with UNICEF will take place during beneficiary identification |
| Quality multi-sectoral GBV response services for women and girls in 5 Darfur states (UNFPA) | \$3,300,000 Multi -donor | Establish specialist women units in FCPU and GBV confidential corners at state level; strengthening of women and youth networks to support referral; support women centers; income generating activities for women and girls; GBV awareness raising; health system strengthening for GBV response | The proposed intervention is complementing existing efforts. For instance the project will engage the same youth networks and build on access to communities which is essential when aiming to reach men/ boys to work on masculinity. MHPSS is included, though largely focusing on women and girls |
| Protection of Human Rights through local conflict resolution mechanism (UNDP) | \$1,600,000 | Support active performance of JCCs and PJRCs; support native administrations to conduct training on issues pertaining to land disputes, land tenure, access to natural resources and restitution mechanism; | While the project also targets West Darfur, the focus lies on land and resource issues as conflict drivers. This proposed intervention is complementary as it addresses different conflict factors alongside. |
| Conflict prevention and dispute resolution (UNHCR) | \$11,180,000 multi-donor | Protection monitoring of IDP populations at risks; Community support projects using a community support project mechanism; Protection information management. | The focus lies on more resource related conflict drivers and protection monitoring. This proposed intervention is complementary, addressing different conflict factors |

Peacebuilding Context and Rationale for PBF support in White Nile during the NCE period (July 2023 - January 2024)

a) A brief summary of conflict analysis findings as they relate to this project

The conflict outbreak between the SAF and RSF on April 15th had a profound impact on White Nile state. As a result of the clashes in Khartoum, a high number of approximately 282,954 internally displaced persons (IDPs), representing 8% of the total number of IDPs since the conflict broke out, sought refuge in White Nile state. This influx of IDPs places a new burden on the state's resources and basic services. Most of the IDPs sought shelter

with their relatives or settled in camp-like settlements or gathering sites established by government and community initiatives.

Shortly after the conflict broke out in Khartoum, tribal conflict erupted between the Hausa and Nuba communities, resulting in 40 casualties and at least 29 deaths²². Moreover, there was a reported increase in hate speech, and commentary relating to the perception of men as protectors and the need for retaliatory attacks known as *turma*. These factors contribute to a situation of heightened tensions among community members, raising concerns about the potential for a cycle of violence between tribes and communities involving militarized notions of masculinity similar to those observed in West Darfur prior to the current conflict. Moreover, and similar to West Darfur, Mental Health is neglected in White Nile where neither psychiatric facilities nor psychiatrists are present.

While these incidents were reportedly not directly related to the national conflict, analysis suggests the wider conflict could aggravate tensions at state level due to factors including a growing population of IDPs adding pressure on limited resources, the introduction of new groups into the state, and a breakdown in law and order, that could in turn lead to similar clashes becoming more frequent in White Nile.

The economic situation of the state has also been severely affected by national-level issues including a disrupted supply chain, breakdown in banking services, and a four-month delay in salary payments to civil servants that has a knock-on effect on services provision. The movement of goods and supplies was disrupted as the RSF took control of the borders between Khartoum and Kosti, and Kosti and North Kordofan. This economic strain can be expected to impact on the families hosting IDPs and other communities in the state, especially if IDPs are perceived to receive more support in the wake of the conflict than vulnerable host communities, and this could result in increased tensions between the hosting communities and IDPs in the medium to long term.

This underscores the urgent need for a project that addresses the underlying drivers of conflict and insecurity in the region, including those preceding and those materializing following the outbreak of the current conflict in Sudan. The MHPSS-Peacebuilding nexus project is well-suited to tackle these issues by targeting and engaging adolescent youth in non-violence, equity, and positive masculinity concepts.

The project takes a comprehensive approach by focusing on the impact of militarized masculinity on both young men and women. It aims to challenge and transform the social perceptions of conflict that have become ingrained over time. By promoting trauma healing and creating opportunities for improved interaction among youth, the project brings together a diverse range of experts, including clinicians, gender specialists, social psychologists, and conflict resolution practitioners. This multi-disciplinary approach enables the project to address the complex and interconnected factors that contribute to conflict and insecurity in the region.

The implementing agencies and their partners are present in White Nile state and maintain strong coordination and networking with state authorities and other actors, which enhances the project's ability to achieve its objectives. UNFPA's implementing partner Child Development Foundation (CDF) is currently implementing GBV response services, confidential corners at state level; strengthening of women and youth networks to support referral; support women centers; income generating activities for women and girls; GBV awareness raising; health system strengthening for GBV response. The proposed intervention will complement existing efforts. For instance the project will engage the same youth networks and build on access to communities which is essential when aiming to reach men and boys to work towards positive masculinity. WHO is actively engaging in addressing gender-based violence, reproductive health, and mental health issues in the region, and will be deploying psychiatrists to mobile clinics in the state to provide MHPSS. IOM has mobilized staff to White Nile state and their implementing partner, DDRA, has relocated its main office to Kosti, White Nile. This local presence and expertise will contribute to the effective implementation of the project. DDRA and IOM are also planning to partner under a complementary project to deliver emergency livelihood services in the state, that would be directly complementary in terms of building rapport with the communities and understanding the operating context. Where feasible, similar areas and beneficiaries will be targeted.

²² OCHA flash update No. 12, 14 May 2023

- b) Project alignment with existing Governmental and UN strategic frameworks²³, how it ensures national ownership.

The project aligns in the current context specifically with the OECD-DAC recommendation on the HDPN; while the current situation in Sudan does necessitate humanitarian aid, the context in White Nile still allows for development and peacebuilding interventions that are the main aims of this Peacebuilding Fund project. Considering the three agencies and engaged implementing partners are involved in the humanitarian response and also committed to development and peacebuilding, we hope to contribute to a coordinated response based on simultaneous engagement and shared responsibility between humanitarian, development, and peace actors.

Committed to localisation, UNFPA and IOM are working with the same national NGO implementing partners that were engaged in West Darfur and empowering CBOs through the provision of seed funding for locally designed initiatives. WHO will directly work with the authorities at a technical level to improve the delivery of mental health care. This empowers national ownership to the extent it is realistic given the impact of wider conflict on governance in Sudan at federal and state level.

- c) How does the project address gaps and complement existing interventions

While the majority of international funding in Sudan, including White Nile state, is focusing on responding to the ongoing humanitarian crisis since the conflict outbreak in April, this intervention aims to strengthen access to Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) services, promote positive changes in social norms, and foster constructive interactions between different generations, genders, and ethnic groups. Designing interventions that are sensitive to the conflict-affected and fragile context positions this project on the humanitarian development peace nexus, recognising the importance of simultaneous action to address structural drivers of conflict and displacement in White Nile rather than addressing humanitarian needs only.

One of the key aspects of the project is its integration of MHPSS and peacebuilding, which involves trauma healing and improved interaction opportunities among youth. The project also recognizes the shifting gender attitudes among the younger generation in Sudan as revealed by focus group discussions conducted in September 2021 in West Darfur and consultation made with youth from all over Sudan, including White Nile, during the National FGM forum conducted in August 2021. These discussions indicated that adolescent boys exhibit more gender-equitable views compared to young men. Building on this existing trend, the project seeks to amplify and accelerate the positive changes in gender attitudes among youth in White Nile. This integration brings together a diverse range of stakeholders, including clinicians, gender experts, social psychologists, and conflict resolution experts, who typically operate in isolation. By bridging these sectors, the project introduces an innovative approach in addressing the impact of trauma, gender norms, and militarized masculinity on conflict and insecurity, particularly in the conservative environment of White Nile.

By focusing on MHPSS, social norms change, and fostering constructive interactions, the project complements existing interventions in White Nile by filling critical gaps in addressing trauma, promoting gender equity, and addressing the impact of common mental health conditions. For sustainability, WHO has contracted local psychologists to provide MHPSS in the mobile clinics. This approach is feasible to reach out to both the host communities and IDPs escaping conflict in the nearby states.

II. Project content, strategic justification and implementation strategy

- a) **A brief description of the project**

The **projects' overarching goal** is to contribute to reduced inter-communal violence in Geneina, West Darfur and strengthened non-violent, more gender equitable social fabric within and between tribes and households.

²³ Including national gender and youth strategies and commitments, such as a National Action Plan on 1325, a National Youth Policy

In ongoing peace efforts in Sudan, a strong focus is placed on investing in development and socioeconomic recovery; governance and institution building; security and public order as well as justice and rule of law and the more ‘material’ conflict factors. Yet, without resolving traumas and supporting MHPSS, a bridge towards a nonviolent future is harder to build and social wounds will continue to fuel cycles of violence. There is a need to interlink social healing and reconstruction for peace and, this project, seeks to contribute towards that, piloting catalytic approaches that are new and innovative in the Sudan context.

The project seeks to work along three interrelated axes, i) contributing to social restoration and healing among youth through improved access to MHPSS services and information; ii) contributing to gender norm change promoting non-violent, gender equitable notions of manhood and iii) the creation of platforms for positive interaction between generations and tribes and enabling the social empowerment and mobilization needed to construct peace.

Special focus on notions of masculinity and its link to peace and security will be central to the project. The political transition has opened space to pioneer such previously sensitive issues in the new Sudanese context. The initiative shall take a positive approach in working with men, as men have a personal interest in challenging the current order, and can be allies in the improvement of their own health, and reduction of violence in their communities and at home.



Brief description of the project in White Nile during the NCE period (July 2023– July 2024):

Kosti, White Nile state has recently experienced tribal clashes and an influx of internally displaced persons (IDPs) from Khartoum and other states affected by armed clashes. In response to this situation, a series of short-term, high-impact interventions will be implemented. The primary objective of these interventions is to contribute to a reduction in inter-communal violence in Kosti and promote peaceful interactions between IDPs and host communities. Additionally, the interventions aim to strengthen a non-violent and more gender-equitable social fabric within and between tribes and households. This will be achieved through three interconnected approaches:

Promoting social restoration and healing among youth: Efforts will be made to improve access to mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) services and information, focusing on youth. This will contribute to their overall well-being and facilitate their active involvement in peacebuilding processes. WHO will continue to provide MHPSS technical support, and build capacities of health care workers in the state. In addition, WHO will procure essential psychotropic medications that will be distributed both to the Primary Health Centers and general hospitals.

Facilitating changes in gender norms: The interventions will promote non-violent and gender-equitable ideals of manhood, aiming to challenge harmful stereotypes and promote positive masculinity. By fostering a more inclusive and respectful understanding of gender roles, the project aims to create a more harmonious and peaceful society. Youth and adolescent men will be the primary beneficiaries of the interventions and will be trained as animators and community mobilizers.

Establishing platforms for positive interaction: The project will create spaces and opportunities for different generations and tribes to engage in positive interactions. These platforms will enable socio-cultural and economic empowerment and mobilization necessary for peacebuilding efforts, fostering understanding, tolerance, and cooperation among communities.

The project seeks to address the immediate challenges faced in Kosti while simultaneously contributing to long-term peace and stability in the region by implementing these approaches with special focus on notions of masculinity and its link to peace and security. The initiative shall take a positive approach in working with men, as men have a personal interest in challenging the current order, and can be allies in the improvement of their own health, and reduction of violence in their communities and at home.

b) **Project-level ‘theory of change’**

As outlined above, land-or resource-based conflicts cannot be explained solely through environmental, economic and ‘material’ factors. The program sees the need to strengthen resilience through MHPSS support to better enable young people to engage in peace efforts; address militarized notions of masculinity that easily spill over into violence within and between communities as well as the home; and social restoration as necessary complementary action to increase of success of peacebuilding efforts. *If young people, including young women, take leadership roles in MHPSS processes of healing²⁴ and inclusive dialogue to overcome social divisions as well as the mental scars of conflict and if we offer young men and women non-violent notions of manhood as alternatives, then affected communities are more likely to make meaningful contributions to peace and reconciliation and resist incitement to violence.* In that sense, the project seeks to build a MHPSS-Gender-Peacebuilding nexus.

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| Programming approach 1: Strengthen community and facility based age and gender-responsive MHPSS services & address stigma associated with mental health | |
| Assumptions | Supporting evidence |
| Mental health is projected to be the major cause of morbidity and conflict related trauma is prevalent, yet the health system is weak. If age and gender responsive community based and facility based MHPSS services were available, and awareness raising about the importance of mental health and well-being intensified, then an increasing number of youth would utilize MHPSS support and be better placed to cope with experienced trauma and persistent stressors and become effective participants in building and sustaining peace | While most individuals with mental health disorders and traumas are not violent, research shows that some particular mental health issues can increase the risk of aggression. Social injustices and violent conflict do not only affect individual psyche, they can also decrease social cohesion and anomie. There is also long standing evidence of the intergenerational effects of trauma on families and communities and related hypotheses that trauma can contribute to cycles of retribution and violence. ²⁵ MHPSS is used in the context of transitional justice or the reintegration of former combatants. In the context of prevention of violence, MHPSS is used in the fields of crime prevention and prevention of violent extremism. ²⁶ The use of MHPSS as a strategy to prevent recurrence of armed conflict is still rare. |
| Programming approach 2: Deconstructing violent notions of masculinity and the effects of crisis and trauma on manhood and reconstructing relations with communities, families and within couples | |
| Assumptions | Supporting Evidence |
| In conflict settings, the suffering is shared – if not always equally distributed – among men and women. There are stark, multiple identities of men and women as perpetrators of violence, survivors and witnesses of violence compounded by social and economic turmoil. Socially constructed gender norms associate masculinity with power, dominance, violence and control and play a role in driving conflict and insecurity. Masculinity is associated with being courageous, assertive and competitive; Masculinity is also associated with being independent and being able | Research findings from intensive, community-based men’s programs in Burundi and eastern DRC suggest that such programs had a clear impact on reducing violence in the household. ²⁷ Group therapy provides a direct antidote to isolation and social disengagement. The group provides safety, respect and honesty and a forum for education in which participants learn about themselves (including skills such as regulation of emotion and expression of problems) and they also learn through others (incl social cognitive skills like problem resolution, listening and communication). ²⁸ |

²⁴ youth will be trained in evidence-based, low intensity intervention as lay helpers

²⁵ NYU Center on International Cooperation: Mental Health and Psychosocial Support to Sustain Peace: Four areas to explore for improving practice (2021)

²⁶ Amanda Atkinson et al. “Interpersonal Violence and Illicit drugs (Center for Public health Liverpool John Moores University Who Collaborating Center for Violence Prevention, 2009)

²⁷ LOGICA/Promundo: Living peace Groups Implementation Manual and Final Project Report; DRC and Burundi (2014)

²⁸ Ford et al: Therapeutic factors of group therapy for people suffering from trauma (2009)

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| <p>to provide for the family. A man's frustration and sense of powerlessness, the perceived loss of respect can result in outbursts of violence. Men/ boys feeling unable to live up to societal expectations may be more susceptible to recruitment into armed groups. At the same time, rather than speaking with friends, or finding other positive coping mechanisms, men are more likely to resort to silence and withdrawal, substance abuse and the use of violence against partners, children or others.</p> <p>If adolescent boys and young men participate in peer-group based masculinity programs, utilizing group therapeutic principles and group educational methods, this can enable change through a process of self-reflection, communication and the exchange of personal experience as well as through learning to adopt new concepts incl. about gender equality, stress management and conflict resolution. Collectively, this is expected to contribute to overall wellbeing, resilience and more positive, non-violent strategies to cope with stress and conflict in the community and home.</p> | <p>Adaptations of group therapy models for low resource settings including in African settings have proved successful, cost efficient, and culturally appropriate. An evaluation of similar programs in DRC and Burundi saw respondents report positive changes when it comes to coping with problems, fewer conflicts at home, more equality between men and women, improved social relations with other men and women, improved stress management and that they learned how to take responsibility in a non-violent and non-abusive way, and that they learned how to control their own emotions and avoid escalations of violence.²⁹ The program further showed positive impact on the restoration of social relations. The intervention itself foresees research on to better understand how ideals of masculinity interact with other social, economic and political factors fostering violence and how alternative masculinities, which favor peace and non-violence, can be developed in West Darfur.</p> |
| <p>Programming approach 3: Support opportunities to lead change within their communities and address the wrongdoings of the past in a more thorough, positive and inclusive dialogue.</p> | |
| <p>Assumptions</p> | <p>Supporting Evidence</p> |
| <p>Forced displacement and war create immense human suffering associated with trauma, loss, poverty, disruption in normal patterns of living, worsened economic status, marginalization (both on a political and social level), loss of a sense of belonging (losing homes), and increased uncertainty. Other long-term effects include a gradual change in identity. Those affected by conflict, displacement and continuous cycles of violence, tend to begin internalizing a sense of victimhood which can lead into the development of socially constructed identities based on a discourse of victimization – affecting the younger generations. As Violence tends to be normalized and becomes part of a social reality in protracted crises, heroic images of struggles and wounds are passed on to children and younger generations –wrongs of the past are not resolved and keep feeding cycles of violence. Addressing societal behavioral trends, starting from the youth, through improved dialogue, opportunities for stability and societal reconstruction through positive interaction between and within communities can</p> | <p>Research on peace education entails important and practical lessons about educational work in regions of intractable conflict. Research from a series of studies conducted between Israeli and Palestinian students show that without understanding the perspectives of the other group, long term peace is harder to achieve. However, the studies showed that carefully designed peace education programmes, that are contextually relevant, have the potential of creating the conditions for long-term peace.³⁰ Further research highlights that for situations of protracted conflict, three conditions are necessary: first, the need to recognize that conflict is not between individuals but rather between collectives³¹; second, the deep-rooted narrative of conflict, that focus on "us" versus "other"; and, third, collective belief in certain unquestioned truths and thus a high resistance to change³². This last point relies on the notion that group dialogue based on the sharing of personal stories, enables people to empathize with one another based on their own story - slowly giving room to a new perspective of the</p> |

29 LOGICA/Promundo: Living peace Groups Implementation Manual and Final Project Report; DRC and Burundi (2014)

30 Lessons to Be Learned from Research on Peace Education in the Context of Intractable Conflict, 2005 - Haggai Kupermintz and Gavriel Salomon

31 Example Kashmiri-Muslim identity vs. Indian identity given in reference above

32 Weick 2001, as cited in Kupermintz and Salomon 2005

therefore, be a solid foundation for peacebuilding and can be a first step towards actively integrating youth in the peace process and engaging the older generation in a more peaceful conversation.

storyteller. Dialogue can therefore lead to a process of cooperation, reconciliation and community processes to transform conflict.

c) **Provide a narrative description of key project components**

Anticipated project outcome: Adolescents and young adults across ages, genders and tribes in El Geneina, West Darfur and Kosti, White Nile take leadership roles in processes of psychological and social healing and inclusive dialogue. The primary target group are female and male adolescents (aged 15 to 19 years) and young men and women (aged 20 to 29 years) (50%f and 50%m) across tribal groups. Three interrelated outputs will feed into the outcome.

In the **inception phase**, an age- and gender responsive conflict driver diagnostic will be conducted in communities including perceptions of tribal groups; assessment of capacities and vulnerabilities and an updated mapping of youth and young women-led CSOs and social movements (baseline). Discussions have taken place with the Conflict Sensitivity Facility in Sudan (SaferWorld) which ~~will provide technical support to survey tools as well as provide trainings to project partners and engaged youth networks on conflict sensitivity.~~ led to the development of survey tools that will be used in Kosti, White Nile to have in-depth understanding of gender relations, trust (in family, community, tribe, authorities) and beliefs supporting aggression and possible alternatives, as well as multi-ethnic group identity.

Output 1: Improved access to quality non-discriminatory, age- and gender-responsive **MHPSS services** (focused non-specialized support and specialized services) for conflict-affected adolescents and youth including survivors of GBV.

Key activities : 1.1. Conduct participatory mapping of age-and gender responsive MHPSS services (including specific community needs) and assess existing formal and non-formal resources; 1.2. Support the Ministry of Health in developing basic functioning mental health systems with indiscriminately accessible quality services delivered through community and hospital health care facilities. (Applying conflict sensitivity lens, avoiding creating a fragmented system of care further fueling competition and grievances within an already divided society;³³ 1.3. Provide training of trainers to 20 Ministry of Health (MOH) staff who in turn will train 200 youth (50%f and 50%m) in community-level, evidence-based, low intensity psychological interventions using a task shifting approach with youth as lay providers (linked to output 2). The intervention will empower also young women to take leadership roles in psychological and social healing processes of peers 1.4. Conduct workshop to integrate mental health in the primary health care setting; 1.5. Build a referral pathway from the community (locality) to the specialized services. **1.6. Provision of psychotropic substances to target health facilities through MOH 1.7. Create awareness on MHPSS addressing high levels of stigma and disseminate education materials**

Output 2: Peer-led Peace Clubs are established and support adolescent boys and young men in coping with experienced trauma and stressors and **promoting non-violence, gender equitable notions of masculinity**, excluding all forms of violence at home and in communities.

Key activities: 2.1 Establish and support peer-led Living Peace Clubs supporting adolescent boys and young men in healing from traumatic experiences, strengthening positive/healthy coping strategies, promoting non-violent behavior, gender equitable masculinity, using a combination of psychosocial support and group education. The project will establish **6 10** Clubs targeting adolescent boys. The evidence-based manual ~~is currently under development by UNFPA, the Sudan Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights Institute and the government's Unit to Combat Violence against Women and will be finalized in the course of 2021~~ developed by UNFPA, the Sudan Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights Institute and the government's Unit to Combat Violence against Women **will be utilized from the beginning of interventions.** 15 peer facilitators will receive trainings of trainers following the manual, the most promising 4-6 facilitators will subsequently be selected as facilitators for the Living Peace Clubs. Female partners, parents and other family and community members will join the Clubs on occasion to reach also other family members and communities with messaging on positive masculinity under the leadership of the

³³ Once the mapping of MHPSS services available is finalized, capacity building activities for the Ministry of Health will be implemented to establish functioning MHPSS services across local hospitals and health care services. This will include the delivery of training for qualified staff and provision of essential equipment and supplies.

Club members. Instead of creating new physical space, the project will utilize existing spaces already frequented by young people. 2.2 ~~Conduct research on the social norms underpinning militarized notions of manhood and linkages between masculinity, conflict and peacebuilding in the target area with a focus on youth.~~ Provide capacity building to members of peace clubs, focusing on community mobilization techniques, particularly interactive theater and message design. Additionally, support public and community mobilization events to promote project-related messages on positive masculinity, mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), and peacebuilding. Emphasize the importance of reducing social stigma associated with MHPSS services and deliver direct messages on peace, coexistence, and trust restoration across gender, tribes, and generations.

Output 3. Mistrust between male and female youth from different tribal groups is reduced by youth taking leadership roles in their communities for **positive interaction and promotion of trust, mutual understanding and more resilient social ties.**

Key activities: 3.1 Restore and foster opportunities for dialogue among various youth groups (including young women) and generations, through social activities, events and youth-led interventions; 3.2 Initiate process of conflict transformation through providing peace education activities in effort to break the conflict cycle (addressing perceptions and identity); 3.3 Establish social mobilization efforts to strengthen local peacebuilding capacities and activate communities to engage in economic development and social action;³⁴ 3.4 Provide support to active local youth groups (especially young women) in creating initiatives contributing to social development, peacebuilding and reconstruction efforts within their communities (seed funding mechanisms).

The project builds on different sequences of activities, some are chronologically designed, meanwhile others will be implemented in parallel. For instance, young people's mental health needs must be responded to before social healing takes place and their ability to take part as key agents in dialogues and peacebuilding efforts within the established platforms.

d) **Project targeting –**

The project will target the peripheries of Sudan, specifically conflict affected Geneina town in West Darfur **and conflict-affected communities in Kosti, White Nile.** Throughout 2021, Darfur and more especially West Darfur, witnessed the resumption of conflict between two main tribal groups (Masalit and Rizeigat Arab). West Darfur alone experienced three cycles of violence since January 2020, newly displacing more than 100,000 people. **In 2023 White Nile and more specifically Kosti, witnessed the conflict between two main tribal groups (Hausa and Nuba) and has received an influx of 282,954 IDPs fleeing ongoing clashes in Khartoum. IDP numbers have been steadily increasing in White Nile.**

The primary target group are adolescents (aged 15 to 19 years) as well as young men and women (aged 20 to 29 years) across the tribal groups in Al Genina in West Darfur **and Kosti in White Nile** from host communities as well as IDP populations. With the exception of some of the activities under Output one, all activities proposed under this project will be implemented in the same location, which will be determined upon the completion of the inception phase of the project and will also depend on the context at the time with regards to the displacement/returns.

The wider community will be engaged throughout all three outputs.

Output 1 focuses on the provision of MHPSS in community and facility settings. While a clear focus will be placed on adolescents (male and female), utilizing WHO's Helping Adolescents Thrive (HAT) manual. WHO will train 20 Ministry of Health (MOH) staff in Westa Darfur as trainers of trainers who in turn will train 200 youth (50% m, 50% f) as lay helpers. The youth will provide the intervention to about 1,000 community members (50% m, 50% f) both at MHPSS unit or at household level.

Output 2, focuses on the members of the Peace Clubs, yet its members will engage also with family members and the wider community to make harmful notions of masculinity a topic and to offer alternatives. Peace Club members will decide how, when and whom to engage to create alliances and can determine methodologies of their choosing (examples can be community dialogue; intergenerational dialogue; community theater; campaigns etc). It is anticipated that that ~~150 to 180~~ **230 to 260** adolescent boys and young men will engage in the project life span. To

³⁴ This will entail trainings of youth to create action plans on how to strengthen economic capacities and opportunities for youth living in the area – what economic activities are most beneficial for their community as whole and how various expertise among different tribes can be beneficial for all if integrated in a functioning economic system. This activities will aim to build the foundation for peace and well-being of future generations - new identities, capacity and confidence building to empower young women to take leadership roles).

engage adolescent boys and young men in the masculinity program, existing locations will be selected by members of the target group that are already frequented by male youth rather than investing in new structures. The masculinity program will further incorporate sports, games, educational and skill building activities to complement the work on masculinity and function as pull factor. Different groups will be conducted for the different age groups. Extensive consultations have taken place with adolescents and young men and women (see above).

Output three firmly sits at the intersection of generations, it is anticipated that 5-10,000 community members will be reached under the output.

III. Project management and coordination

a) Recipient organizations and implementing partners

| 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: UNFPA Sudan Implementing partners: YPEER youth network (funds channeled through CDF) and Amanitore (women-led) | \$22,307,677 | SIDA, ECHO, EU, CERF, SHF, FCDO, Government of Italy, Netherlands, PRM | Khartoum, Geneina, Kassala, Gadaref, Blue Nile, White Nile, North Darfur, South Darfur, Central Darfur, North Kordofan | 119 of which 5 currently in Geneina | Field GBV specialist; National GBV specialist; Senior Gender Specialist; Peacebuilding Analyst; Youth Associate |
| Recipient Organization: IOM Implementing partners: TBD | \$39,998,000 | USAID ECHO CERF EU PRM UNTFHS Government of Japan, Germany, Canada, Switzerland | Khartoum, Geneina, Nyala, El Fasher, El Fula, Kadugli, Abyei, Kassala, Gedaref, including hubs in Ed Dein and Ed Damazine. | 355 of which 16 in Geneina | 1 Humanitarian and Response Coordinator, 1 security and conflict expert (project manager), 5 national staff with relevant experience |
| Recipient Organization: WHO Implementing partners: Ministry of Health | \$37,452,745 | Core funding, EU, Governments of the Netherlands, Government of Canada | Khartoum, West Darfur, Gadaref, Kassala, Northern State, North Darfur, red Sea, White Nile, South Kordofan, North Kordofan | 179, whereby 11 are based in West Darfur | |

b) Project management and coordination

This project will be under the overall coordination of UNFPA as lead agency. UNFPA, IOM and WHO **will hire have hired** a Project Coordinator specialized on working with and for young people in conflict settings (contracted by UNFPA but representing all three UN agencies; envisaged to be based out of West Darfur **and White Nile**). The Project Manager will be responsible for the overall oversight and management of the project ensuring effective and adaptive program management, to oversee the project implementation, budgetary requirements, and meeting of donor reporting schedule. The project team also includes financial management, administrative staff as well as

expert staff of the different agencies. In UNFPA the project will be seated with in the Unit combating Gender Based Violence and the Youth Portfolio, ensuring full access to gender, GBV and youth programming technical expertise. This team will ensure compliance with UN procedures and standards and is responsible for quality control, reporting, finance, communication and procurement. The team will furthermore be supported by external relations specialists, finance officers, human resource staff and administrative/ logistics staff in **West Darfur and Khartoum; and White Nile and Port Sudan during the NCE period**. In addition, the project team will have access to technical expertise and backstopping from Regional Offices of the three agencies. In IOM, the project will be under the overall supervision of the Chief of Mission and managed by the Transition and Recovery Programme Manager. Under the management of the Transition and Recovery Programme Manager, a project team **in Khartoum the Country Office** will be mainly responsible for overseeing the overall response, whilst the team in **Geneina, or the same team after April 15 in Kosti**, will be responsible for the implementation of all project activities. The PM will undertake regular monitoring missions to the project site and will guide the response by reviewing and assessing the progress made, feedback from the community and propose any adjustments to the project team as needed. The PM will be responsible for reporting regularly on the progress of the works and coordinating with UNFPA and WHO PMs.

Regular partner meetings will be conducted in Genina **and Kosti** to facilitate strong integration of the project components and monthly meetings will be online with the respective project focal points assigned by each agency, and chaired by the joint Project Coordinator. Implementing partners will be included in these coordination meetings as equal partner. These platforms will facilitate the review of the project implementation status planning of the next steps for the next 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 build on the success of each.

c) **Risk management**

| Project specific risk | Risk level | Mitigation strategy (including Do No Harm considerations) |
|--|-------------------|--|
| The security situation deteriorates in Sudan, with major violent outbreaks that impede access to target communities. | High | UNFPA, IOM, WHO and their partners closely monitor the operating environment and decide on any adjustments to programming and operations to avoid activity locations that may expose staff or participants to physical risk. Should a major scale up of violence occur, we remain flexible to relocate activities to safer locations within, or outside , Geneina as appropriate or temporarily suspend activities until safety can be assured. Given the recent conflict outbreak in White Nile state and clashes in different regions of Sudan, this risk remains high. The safety and security of participants and staff will be prioritized. Security assessments will be conducted prior to any training or activities, and appropriate security measures will be put in place to mitigate any potential risks. Should conflict spread to Kosti in such a way that makes implementation impossible, other locations or modalities to ensure delivery may be considered in coordination with PBF. |
| Some among the (male) key community stakeholders refuse to participate in male Peace Clubs | Medium | Adolescent boys and young men will be engaged from the onset in the roll out of the Peace Clubs. They will take leadership roles in determining the location for the Clubs as well as for the identification of recreational, creative and educational activities integrating themes of positive masculinity that will complement the structured modules on positive masculinity. Embedding the masculinity work in a wider 'life |

| | | |
|---|--------------------------|--|
| | | skill' program enabling boys/ young men to connect not only has positive impacts on well-being and feeling of connection, but will also function as pull factors. |
| Youth involved in the project face possible backlash from the rest of the community | Medium | There is a risk that youth may face backlash from the community if seen to take a more active role in local peacebuilding mechanisms and driving change in a way that is not acceptable to all. There is also an increased risk of stigma towards those with mental disorders or mental illness as the community is made more openly aware of these issues. However, although the risk is set as medium, the risk can be managed through increased awareness and inclusion in the process, especially through peacebuilding activities and dialogue education. Through the FGDs held, youth seem to be very much aware of mental health issues within their communities, mentioning the impact it has on families as they are left to support those affected on their own. It is assumed that if access to services were to be improved, the risk of a backlash should be mitigated. |
| Limited progress on land and resource centered peace projects | Low | This risk is specific to West Darfur. The project is anticipated to be most effective in achieving peacebuilding goals alongside land-and-resource focused peacebuilding interventions (as are ongoing in West Darfur) to address different conflict factors in a community more holistically. However, even without these land-and-resource centered efforts, the overall improved access to MHPSS, the contribution to changing social and gender norms and the opportunities for positive interaction and creation are anticipated to have stand-alone impacts on the resilience and social fabric. |
| Tensions between elite, established leaders and newer, young women leaders affect the effectiveness of the project | Low Medium | Output 3 was particularly designed to address this risk. Also under output 2, such activities are foreseen. The approaches minimize adversarial engagement and thus risk from aggressive positioning and subsequent backlash. This risk has been revised to medium in the context of 2023, as the agencies will not have very much time to ensure awareness raising and buy-in among all community members. However, this risk will be mitigated by ensuring a joined-up approach between agencies and implementing partners, building on coordination experiences in West Darfur, and ensuring clear communications with communities. |
| Increase in COVID-19 cases and movement restrictions are implemented by the Government of Sudan. Consequence: Possible delays in project implementation | Medium Low | No access issues are foreseen under this project, however, planned activities may be impacted by possible restrictions on movement issued by the Government of Sudan to mitigate the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic in Sudan. Therefore, UNFPA, IOM and WHO will be working with the federal and state authorities to ensure that activities can be implemented while upholding government orders and advice and ensuring the safety of beneficiaries, partners, and staff. Depending on scale and severity, UN agencies may re-introduce limitations impacting ability to gather in large groups (particularly relevant |

| | | |
|---|------------------------|---|
| | | <p>in output 3). This can be mitigated by limiting group size, providing masks and sanitizers, keeping distance etc. The project team will promote compliance with government COVID-19 policies.</p> <p>This risk has been reduced to low in the context of the NCE request, as COVID-19 is very unlikely to be a reason for access issues at this point.</p> |
| <p>Sudden and frequent changes in government stakeholders and coordination mechanisms Consequence: Delay in the implementation of the activities</p> | <p>Medium High</p> | <p>Since the start of the political transition, there have been frequent changes in government structures and appointees. The risk can be managed to some extent, UNFPA, IOM and WHO will ensure that whenever changes are announced, that meetings will be scheduled with the relevant stakeholders to ensure that the project can continue being implemented without too much delay. In case certain an adaptive management style will be applied.</p> <p>In the context of the 2023 NCE request, we consider this risk to be high as the active conflict could well lead to changes in the local governance structures and transparency around access decisions may be limited. As ever, the agencies will manage these risks through continuous conversations and presence on the ground to respond quickly to changes and ensure continuity in information sharing with the authorities.</p> |
| <p>Lack of fuel or rise in fuel prices and high inflation of cost of items needed for project implementation delay delivering the materials to the project site and/or require revising the deliverables. Consequence: Delays in project implementation for the drilling and construction work.</p> | <p>Likely High</p> | <p>The risk is managed by budgeting according to expected rates of fluctuation to account for potential rise in prices. If further delays or price increase are encountered beyond the control of UNFPA, IOM and WHO, then the donor will be notified to discuss potential way forward. The floating of the official exchange rate by the government in 2021 mitigates the risk further.</p> <p>This risk is revised to high in the context of the NCE, as supply lines to Kosti have been affected by the conflict and the price of commodities may well be higher than originally budgeted. To mitigate against this, the agencies will prioritize the local procurement of items through implementing partners to avoid excessive need for transportation. Prices will continue to be monitored and activities will be adapted if needed.</p> |

d) **Monitoring and evaluation**

All activities will be followed-up by the UNFPA, IOM and WHO field teams in Genina and Kosti with support from technical, operational and M&E teams in ~~Khartoum~~ Khartoum County Office staff to monitor outputs and outcomes to determine whether they have been achieved and how the project implementation can be improved. Monitoring exercises will follow standard UN procedures and, partners and the local communities will all actively participate in the monitoring exercises. Under this project, all partners commit to directly involve beneficiaries in all aspects of the proposed response, especially during the inception phase and will ensure that project activities are designed or adapted in line with the current context and evolving situation on the ground. During project monitoring, particular attention will be given to the potential anticipated risks to make sure early warning signs are identified to ensure mitigation strategies are in place in a timely manner.

Start-up phase and baseline: As part of the start-up phase, a baseline study will be conducted. Talks have taken place with the Conflict Sensitivity Facility/ Safer World for additional technical support in the design of the data

collection tools to ensure conflict sensitivity. Furthermore, M&E tools, M&E plans will be developed. Conflict Sensitivity Facility/ SaferWorld will provide conflict sensitivity trainings to field staff, partners and youth networks to foster conflict sensitivity including data collectors/ M&E staff.

As part of the start-up phase in White Nile, a quick baseline survey will be conducted using tools developed for application in West Darfur and adapted to the new location. In addition, orientation sessions for project partners to ensure conflict sensitivity while implementing the project will be conducted by UNFPA and IOM staff who have been recently trained in a PBF-funded Conflict Sensitivity and Peacebuilding ToT in Sudan with the United Nations System Staff College (UNSSC), the Conflict Sensitivity Facility (CSF) in Sudan, and UNDP in March 2023.

Ongoing monitoring: Regular monitoring of project activities include pre- and post-surveys for Peace Clubs as well as trainings to gauge understanding of training objectives and increase knowledge; regular attendance lists and activity reports. Recommendations emanating from project progress reports and field monitoring reports and any other monitoring activities including observation of implementation, etc. will serve to inform project management teams' decisions with regards to improvements needed, corrective measures or modification of plans where delays have been noted. Monitoring activities will include routine collection of timely feedback from project target populations and interested stakeholders particularly during periodically planned monitoring visits to project implementation sites. Community feedback will feed into the project implementation cycle to ensure accountability to affected populations (in line with the Accountability to Affected Populations AAP framework) and that the implementation strategies remain relevant for the realization of the project outcomes and objectives.

Project end: An internal evaluation of the activities implemented will be performed by the management team to assess the impact of the project and achievement towards outcomes and overall objective. The evaluation will be conducted through: (1) community-based feedback and pre-and post-implementation surveys regarding the overall project and impact, (2) local surveys; (3) technical evaluation of the interventions; (4) and pre-and post-assessments of activities and impact assessments. An external evaluation will also be conducted in line with PBF requirements and a local independent consultancy firm will be selected following DAC criteria.

In addition, an endline survey will be conducted to measure progress compared to the baseline. The focus will lie on changes in boys/ men's attitudes and practices and changes in notions of masculinity. Furthermore, impact on social cohesion, resilience and human security will be measured using composite scores assessing dimensions of social cohesion and resilience; legacies of past conflicts; conflict management strategies. A composite social norms indicator will be used to assess social norm changes with regards to notions of manhood. Participatory tools will be used.

Given the limited time available for interventions in Kosti, M&E teams will identify ways to measure impact quickly, possibly through brief quasi-experimental methodologies³⁵, instead of the initially planned endline survey.

e) **Project exit strategy/ sustainability**

Whilst this project will be built on existing structures, it is worth noting that this specific type of project will be piloted for the first time. UNFPA, IOM and WHO will aim to document the process and gather data to build on the work done in the future and create opportunities for the expansion of the project based on lessons learnt. To ensure the sustainability of the project, throughout the project implementation period, UNFPA, IOM and WHO will encourage and seek the active participation of beneficiaries and stakeholders throughout the implementation of the project. The manual used for the Peace Clubs ~~is under development~~ was developed by UNFPA and the government's Unit to Combat Violence against Women with the aim to integrate it in different projects following successful piloting. Rather than investing in infrastructure, Peace Clubs will utilize existing structures already frequented by adolescent boys and young men. The project will aim to work on a community and institutional level, therefore, a participatory approach will be key in ensuring the sustainability of the activities. At the end of

³⁵ Quasi-experiments are studies that aim to evaluate interventions and aim to demonstrate causality between an intervention and an outcome.

the project, the findings of the project will be presented to key government partners, UN partners and donors at ~~Khartoum~~ country and state level.

The agencies acknowledge that the disruption and vastly changed context in West Darfur will have a significant impact on the project's sustainability. However, the materials developed will remain and the same approach applied in White Nile, albeit for a shorter time period. For example, the manual used for the Peace Clubs and the manual developed for peace education can be adapted for different contexts. The trainees and peace club members can act as multipliers of the knowledge they received. We acknowledge, however, that this will be difficult to measure given the time constraints.

IV. Project budget

In order to promote cost efficiency and economies of scales, UN agency staff directly working on the project in the project offices will be physically placed in the existing offices and the charging of the actual direct office costs related to their functions (rental of premises, consumables, other office services, etc.), will be based on actual expenditures incurred during the period distributed in proportion to the amount of time spent by the staff on the activities directly linked to the project.

For IOM, the CSOs that are expected to receive grants under the project will be selected during the implementation of the project upon the completion of a capacity assessment. **Five CBOs were selected and provided tranches of grants for conducting training and starting up basic productive infrastructures and raw materials in Geneina. The same approach will be taken in Kosti, White Nile as it ensures ownership at the local level.**

GEWE

About USD 1,010,497.53 (67.37%) of direct project costs will contribute directly to Gender Equality and Women Empowerment. In the inception phase it is estimated that approximately 46% will go towards GEWE with the conflict sensitivity training having a strong focus on gender dynamics and gender equality and also the youth centric and gender sensitive conflict driver diagnostic having a strong gender component. Under output 1, it is estimated that approximately 28% will go towards Gender Equality and Women Empowerment, particularly the training of female lay counselors and female beneficiaries of the MHPSS support. Under output 2 it is considered that 100% go towards gender equality given that the prime focus of the output is gender transformational change and under output 3 it is estimated that 56% will directly go towards GEWE, particularly concerning the empowerment of adolescent girls and young women in leadership roles in dialogue platforms and community initiatives. Among other associated costs, it is estimated that 68% contribute towards GEWE linked activities.

M&E 7.21% of the direct project costs have been allocated to M&E. This includes dedicated M&E staff, costs for M&E visits, post activity surveys as well as the final evaluation. As well as the youth centric and gender sensitive conflict driver diagnostic during the inception phase, which also will form the baseline.

The project aims to deliver value for money also by building on existing structures in Geneina, rather than investing in new infrastructure. For instance Youth Peace Clubs will meet in existing places frequented by young people in their diversity.

Provide brief additional information on project 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.).

Annex A.1: Checklist of project implementation readiness

| Question | | Nc | Comment |
|---|---|----|---|
| Planning | | | |
| 1. Have all implementing partners been identified? If not, what steps remain and proposed timeline | x | | UNFPA and IOM have identified IPs. IOM is conducting a CSO mapping exercise and will select youth led CSO partners at project inception phase. UNFPA and IOM will partner with the same implementing partners in White Nile as in West Darfur. WHO will be supporting SMOH and also implementing directly to the PHC. The project will be managed by the same staff in White Nile as in West Darfur |
| 2. Have TORs for key project staff been finalized and ready to advertise? Please attach to the submission | X | | Geneina town has been identified as project location. The exact area within Geneina town will be determined as part of the inception phase. Kosti town has been identified as the project location during the NCE period. |
| 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 | | After the extended duration approval, the project team will conduct awareness-raising sessions with communities and government officials. |
| 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 | | The project approaches are innovations in the Sudan context and evidence will be collected as part of the project. WHO relies on tested approaches under Output 1. As regards Output 2, evidence and lessons learned exist from other countries (DRC, Burundi, Balkans; see assumptions above); Output 3 while in this constellation new, there is ample experience with intergenerational and community dialogues from both peacebuilding as well as social norms projects |
| 6. Have beneficiary criteria been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline. | X | | Beneficiary criteria have been identified in broad strokes, but will be refined during inception phase |

| | | | | |
|---------------|--|---|-----|---|
| 7. | Have any agreements been made with the relevant Government counterparts relating to project implementation sites, approaches, Government contribution? | | X | Agreements will be made between project partners and line ministries in White Nile |
| 8. | Have clear arrangements been made on project implementing approach between project recipient organizations? | X | | Yes in El Geneina, West Darfur. Agreement amendments will be made with IPs to replicate work in White Nile. Also new agreements with CBOs in White Nile will be done through IPs. |
| 9. | What other preparatory activities need to be undertaken before actual project implementation can begin and how long will this take? | | N/A | |
| 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 | | Yes, in West Darfur. The same approach will be taken in White Nile. |
| 12. | Are the indicators and targets in the results framework disaggregated by sex and age? | X | | |
| 13. | Does the budget annex include allocations towards GEWE for all activities and clear justifications for GEW allocations? | X | | |

Annex A.2: Checklist for project value for money

| | | | | |
|----|--|---|--|--|
| 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 | X | | |

| | | | |
|----|--|---|---|
| | interventions in the same country context)? If not, this needs to be explained in the budget narrative section. | | |
| 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 | |
| 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 | |
| 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 | |
| 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. | X | Contributions will be made in the form of office rent, vehicle costs as well as support staff; The masculinity manual and study is in process from other funding sources, WHO is contributing also with other health system funding in West Darfur. |

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 close 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) |

Certified final financial report to be provided at the quarter following the project financial closure

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.³⁶
- 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.

³⁶ Annualized PBF project budget is obtained by dividing the PBF project budget by the number of project duration months and multiplying by 12.

Project Results Framework

| Outcomes | Outputs | Indicators | Means of Verification/ frequency of collection | Indicator milestones |
|--|---------|---|---|----------------------|
| <p>Outcome 1: Adolescents and young adults across ages, genders and tribes in El Geneina , West Darfur and Kosti White Nile, take leadership roles in processes of psychological and social healing, inclusive dialogues and in shifting norms underpinning violent behavior, including militarized notions of masculinity.</p> <p>SDG 5, in particular indicators: 5.2.1; 5.2.2 SDG 16, in particular indicators 16.1.2; 16.1.3; 16.2.4</p> | | <p>Outcome Indicator 1a % change in trust score among surveyed youth assessing trust in family; the community; groups bonding (within ethnic groups); in groups bridging (trust across ethnic groups); and trust in the state</p> <p>Baseline: tbd Target: 50%</p> | Baseline, endline study as well as surveys conducted with cohorts graduating from Peace Clubs | |
| | | <p>Outcome Indicator 1b % change in conflict management score among surveyed youth</p> <p>Baseline: tbd Target: 70%</p> | Baseline, endline study as well as surveys conducted with cohorts graduating from Peace Clubs | |
| | | <p>Outcome indicator 1 c % chance in composite indicator assessing men’s attitudes and practices related to gender equality and violence</p> <p>Baseline: tbd Target: 6%</p> | Baseline, endline study as well as surveys conducted with cohorts graduating from Peace Clubs | |

| | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|--|
| | | <p>Outcome Indicator 1c % of youth taking leadership roles in their communities</p> <p>Baseline: tbd Target: 10%</p> | <p>Stories/qualitative information taken from the community improvement committees. Committee members report and provide examples of enhanced cooperation. Surveys and community feedback</p> <p>Final baselines will be established within first two months of the project.</p> | |
| | <p>Output 1.1</p> <p>Improved access to quality, non-discriminatory, age and gender responsive MHPSS services for conflict-affected adolescents and youth in including survivors of GBV</p> | <p>Output Indicator 1.1.1 Number of assessment on formal and informal MHPSS services conducted Baseline: 0 Target: 1</p> | <p>Assessment conducted and distribution of assessment results to inform other project activities</p> | |
| | | <p>Output Indicator 1.1.2 Number of MOH staff and lay helpers trained Baseline:0 Target: 20 (MoH, 50%f, 50%m), 200 lay helpers (50%f, 50%m)</p> | <p>Monitoring visits, evaluation of system designed, including its implementation</p> | |
| | | <p>Output Indicator 1.1.3 Number youth receiving MHPSS services Baseline:0 Target: 1,000 (50%f, 50%m)</p> | <p>Monitoring visits, evaluation of system designed, including its implementation</p> | |
| | | <p>Output Indicator 1.1.5 Number of referral pathways established</p> <p>Baseline:0 Target:2</p> | <p>Feedback from targeted beneficiaries, monitoring missions, evaluation of implementation of system</p> | |

| | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|--|
| | | Output Indicator 1.1.6 % of youth reporting increased awareness of MHPSS Baseline:0 Target: 60% (f&m) | Feedback from targeted beneficiaries, results of feedback on training, evaluation of implementation of system | |
| | Output 1.2 Peer-led Living Peace Clubs are established and support adolescent boys and young men in coping with experienced trauma and stressors and promoting non-violent, gender equitable notions of masculinity | Output Indicator 1.2.1 % of adolescent boys and young men reporting positive change in coping with stressors; controlling aggression and frustration; reduction conflicts at home; sharing with other men in the group Baseline: tbd Target: 90% (m) | Baseline, post training survey, endline; | |
| | | Output Indicator 1.2.2 # of adolescent boys and young men participating in Peace Clubs (disaggregated by gender, age, ethnicity, disability) Baseline: 0 Target: 180 260 (100% m) | Project progress reports; attendance lists; project monitoring. 180 Peace Club members in Geneina, West Darfur; and 80 Peace Club members in Kosti, White Nile | |
| | | Output Indicator 1.2.3 Research study on the social norms underpinning militarized notions of manhood and linkages between masculinity, conflict and peacebuilding conducted Baseline: 0 Target: 1 | Research study document | |

| | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|
| | <p>Output 1.3 Youth take leadership roles within their community, providing opportunities for positive interaction between male and female youth from different tribal groups, promoting mutual understanding, trust, empathy and more resilient social ties</p> | <p>Output Indicator 1.3.1 % of youth reporting improved dialogue within their community Baseline:0 Target: 50% (f&m)</p> | <p>Reports detailing the active engagement of the community committee in local activities. Stories/qualitative information taken from the community improvement committees. Committee members report and provide examples of enhanced cooperation. Surveys and community feedback</p> | |
| | | <p>Output Indicator 1.3.2 % of community members reporting increased awareness of what peace entails Baseline: 0 Target: 65% (f&m)</p> | <p>Reports detailing the active engagement of the community committee in local activities. Stories/qualitative information taken from the community improvement committees. Committee members report and provide examples of enhanced cooperation. Surveys and community feedback</p> | |
| | | <p>Output Indicator 1.3.3 Number of youth supported through capacity building activities Baseline:0 Target: 50 (50%f, 50%m)</p> | <p>Reports detailing the active engagement of the community committee in local activities. Stories/qualitative information taken from the community improvement committees. Committee members report and provide examples of enhanced cooperation. Surveys and community feedback Impact assessment of livelihood interventions implemented.</p> | |