

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



**PBF PROJECT DOCUMENT**

<b>Country(ies): Sudan.</b>	
<b>Project Title:</b> Empowerment of youth for peace and effective political participation, Red Sea State, Sudan.	
<b>Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway (if existing project):</b> N/A	
<b>PBF project modality:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IRF <input type="checkbox"/> PRF	<b>If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund (instead of into individual recipient agency accounts):</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Country Trust Fund <input type="checkbox"/> Regional Trust Fund <b>Name of Recipient Fund:</b>
<b>List all direct project recipient organizations (starting with Convening Agency), followed by type of organization (UN, CSO etc.):</b>  1. SOS Sahel Sudan (national Non-Governmental Organization)	
<b>List additional implementing partners, specify the type of organization (Government, INGO, local CSO):</b>  SOS Sahel Sudan is responsible for direct project implementation but will engage some of the target youth-SCOs identified during the consultation process in implementing some specific youth-led initiatives and activities (outcome 3) on 'contractual services' basis. Some technical stakeholders, such as think-tank institutions and media channels will also be involved on the same basis. These partners are:  1. Sorkenat Organization for Women Leaders (women-led local CSO). 2. Afkar Organization for youth (women-led local CSO). 3. 8th March group for Women (women-led local CSO). 4. Red Sea Women group (women-led local CSO). 5. Alengaz association for youth (youth-led local CSO). 6. Beja Youth group (youth-led local CSO). 7. Youth Organisation for Peace and Development (youth-led local CSO). 8. Yanabea Elkhair Association (youth-led local CSO). 9. Red Sea University in Port Sudan - academic/think-tank (Government). 10. Red Sea State TV & Radio - mass media channel (Government).	
<b>Project duration in months<sup>12</sup>:</b> 24 30 months (6 month no-cost extension)	

<sup>1</sup> Maximum project duration for IRF projects is 18 months, for PRF projects – 36 months.

<sup>2</sup> The official project start date will be the date of the first project budget transfer by MPTFO to the recipient organization(s), as per the MPTFO Gateway page.

<b>Geographic zones (within the country) for project implementation:</b> The project will be implemented in Red Sea State in Eastern Sudan, focusing on 5 out of 8 localities (Port Sudan, Haya, Tokar, Sinkat and Sawakin). However, the project will benefit the whole youth structures state-wide through media coverage and through working with the diverse youth structures and youth institutions at state level.		
<b>Does the project fall under one or more of the specific PBF priority windows below?</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Gender promotion initiative <sup>3</sup> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Youth promotion initiative <sup>4</sup> <input type="checkbox"/> Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions <input type="checkbox"/> Cross-border or regional project		
<b>Total PBF approved project budget* (by recipient organization):</b> <b>Recipient organization – SOS Sahel Sudan:</b> USD1,500,000 <b>Total:</b> USD 1,500,000  <p style="margin-left: 40px;"><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></p> <p>Any other existing funding for the project (amount and source): <b>None.</b></p>		
<b>PBF 1<sup>st</sup> tranche (35%):</b> SOS Sahel Sudan: \$525,000 Total: \$ 525,000	<b>PBF 2<sup>nd</sup> tranche* (35%):</b> SOS Sahel Sudan: \$ 525,000 Total: \$ 525,000	<b>PBF 3<sup>rd</sup> tranche* (30%):</b> SOS Sahel Sudan: \$ 450,000 Total: \$ 450,000
<b>Provide a brief project description (describe the main project goal; do not list outcomes and outputs):</b>  <p>The main project goal is that “the diverse mass of young men and women in Red Sea State in Sudan are empowered and prepared for managing the transition and effectively participating in future democratic transformation at local and state level”.</p> <p>The project approach is ‘transformative’ and youth-driven. It will work with the existing diverse youth-led and tribe-based structures at state and locality level for establishing inclusive youth-led civic structures that transform youth diversities and energies into positive drivers for social peace as prerequisite for promoting youth political participation.</p> <p>The project delivers support through integrated 3-tier approach: (i) capacity building and educating of the diverse youth groups / structures in various peace and civic education matters; (ii) networking and partnership building for inclusive platforms for joint work; and (iii) empowering youth and their structures through direct support to youth initiatives.</p>		
<b>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):</b>		

<sup>3</sup>Check this box only if the project was approved under PBF's special call for proposals, the Gender Promotion Initiative

<sup>4</sup>Check this box only if the project was approved under PBF's special call for proposals, the Youth Promotion Initiative

For identifying project priorities and participatory designing, a consultation process had been carried out with the diverse youth groups and relevant stakeholders (government, CSOs, native administration) in Port Sudan town (state capital) during the period 15-31 May 2022. Consultations had focused on issues that are envisaged crucial for youth participation in political and peace processes in Red Sea State (RSS). Issues were: (i) causes and drivers of current conflict dynamics in RSS from an ethnic, gender, age and social exclusion perspectives; (ii) constraints and opportunities to youth political participation; (iii) youth priorities and needs to actively engage in local peacebuilding, in managing the transition, and in influencing the democratic transformation at local and state level; and (iv) type of assistance that the project should provide to youth-led initiatives in fostering political participation and peacebuilding.

Consultations included brainstorming, plenary discussions, social exclusion analysis, prioritization exercises vis-à-vis the project area of focus, and repackaging of proposed interventions to inform the project design, particularly the main contents. Opinions of both young men and women were equally considered in all of the consultations made. These consultations were not only restricted to youth groups and youth-focused CSOs as “rights-holders”, but also others critical stakeholders as “duty-bearers”, namely government bodies and the native administration. Groups consulted were:

***First, consultations with diverse youth groupings and youth-focused CSOs:*** Due to diversity in project area, consultations focused on diverse youth groups affiliated to the main ethnicities who are involved in the current conflicts, namely: The Beja tribes who classify themselves as the ‘endogenous’ population; Beni-amir and Habab tribes who act as a tribal collation; and Nuba tribes who have been displaced from the war-affected South Kordofan. These groups are currently organized into tribe-based structures and some groups have managed to formally register as CSOs. Although the tribal affiliation of the registered youth-CSO is not formally declared, but this is locally recognized and is evident in the composition of general assembly and geographical focus of CSOs.

Based on information and advice of officials at the State Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC), invitations were extended to all of the key youth structures with special emphasis on age and gender of their representatives to focus group consultations. In other words, participants were not invited on their individual capacities, but rather as representatives of existing youth structures.

Due to current tribal tensions and for the ‘do-no-harm’, each homogenous group of ethnicities was allocated full separate consultation session so as to have relaxed discussion and to avoid unnecessary frictions at this project preparatory stage. These were: 11 Beja youth structures (5 women-only, 6 youth); 7 Beni-amir and Habab youth structures (3 women-only, 4 youth); and 3 Nuba youth structures (1 women-only, 2 youth). As such, three (3) consultation sessions were organized for twenty-one (21) youth structures where 46% of the participants were young women. This means that out of the 21 youth structures consulted, 9 structures (43%) were women-only CSOs.

***Second, consultations with Resistance and Change Committees (RCCs):*** Another level of youth-sensitive consultation was made with five (5) Resistance and Change Committees (2 representatives each), which are not tribe-based but they are rather multi-ethnic youth-led groups who are the organizers of the youth-led peaceful protests leaders of the December 2018 Revolution. This makes the total number of youth groupings consulted to twenty-six (26) and the number of participants to 49 young men and women. Consultations with the RCCs were much more focusing on managing the role of youth transitional people and influencing the democratic transformation at

local, state and national level. The discussions revealed that RCCs are gender-sensitive as both young men and women have equal role and responsibilities in making the change.

**Third, consultations with government stakeholders:** The consultation process was able to meet with the State Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC State) and State Directorate for Youth and Sports. The discussions focused on challenges facing youth, youth priorities, existing youth-focused government policies/strategies, existing youth-focused infrastructures that can support project implementation, existing active youth structures that are formally registered and the envisaged role, support and willingness of government institutions to partner with the project.

**Fourth, consultations with the native administration (traditional leaders):** A consultation session was organized for the native administrative leaders, and was attended by three (3) *Omdas*, the second level of the native administration system. The focus was on the analyses of main drivers of current conflicts in the area, future potential for the traditional local resolution mechanism (*Galad*), challenges and opportunities to youth, social exclusion analysis of intergenerational relationships/gaps between youth and elders/traditional leaders, and interest of native administration to partner with project and what main components should be.

**Project Gender Marker score<sup>5</sup>: \_\_\_ Score 2**

Specify % and \$ of total project budget allocated to activities in pursuit of gender equality and women's empowerment: 35.16% (\$ 527,834)

**Briefly explain through which major intervention(s) the project will contribute to gender equality and women's empowerment<sup>6</sup>:**

A full output (1.3) is devoted for women empowerment on strengthening of 10 young women-led CSOs in Social Exclusion Analysis for challenging the existing discriminatory gender norms (skills training and civic education forums). The project will rehabilitate some selected women development centres for civic engagement and peace building. The project will directly allocate 12% of its budget for funding young women-led initiatives as solutions to problems facing women. About 50% of the planned skills training opportunities will be allocated for young women educators and young women team of trainers will be formed to train women only in such a conservative community in RSS where women are culturally not allowed to mix with men in rural areas. To become proactive supporters, the project will train duty-bearers (technical government staff, traditional leaders, sheikhs and sultans in gender equality, gender discriminatory norms). And the project will organize special gender forums on gender equality, discriminatory norms, GBV, and Resolution 1325 to key stakeholders, including duty-bearers.

**Project Risk Marker score<sup>7</sup>: \_\_\_ Risk marker 1**

<sup>5</sup>**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)

<sup>6</sup> Please consult the **PBF Guidance Note on Gender Marker Calculations and Gender-responsive Peacebuilding**

<sup>7</sup>**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*)<sup>8</sup>:  
2.2. Good Governance.

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

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

**SDG Goal 16:** Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels; particularly **Target 16.6**(Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels; **Target 16.7** (Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels); and **Target 16.9** (By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration).

<p><b>Type of submission:</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> New project</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project amendment</p>	<p><b>If it is a project amendment, select all changes that apply and provide a brief justification:</b></p> <p><b>Extension of duration:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Additional duration in months (number of months and new end date): <b>6 months; new end date is 22nd December 2025</b></p> <p><b>Change of project outcome/ scope:</b> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><b>Change of budget allocation between outcomes or budget categories of more than 15%:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p><b>Additional PBF budget:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Additional amount by recipient organization: USD XXXXX</p> <p><b>Brief justification for amendment:</b></p> <p><i>Note: If this is an amendment, show any changes to the project document in RED colour or in TRACKED CHANGES, ensuring a new result framework and budget tables are included with clearly visible changes. Any parts of the document which are not affected, should remain the same. New project signatures are required.</i></p> <p><b>Brief justification for amendment:</b></p> <p>This amendment proposes to extend the project duration by 6 months to allow the project team to accomplish the remaining activities beyond the project original end date of 22<sup>nd</sup> June 2025. The overall delivery rate is 56% as of January 2025.</p> <p>The justification for this NCE is twofold: first, a delay in the transfer of the second tranche requested in October 2024 resulted in a delay to project implementation, so some activities will not be achieved by the</p>
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<sup>8</sup>**PBF Focus Areas** are:

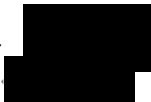

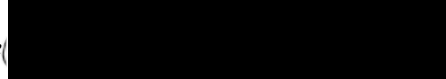

(1.1) SSR, (1.2) Rule of Law; (1.3) DDR; (1.4) Political Dialogue;  
(2.1) National reconciliation; (2.2) Democratic Governance; (2.3) Conflict prevention/management;  
(3.1) Employment; (3.2) Equitable access to social services  
(4.1) Strengthening of essential national state capacity; (4.2) extension of state authority/local administration; (4.3) Governance of peacebuilding resources (including PBF Secretariats)

	<p>project original end date of 22<sup>nd</sup> June 2025 (outlined below).</p> <p>The situation in Red Sea state has also negatively affected project implementation since the conflict broke out between the Sudanese Armed Forces and the Rapid Support Forces on 15th April 2023. This conflict has resulted in the displacement of more than 11 million people across Sudan's different states, approximately 1,280,000 of whom are being accommodated in Red Sea State, and particularly in Port Sudan locality, where IDPs are primarily hosted by community members in private accommodation or are camping in informal settlements such as in schools and other government buildings.</p> <p>In addition to the delay in fund transfer, the conflict in Sudan also brought a series of challenges that affected project implementation, including the high prices of fuel, commodities, transportation, and construction materials, as well as restrictions on staff movement.</p> <p>In August 2024, two target localities (Toker and Haya) witnessed heavy floods. The former locality was completely inaccessible while the latter one partially was inaccessible this caused a three-month delay in the implementation of activities.</p> <p>Sudanese officials decided to change to the national currency - the Sudanese pound – in December 2024, in response to the banking challenges that have emerged over the past year and a half. The currency value has plunged to record lows, and counterfeit banknotes have proliferated in the market. The currency replacement process has impacted the banking system and cash availability across Red Sea state, which has also affected the implementation of activities.</p> <p>Despite these challenges, the project made considerable progress towards outcome one (<i>Knowledge and capacities of young people in Red Sea State enhanced in various civic education matters for peace, political participation, leadership and democratization</i>) through the capacity building of youth CSOs and promotion of women's empowerment. The project delivered a series of tailored training packages, including Training of Trainers in conflict analysis, conflict transformation and social peace, advocacy and communication for social peace and democracy, elections and electoral processes and gender equality, discriminatory norms and GBV. As a result, youth institutions exhibited strengthened organisation skills and increased knowledge, and started leading discussions in their communities on issues of civic education, social peace and democratic transformation. The project also created a safe space for youth CSOs to discuss youth-related issues, and notably females had access to speak their minds freely.</p> <p>For the first time, three ethnic groups with histories of conflict came together under one roof and led discussions to overcome issues facing</p>
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	<p>young people in Sudan generally, and East Sudan in particular. The project has also created improved communication and coordination between youth and local authorities in the target localities, who agreed to hold coordination meetings at the locality level for youth issues. In light of the historic marginalisation of Sudanese youth in decision-making spaces, this progress towards finding mutual understanding between both sides is significant.</p> <p>Under Outcome 3 (<i>Project-supported youth-led initiatives for peace and political participation have reinforced youth leadership role in Red Sea State</i>) the project allocated a financial portfolio of \$400,000 to fund initiatives designed and led by 50 youth CSOs around issues including advocacy, anti-drug campaigns, peace and democratization, sports, theatre, folklore, reconciliation initiatives and women's empowerment. This has created a space of interaction among the target communities and exceeded the expectations of the project in terms of targeting and topics presented. The governor of the Red Sea State attended two events, and he appreciated the project modality and requested extension of the project to more areas in the state.</p> <p>The remaining period of the project will build on these gains by strengthening the sustainability of the youth CSOs through building strong youth networks both at local and national level. It will facilitate youth-to-youth dialogue sessions at state and locality levels as well as intergenerational dialogue sessions between youth and the Native Administration. The project will also hold forums on civic education and peace for young men and women.</p> <p>However, due to the aforementioned justifications some core activities could not be completed before the original project end date (22<sup>nd</sup> June 2025). A six-month extension would enable the implementation of project activities in the same target geographic locations with the same target beneficiaries using the same results framework.</p> <p>The delay in tranche payment and requested no-cost extension has created a deficit in the budget category of the staff salaries. Field staff and HQ salaries were budgeted for 24 months in the initial project budget, which now requires supplementation from other budget lines to cover this salary shortage throughout the extension period and ensure smooth implementation. It is proposed to bridge this gap, as well as supplement activities 1.1.3, 3.1.3, 3.1.4, 3.2.1, 3.2.3 and operational costs, from a portion of the following budget lines:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Activity 1.3.4</li> <li>2. Activity 3.1.1</li> <li>3. Activity 3.1.2</li> <li>4. Activity 3.2.2</li> <li>5. Monitoring budget</li> <li>6. Final evaluation</li> </ol>
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## PROJECT SIGNATURES:

<p><b>Recipient Organization(s)<sup>9</sup></b></p> <p><i>Name of representative:</i>  <b>Salih Abdelmageed Eldouma</b>  <b>Director General</b></p> <p><i>Signature:</i> </p> <p><i>Name of A</i>  <b>SOS Sahel Sudan</b></p> <p><i>Date &amp; Seal:</i> <b>15/04/2025</b></p> 	<p><b>Representative of National Authorities</b></p> <p><i>Name of Government Counterpart</i></p> <p><i>Signature</i></p> <p><i>Title</i></p> <p><i>Date &amp; Seal</i></p>
<p><b>Head of UN Country Team</b></p> <p><i>Name of Representative</i>  <b>Clementine Nkweta-Salami</b></p> <p><i>Signature:</i> </p> <p><i>Title</i> <b>Resident Coordinator</b></p> <p><i>Date &amp; Seal</i> <b>19 May 2025</b></p>	<p><b>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)</b></p> <p><i>for</i>  <b>Elizabeth Spehar</b></p> <p><i>Signature</i> </p> <p><i>Assistant Secretary-General for Peacebuilding Support</i></p> <p><i>Date &amp; Seal</i> <b>27 May 2025</b></p>

<sup>9</sup>Please include a separate signature block for each direct recipient organization under this project.



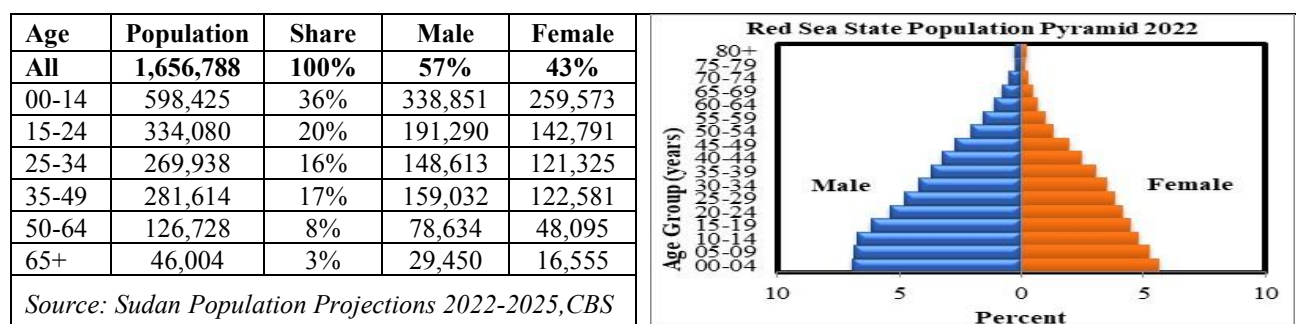
## I. Peacebuilding Context and Rationale for PBF support (4 pages max)

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

### ***Population diversity and conflict dynamics in Red Sea State:***

Since independence (1956), Sudan has been in critical transition and failed to establish strong civic institutions that have largely remained under the military and tribal hegemony. The middle class has vanished<sup>10</sup> and so collapse of democracy, resulting in large-scale ethnocentric polarisation and threat to ‘identity’ nation-wide. This has been a result of the rising notion of the ‘endogenous’ population and the ‘others’ despite the various peace agreements signed, which is a typical case for the conflict dynamics in RSS. The recently signed Juba Peace Agreement (JPA 2020) has escalated political tension in Eastern Sudan, including RSS, and transformed it into tribe-based conflicts with huge implications on all population sectors, especially the diverse young men and women, and on local political and democratic transformation processes.

Red Sea State (RSS) has diverse 1.7 million populations in 2022 on the divides of gender (57% males; 43% females), age and ethnic composition. It has a young population-base since those in the reproductive age (15-49 years) and below are 89% and youth (15-24 years) are 20%. At least 64% of the State population (18-year old and above) in 2023 are eligible for the upcoming elections but with very low literacy rate (44%), particularly among women (41%) if is compared to men (46%) and in rural areas (30%) if is compared to urban areas (74%). To have better chances for social peace and political participation, such a situation requires intensive civic education and capacity building program as a powerful quick-impact instrument for improving awareness and political consciousness.



RSS hosts diverse ethnic groups who have been in social peace for decades before the recent tribe-based conflicts have flared since 2019. In the absence of a ‘social contract’ that accommodates all diversities, the tribal claims of being endogenous and the competition over the meagre resources, limited services and opportunities, particularly opportunities in the national port in the state capital of Port Sudan town, are among the main drivers of current conflicts and rising ethnic polarizations. With these diversities, the critical challenges are how to address the current conflict dynamics in RSS as critical constraints to the diverse population groupings, particularly young men and women, for rallying a democratic rather than ethnocentric elections. According to the consultations with the

<sup>10</sup> Sahl, Ibrahim M. G. (2000), “Pauperisation of the ‘Middle-Class’ in Sudan: adjustments to structural adjustment”, in Prah, K. K. & Ahmed, Abdel Ghaffar M. (2000), *Africa in Transition: Political and Economic Transformation and Socio-Political Responses in Africa*, Vol. II: 161-177, OSSREA, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

diverse youth and other key stakeholders, including traditional leaders and key informants, conflict dynamics in RSS have three dimensions:

**First**, the political dispute between Beja tribes who reject the Eastern Sudan Component of the JPA 2020 and Beni-amir tribes who support the Agreement. Tribal politicians from both sides had conducted intensive lobbying, and mobilised their young men and women who have been conducting hatred social media campaigns. The political tension had escalated into establishment of tribe-based structures for the traditional leadership and young people. This evident in the establishment of the Supreme Council for the Beja Native Administrations in 2021, accompanied by formation of the Beja Youth Alliance. The Alliance for Beni-amir and Habab Native Administrations has also been formed together with Youth Alliance. The Supreme Council for the Beja tribes and its Youth Alliance escalated the political unrest and blocked the national tarmac road (Khartoum-Port Sudan), besieging the national Port during September - October 2021.

However, some of the consulted young people think that reasons behind these tribe-led political disputes are no more than conflicting interests by tribal elites and unbalanced power relations between youth and traditional leaders (elders), between men and women, between urban and rural areas, and between endogenous and migrant ethnic groups. This primarily requires establishment of social contracts that accommodate these diversities and transform them into peace dividends.

**Second**, the violent fighting between Beni-amir and Nuba tribes dates back to 1985 and usually escalates with poor government control. The most aggressive cycle of this tribal conflict has started since June 2019 in Gadarif and Kassala towns, and then migrated to Port Sudan town. Violence between Beni-amir and Nuba tribes have reached the worst aggression of killings, looting and fire-burning of peoples and their properties. Both tribesmen and women participated in committing the violence. Quite a number of innocent persons died from both sides and many families forced to leave their houses where the other side is considered a majority. According to IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (March 2022) for the situation assessment in Red Sea State, 20,040 persons were displaced, 76 killed, 44 injured, 662 houses destroyed and 295 businesses looted/destroyed.

Although conflicts have generated social disconnections, young men and women from both sides have succeeded in establishing '*galad*' contracts, which is a very respected but a 'sacrosanct' tribal convention in Eastern Sudan for 'ceasefire'. There are bright cases of youth-led reconciliations in some five (5) combined residential areas inhabited by Beni-amir and Nuba, e.g. Diem Mayo, Om Alqura, Dar As-salam, Hadal, Thawrat. The project needs to establish on such initiatives and replicate them to other areas. Other youth-led initiatives for social peace included water desalination stations in Dar Alna'eem neighbourhood (inhabited by Beni-Amir) and Philip neighbourhood (inhabited by Nuba). The reason for investing in water stations was because water vendors had become targets for killing from both sides and so young people wanted to save lives of these vendors and so reducing the level of tensions between their tribes. These youth initiatives are important for the project to build on.

Young people see that the current tribal clashes have no roots but rather the 'power' of some negative values (attitudes, stereotypes, assumptions, prejudices) that are causing discrimination and social exclusions. The evidence is that the two conflict parties (Beni-amir and Nuba) have opted to target each other by the skin-colour, and so expanded the cycle of violence to include other neutral ethnicities. There were cases of Darfurians (dark-skinned) who were mistakenly killed by Beni-amir with the assumption that they are Nuba. Likewise, there were persons from Habab tribe (light-skinned) who were killed by the Nuba on a wrong assumption that they are Beni-amir.

Women have been affected by violence in many ways, such as loss of husbands (breadwinners), businesses/livelihoods, properties, savings and access to services; families forced to leave their homes to displacement areas (some better-off families migrated to Egypt and Turkey); traumatization and physical/sexual harassment; loss of trust/confidence in biased security personnel; girls could not go to school due to insecurity and most schools in conflict-affected neighbourhoods shut down; racial bullying; and appearance of deviant practices in displacement areas, such as beggary and commercial sex.

**Third**, the conflict over scarce resources / services and job opportunities, including political positions, **between** the endogenous population and economic migrants and internally displaced groups, particularly from conflict-affected regions, such as Darfur and Nuba mountains. It also occurs **within** the endogenous population between the young people and tribal leaders (Native Administration) who are controlling access to political positions and resources, such as gold mines. The resource-based conflicts '**between**' and '**within**' the diverse population groups have evolved into ethnocentric discrimination and social exclusion on the divides of tribe, age and gender.

Tribal power in RSS is stronger than state authority. Elections during the ex-regime were totalitarian, tribe-based and so distribution of development and opportunities was channeled through the ex-ruling party's tribal alliances and leaders rather than state institutions. As a consequence, the interests and challenges to youth were excluded in these processes, which has created large void, unemployment and spread of crime and drugs among both young men and women, especially university students. According to the consultations conducted by SOS Sahel, youth CSOs, traditional leaders and some of the officials said that 'drugs' have become a phenomenon, affecting 50-80% of the young men and women, which is a serious impediment for youth political participation.

On April 15th, 2023, violent clashes erupted between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the paramilitary Rapid Support Forces (RSF) in Sudan, resulting in the displacement of more than 12.5 million people, including internally displaced people (IDPs), asylum seekers and refugees. This conflict exacerbated many of Sudan's existing challenges, including ongoing conflicts, disease outbreaks, economic and political instability and climate emergencies.

The conflict has an impact on Red Sea State in terms of disruptions to banking systems and services, intermittent interruption of communication and internet services, and intensive security measurements which have affected movement of project staff. Frequent RSF drone attacks on Merowe dam has impacted the stability of electricity, with frequent blackouts. Red Sea State has received approximately 1,280,000 of IDPs, who are primarily hosted by community members in private accommodation or are camping in informal settlements such as in schools and other government buildings, placing pressure on limited resources and basic services.

***Needs, opportunities and constraints to youth political participation:***

Consultations with stakeholders in RSS identified several opportunities and challenges to youth civic and political participation to be addressed in this project.

- Young men and women are inspired to manage the change, but they have limited knowledge, political consciousness/exposure, and experience. Youth said: "through the peaceful December 2018 Revolution, we made the change but could not manage the post-change". They lived under a 30-year totalitarian regime and could not participate in political processes since political parties (and resistance bodies) remain weak and unattractive to young people. The results are that young people lack knowledge of their civil and constitutional rights, the modern history of Sudan and concepts of identity, diversity, democracy, governance, etc.

- Youth in RSS are willing to collaborate with the native administration, community-based structures and state institutions for a successful political transformation despite the rising generation-gap, mistrust and social exclusion of youth, particularly young women since these institutions are primarily male-dominated.
  - The diverse ethnic youth groupings (youth and women-led CSOs) are willing to work jointly to bring peace and democracy to their communities, but they are not organized into structures that claim their rights and represent their interests. Although the current youth structures in RSS are predominantly tribe-based, they are willing to work together for a common cause.
  - Lack of policy and legal framework and youth-biased legislations for empowering young people, which are enabling factors for youth political participation, and trust building between youth, politicians and traditional leaders. As part of the democratic transformation in Sudan, constitutional and legal reforms are important to ensure youth constitutional and legislative rights, such as approving youth quota in the national and state parliaments. This requires political will and actions, as well as youth knowledge of their civic rights, advocacy skills, leadership role and solidarity among the diverse youth groups to influence the decision-making.
  - Unemployment, leisure time and drug abuse, together with lack of awareness and political consciousness, are factors pushing young people into crimes, illegal activities and exploitation in igniting tribal conflicts by the tribal and political elites. Some of the consulted youth said that they have been exploited in escalating tribal violence – they said that “we became firewood”.
  - RSS Red Sea State is one of Sudan’s most gender conservative areas due to the ensuing social dictates and gender discriminatory norms, which particularly reduce chances for women social and political participation in informal and formal institutions, particularly in rural areas. But there is a rising hope of gender activism supported by the momentum of the December 2018 Revolution. Quite a number of young women CSOs/CBOs have been established and some young women have started to join events at big social clubs in Port Sudan, such as the Beja Club and Beni-amir Club, which are men-dominated. Women are winning the trust as social mobilisers, peace campaigners and peer-educators where men are culturally not allowed.
- b) A brief description of how the project aligns with/ supports **existing** Governmental and UN **strategic frameworks**<sup>11</sup>, how it ensures **national ownership**. If this project is designed in a PRF country, describe how the main objective advances a relevant strategic objective identified through the Eligibility Process

### ***Project strategic and policy alignment:***

The project contributes to the globally-supported strategic objective of “democratic transformation in Sudan” through the Constitutional Declaration of August 2019 to which the United Nations have established its Integrated Assistance Mission in Sudan (UNITAMS) to support in political transition to democratic rule through a wide range of political, peacebuilding and development initiatives.

The project contributes to the objectives of the forthcoming National Youth Policy, which is being prepared where promoting youth political participation and social peace are among the identified priorities. And so, the project plans to support stakeholders in RSS and the various youth groupings,

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<sup>11</sup>Including national gender and youth strategies and commitments, such as a National Action Plan on 1325, a National Youth Policy etc.

CSOs, academic and traditional leaders to prepare ground for State Youth Strategy (SYS). The project will encourage stakeholders to ensure that the SYS will contribute to the harnessing of demographic dividend in Sudan as a committed sustainable development objective for empowering youth.

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

***Project complementarity to similar and existing interventions:***

SOS Sahel Sudan have good experience in implementing multi-year projects up to 5 million Euros and have strong records of winning competitive call for proposals, e.g. by EU. Past and present experiences of SOS Sahel Sudan in Red Sea State in working with CSOs and youth groups have been primarily livelihood-driven. The current project provides new dimensions of social peace, civic rights and political participation, which were gaps in previous work.

There is no ongoing similar work to project apart from the work by the national Sudan Social Development Organization (SUDO) funded by EU (EUR 1.12 million) through the International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistant (IDEA). It also had a similar project (2020-2021) funded by the Italian Development Cooperation (EUR 125,000) on preparing the grass root communities for the national Constitutional Conference with a civic education component. Project will liaise with SUDO to make use of their expertise, materials, structures established and lessons.

Project name (duration)	Donor and budget	Project focus	Difference from/ complementarity to current proposal
Improving economic resilience and food security of the artisan fishers in the northern Sudanese Red Sea Coast (2020-2023)	EU (EUR 1 million)	To improve economic resilience and food security of the artisan fishers in the northern Sudanese Red Sea Coast	Project gives special attention to young fishers from a livelihood perspective. Current proposal adds aspects of civic rights and political participation
Capacity strengthening of CSOs in Eastern Sudan, implemented by SOS Sahel Sudan (lead) and ZOA (2018-2020)	EU (EUR 1.5 million)	Enhance CSOs capacities to contribute to governance and development processes.	Project benefitted Gunub-Awlieb and Suakin localities; process is useful for current proposal to reconnect to CSOs and replicate to other localities.
Sustainable access to water, and improved sanitation and hygiene behavior in Haya (2015-2021), implemented by SOS Sahel Sudan	DFID (GBP 2.3 million)	Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM)	Project established diverse IWRM structures (ethnicity, age, gender, social strata) as successful approach for reducing conflict and putting youth in the forefront.
Agricultural Production by Smallholders in Red Sea State (2013-2018); implemented by SOS Sahel Sudan.	EU (EUR 5 million)	Improve livelihoods of rural smallholders	Successes on which current proposal will build on were: introduction of women and enrollment of youth to fishery sector and establishing CSOs.
Supporting Sudan's Democratic Transition (2020-2022) in 7 states, including RSS by SUDO	EU-funded through IDEA (EUR 1.12 million).	Dialogue and consensus on transitional processes, electoral reforms.	Current proposal will contribute local peace component, engage youth and make use of processes established.

## **II. Project content, strategic justification and implementation strategy (4 pages max Plus Results Framework Annex)**

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

### ***Project focus, approach and implementation strategy:***

The project overall objective is that “the diverse mass of young men and women in Red Sea State in Sudan are empowered and prepared for managing the transition and effectively participating in future democratic transformation at local and state level”. The project approach is ‘transformative’ and youth-driven. It will realistically work with the existing but the competing diverse youth-focussed and tribe-based structures in RSS so as to transform youth diversities and energies into positive drivers for social peace as prerequisite for political participation.

The project implementation will overlap into three levels, namely locality, state and national. The work at locality level will include mobilisation, awareness raising, capacity building of youth and their structures, which should finally lead into selection of youth representatives for the project implementation at the state level. At least 15 youth-CSOs (10 youth-led and 5 women-led) will be identified and supported to implement youth-led initiatives at locality level.

The work at state level will focus on wider public awareness through media on peace and political participation, networking and partnership building between different stakeholders through dialogues for breaking the tribe-based and institutional structural barriers, and capacity building of the diverse youth and their structures/CSOs through training-of-trainers and civic education forums. At national level, project will link local and state political/peace processes with relevant national events (e.g. national constitutional conference, establishment of election commission, specialised forums, etc.) for exposure, learning and influencing. The reason behind such support is to ensure that state-wide youth issues are addressed in national agendas.

The project delivers its support through integrated 3-iter approach: capacity building and education in various civic education matters and skills; networking and partnership building of inclusive platforms for joint work; and empowering youth and their structures through direct support to youth initiatives.

Capacity building packages will be delivered through training workshops and civic education forums, facilitated by entrusted resource persons, using independent venues acceptable by all stakeholders, such as the Graduates’ Club in Port Sudan and existing youth/women centres. Participants to workshops and forums (50% women) will be nominated by partner youth-CSOs. They should basically be 15-24 years and distinguished ‘innovators’ and ‘early adopters’ who can work in diversity as peer-educators. For strengthening CSO partners, half of participants will be drawn from these CSOs.

The project will organise intensive youth-to-youth dialogues and youth-to-elders intergenerational dialogues and exchanges. The prime objective of theses dialogues is to facilitate establishment of joint work relationships between the existing tribe-based youth structures for common-agendas on social peace and democratization. Working with these existing structures, the project will facilitate formation of state-wide inclusive platforms for joint-work. These platforms should not be seen as replacing the existing structures but supporting them for joint working.

Building on recent youth-led successful social peace initiatives (recently established galad contracts), the project will allocate 40% of its budget for funding innovative youth-led initiatives that contribute

to project objectives and address the specific youth needs/constraints identified during consultations for project design. Initiatives could be an outreach campaign, implementation of capacity-building outreach plans at locality level, *galad* contracts, expanding access to national identification documents required for voting, sport competition, theatre, folklore, etc. Initiatives will be implemented by selected CSOs (4 youth-led and 4 women-led) according to niche/mandate. Implementing partners will identify the type of initiative, and youth are the ones to evaluate impact of these initiatives.

Due to the conservative social norms in RSS, the project will timely adopt the required special gender considerations in delivering its support. Young women and their CSOs will be equally involved in direct implementation and membership of all of the structures supported by the project. However, special forums will be allocated for women where they are culturally not allowed to mix with men. Young women will have special role in dialogues for peace and political participation since they are considered influential, entrusted and listened to, especially outreach to school teen-agers. In selecting direct beneficiaries, project will ensure that young men and women with disabilities are appropriately represented.

Project implementation will start-off by an estimated 4-month ‘inception phase’ with these activities: (1) office set-up and appointment and induction of the technical personnel; (2) signing of technical agreements/MoUs and formation of project steering committee; (3) institutional assessment of partner youth-CSOs; (4) joint project planning and assignment of roles to partners; (5) develop ToRs, produce training, media, visibility materials; and (6) launch project to stakeholders at state and locality levels.

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

*(Note: Change may happen through various and diverse **approaches**; i.e. social cohesion may be fostered through dialogue or employment opportunities or joint management of infrastructure. The selection of which approach should depend on context-specific factors. What basic assumptions about how change will occur have driven your choice of programming approach?)*

#### **Project-level theory-of-change:**

If civic knowledge, leadership skills and capacities of young men and women in RSS are strengthened, and their awareness and political consciousness enhanced; if the diverse youth groupings are reorganized and/or networked into inclusive youth-led civic structures; and if youth civic leadership role and experience reinforced through implementation of innovative youth-led initiatives for peace and democratization; then the diverse young men and women become prepared and empowered for driving the change and peace in their communities, for engaging in managing the transitional period in Sudan, and for participating in peace and democratic transformation processes at local, state and national levels.

This theory is based on the constraints and opportunities demystified in the consultations with diverse youth groupings who committed to work jointly away from tribal affiliation. Young men and women said that they are inspired to drive the change but they lack knowledge, political consciousness/exposure, and experience. The consulted young people, traditional leaders (elders) and other power holders said that they are willing to get into inclusive dialogue and collaborate despite the rising generation-gap, mistrust and social exclusion of youth, particularly young women. Although current youth structures are tribe-based, the diverse youth groups are willing to work jointly through

inclusive civic structures / networks. The existing youth-CSOs are committed to develop civic leadership skills but need to be strengthened and empowered.

To achieve the required changes vis-à-vis the above assumptions, the project repackages its proposed interventions into integrated 3-tier approach: capacity-building for empowering young men and women with knowledge and skills in civic rights and peacebuilding through civic education and skills training; reorganizing and networking the diverse young men and women into inclusive structures; and direct support to implementation of youth-led innovative initiatives for strengthening youth-led CSOs.

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

**Use Annex C to list all outcomes, outputs, and indicators.**

***Description of key project components:***

**Outcome 1.** “*Knowledge and capacities of young people in Red Sea State enhanced in various civic education matters for peace, political participation, leadership and democratization*”, which is envisaged achievable through these outputs:

**Output 1.1.** “*State-wide inclusive pool of young educators is well-trained and organized (50% young women) to work as peace-makers and civic-educators*”. Key activities are: 1.1.1. Training of young educators in: Conflict Analysis, Conflict Transformation and Social Peace in Diversity Context; 1.1.2. Training of young educators in: Advocacy and Communication for Social Peace and Democracy; 1.1.3. Training of young educators in: Elections and Electoral Processes; 1.2.4. Advanced training of young educators in: Leadership, Facilitation and Networking Skills; 1.1.5. Organize Civic Education and Peace Forums for young men and women, including young educators and relevant key stakeholders on: (i) Sudan’s Modern Political History; (ii) Concepts of Diversity, Identify, Patriotism, Democracy and Political Participation; (iii) State, Civil Society and Civic Rights; and (iv) Galad as a Traditional Mechanism for Peace; 1.1.6. Training of young educators in Gender Equality, Gender Discriminatory Norms and GBV; and 1.1.7. Project staff capacity building in M&E and reporting.

**Output 1.2.** “*Peer-education outreach plans developed (one on peace, the other on civic-education) for the training of youth groups at locality level jointly by the state-wide pool of young educators and youth-CSOs, particularly the implementing partners*”. Key activities are: 1.2.1. Orientation training on action planning, prioritization techniques, team work, work plan monitoring, how to organize training workshop, and reporting; and 1.2.2. Facilitate development and implementation of costed locality training plans by young educators (peace-makers and civic-educators).

**Output 1.3.** “*Young women-led CSOs are strengthened in Social Exclusion Analysis for challenging the existing discriminatory gender norms*”. Activities are: 1.3.1. Training of women-CSOs in Social Exclusion Analysis; 1.3.2. Training of women-CSOs in GBV, women rights and UNSC Resolution (1325); 1.3.3. Training of related government technical staff (state, locality), community leaders, sheikhs, sultans in gender equality, gender discriminatory norms to become proactive duty-bearers; and 1.3.4. Organize Gender Forums on issues, such as gender equality, gender discriminatory norms, GBV as key constraints to women’s political participation.

**Outcome 2.** “*The diverse youth groupings in Red Sea State are networked into inclusive civic platforms for joint work on social peace and civic rights*”. Key Outputs are:



**Output 2.1.** *“Inclusive State-wide Youth Networks/Platforms for Joint Work are established and launched to stakeholders”*. Activities are: 2.1.1. Organize partnership building and sensitization forums between youth and various stakeholders, such as transitional trade unions, Force for Freedom and Change, political parties, media sector, activists, development partners, private sector, etc.; 2.1.2. Organize youth-to-youth dialogues at state and locality levels; 2.1.3. Organize intergenerational dialogues between youth and native administration; 2.1.4. Organize exchanges and visits between the diverse youth structures; and 2.1.5. Facilitate participation of youth in national events, and existing transitional structures, mechanisms and processes relevant to project objective.

**Output 2.2.** *“State Youth Common-agendas for Future developed as the strategic partnership framework for all stakeholders”*. Key activities are: 2.2.1. Organize inclusive state and locality consultations on youth priorities and agendas for future; 2.2.2. Training of duty-bearers at state and locality levels on accountability, civic rights, political participation and young men and women rights; and 2.2.3. Facilitate and support joint planning between diverse young women and men, government authorities, civil society organizations, academia and other relevant stakeholders for developing youth common-agendas using the findings of the consultations.

**Outcome 3.** *“Project-supported youth-led initiatives for peace and political participation have reinforced youth leadership role in Red Sea State”*. Key outputs are:

**Output 3.1.** *“Youth-/ and women-led CSO implementing partners are strengthened to demonstrate civic leadership and reach out to grassroots communities”*. Key activities are: 3.1.1. Skills training in conducting need assessment; 3.1.2. Skills training in initiative/project design, including M&E; 3.1.3. Skills training in community mobilization techniques; 3.1.4. Develop and implement community-outreach plans (public awareness raising); and 3.1.5. Rehabilitate youth & women centers.

**Output 3.2.** *“Innovative youth-led peacebuilding and political participation initiatives funded and directly implemented by youth-led/women-CSO project partners”*. Initiatives could be an outreach campaign (advocacy, awareness, anti-drugs, peace and democratization issues), sport competition, theatre, folklore, capacity building, reconciliation initiative, etc. Key activities are: 3.2.1. Technical support to youth-CSO to develop and implement initiatives (steering committee); 3.2.2. Financial support to successfully selected youth-CSOs’ initiatives through competitive process (30% for women empowerment and gender equality initiatives) – estimated 50 initiatives; 3.2.3. Institutional support to youth CSO implementing partners (30% for women-led CSOs); and 3.2.4. Impact assessment and documentation of funded initiatives.

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

***Project targeting:***

Project targets RSS, which is witnessing violent tribal conflicts and ethnocentric political polarisation with serious security implication for Sudan and the Red Sea corridor due to its complex geopolitical location and ethnic diversities of all tribes from Sudan and border tribes. The project targets 5 localities that host 77% of state population (1.3 out of 1.7 million) where young people 15-24 years represent 19% (57% males and 43% females) of the population of these target localities. These localities are:

Port Sudan (21% of state population - 45% female); Haya (19% - 42% f); Tokar (18% - 42% f); Sinkat (13% - 43% f); and Sawakin (6% - 43% f).

Selected localities are conflict-affected and host the majority of current conflict parties (ethnic groups) in addition to some specificities. For example, Port Sudan hosts the state capital and national port; Tokar borders Eritrea, hosts migrant ethnic groups, and biggest agricultural delta; Sinkat is the native administration centre for the Beja groups and is located on the national tarmac road; Sawakin is a multi-ethnic strategic sea-port; and Haya is a labour centre located on railway junction and national tarmac road. In all of these localities, SOS Sahel Sudan have strong connections with grassroots and already established CSOs structures through past and present projects.

Project Stakeholders/beneficiaries and are: (1) diverse young men and women groups and associations, resistance committees, and Change and Service Committees who have legitimacy on ground; (2) youth-focused CSOs formally registered with HAC, and already 21 of them participated in proposal design; (3) native administration leaders with accumulated experience for bridging generation gaps and transferring knowledge to youth – already participated in proposal design; (4) state and local government authorities who are the relevant duty-bearers with trained personnel and established youth infrastructures for project implementation – some selected executives participated in consultations for proposal design; and (5) think-tank institutions and media channels with which SOS Sahel Sudan has established work relations – these institutions have resources and expertise for project implementation.

Project is expected to directly benefit at least 20,182 individuals as is indicated in the result-framework and budget. About 75% of direct beneficiaries will be young people (15-24 years) where target number of young women is 30-43% across activities. This means an average investment of USD 74/person. On average, women beneficiaries are estimated to be 40% - close to share in state population (43%).

<b>Project area of interventions</b>	<b>Number of direct beneficiaries</b>	<b>Disaggregation</b>
Capacity Building	910	Age 15-24 (50% young women)
Dialogues and consultations	2,222	Age 15-24 (75%); Young women (43%)
Community outreach	12,050	Age 15-25 (75%); Young women (43%)
Youth-led initiatives	5,000	Age 15-24 (75%); Young women (30%)
<b>Total direct beneficiaries</b>	<b>20,182</b>	<b>Women 40% on average.</b>

### III. Project management and coordination (4 pages max)

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

#### *Recipient organizations and implementing partners:*

The direct recipient and Convening Organization that coordinates the project is SOS Sahel Sudan, which have 105 well trained fulltime staff and operating through established HQs in Khartoum and ten sub-offices in seven states, including Red Sea. It has well-established finance and operation system. The organization program focuses on livelihoods, food security, WASH, CSOs capacity building, conflict resolution and peace building, women empowerment, natural resource management and emergency response. SOS Sahel Sudan have good experience in implementing multi-year projects up to 5 million Euros and have strong records of winning competitive call for proposals, e.g. by EU.

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
<b>Convening Organization:</b> SOS Sahel Sudan	EUR 2,384,244	Grants from: EU, Norwegian Embassy, UNDP, NCA, ZOA, French Embassy	Khartoum (HQs), Red Sea (1), Kassala (1), North Kordofan (1), West Kordofan (1), South Kordofan (3), North Darfur (2), White Nile (1).	105 staff organization-wide, of which 10 technical and support staff in RSS	9 experts relevant staff: 5 in HQs in Khartoum and 4 in RSS
Implementing partners: None.					

SOS Sahel Sudan will involve some selected local youth-led CSOs and institutions in the partial implementation of some specific activities based through “contractual services”. The process for identifying the implementing partners included consultations with the State Humanitarian Aid Commission, State Directorate for Youth and Sport and traditional leaders – who all participated in the consultation process.

The criteria for selecting implementing partners were that they should: (i) be women and youth-led structures who are formally registered as civil society organizations with state government authorities; (ii) have office space and physical presence at community level; and (iii) have previous experience of working in any of the project main interventions. The academic/think-tank and media institutions should have well trained experts who can deliver on the project interventions and share the project common cause of the project. The selected local partners are:

Partner name	Type
1. Sorkenat Organisation for Women Leaders	Women-led local CSO
2. Afkar for Youth	Women-led local CSO
3. 8th March group for Women	Women-led local CSO
4. Red Sea Women Coalition	Women-led local CSO
5. Al-engaz Youth Charity Association	Youth-led local CSO
6. Beja Youth Coalition	Youth-led local CSO

7. Youth Organisation for Peace and Development	Youth-led local CSO
8. Yanabea Elkhair Association	Youth-led local CSO
9. Red Sea University in Port Sudan	Academic/think-tank
10. Red Sea State TV & Radio	Mass media channel

- b) **Project management and coordination** – Indicate the project implementation team, including positions and roles and explanation of which positions are to be funded by the project (to which percentage). Explicitly indicate how the project implementation team will ensure sufficient gender or youth expertise. Explain project coordination and oversight arrangements and ensure link with PBF Secretariat if it exists. Fill out project implementation readiness checklist in **Annex A.1** and attach key staff TORs.

***Project management and coordination:***

The project will be implemented by SOS Sahel Sudan office in Port Sudan (state capital). The project technical team members who will be accountable for the project implementation are: project manager, 3 technical officers (capacity-building, social mobilization, and gender) whose contracts will be fully (100%) charged against project budget. Project support staff include: finance officer, accountant and 5 support staff (2 drivers, 2 guards, and a cleaner) whose contracts will be charged 50% to project budget. While the gender officer will be opened for female candidates only, young women can still compete in other officer positions. The project will enroll part-time potential young volunteers selected from young men and women who are trained by the project.

The project team will be packed up by SOS Sahel technical senior manages in Port Sudan and Khartoum offices and will be charged specific percentage to project budget. These positions are: Director General (10%) who provides strategic leadership, overall supervision of the Agreement and any amendment that arises; Program Development and Quality Control (10%); Head of Program (10%); Red Sea Area Manager (50%) for line management of field-based technical team, budget holding, and information flow; Head of Finance (10%) for financial control, cash flow, financial compliances, and preparation of audit reports; and Human Resource Manager (10%) for staff affairs.

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

***Risk management:***

Project specific risk	Risk level	Mitigation strategy (including Do No Harm considerations)
Political instability and local insecurity, including tribal conflicts	High	Close situational analysis, intensive consultations with partners and inclusive dialogue between the diverse stakeholders to jointly agree alternatives.
Diverse youth groups and stakeholders failed to work together and started to resist project objectives	<del>Medium</del> Low	Work with youth groups in separate and continue sensitization for trust and consensus building
Competing agendas and conflict of interest between various stakeholders, which delay establishing partnerships	<del>Medium</del> Low	Intensive dialogue with and between partners for reassigning roles and responsibilities

Given the current political sensitivity, Resistance and Change Committees (RCCs) may have different political orientation and so resist joint work	Medium	Carefully work with the various RCCs in separate (e.g. by sector, neighborhoods) while continue sensitizing for trust/consensus building on common-agendas
If current political situation continues, working with existing government structures may create tension with youth/civic groups and other stakeholders who resist the situation as of 25 October 2021 and beyond	High	Develop sensitive ways for engaging government technical staff only (as stakeholders), and focus on technical personnel who have no clear political orientation and who are accepted to stakeholders
Needed expertise and technical personnel are not locally available in target states	Low	Mobilize experts from other parts of Sudan.
Limited access to target groups and locations	Low	Regular monitoring and analysis to reschedule plans.
Economic deterioration in Sudan continue to escalate	Medium	Review plans and budget as needed in consultation with PBF secretariat/PBSO
Budget projections failed to meet the planned targets as a result of inflation, for example high transportation cost	Medium	Budget revision to revisit the estimated outputs and scaling down volume of activities in consultation with PBF secretariat/PBSO

- d) **Monitoring and evaluation** – Describe the M&E approach for the project, including M&E expertise in the project team and main means and timing of collecting data? Include: a budget break-down for both monitoring and evaluation activities, including collection of baseline and endline data and an independent evaluation, and an approximate M&E timeline. Fund recipients are obligated to reserve at least 5-7% of the project budget for M&E activities, including sufficient funds for a quality, independent evaluation.

***Project monitoring and evaluation:***

The project M&E system will compose of: (1) monitoring mechanisms (field monitoring visits, partners' quarterly, bi-annual and annual review meetings), system for reporting (monthly, quarterly, bi-annual and annual progress reports, impact assessment reports, technical training reports); (2) planning frameworks, particularly Annual Work Plans, M&E plan; and (3) data collection and reporting tools for AWP and tracking of indicators. M&E will be part of the Job Descriptions of technical officers who will technically report to the M&E officer based in Khartoum.

The proposed main activities of the M&E system and its estimated costs are:

M&E activities	Time	Estimated cost
1. Baseline Survey	Project inception phase	15,000
2. Monitoring and follow up	Throughout the project period	35,000
3. End line impact assessment	Last quarter of the project	15,000
4. Final independent evaluation	During the first three months after project end date.	20,000

The reporting protocol will include: (1) monthly progress reports to SOS Sahel HQs in Khartoum; (2) quarterly progress report to state-based stakeholders, particularly implementing youth-CSOs; and

(3) bi-annual progress reports to PBSO as is required (narrative, financial). A final monitoring and impact assessment report will be produced for the end-of-phase independent project evaluation.

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

***Project exit strategy/sustainability:***

The project plans to have 4-month inception phase during which it will jointly prepare a realistic and context-specific ‘sustainability plan and exit strategy’. The project will share draft with the PBF Secretariat/PBSO for approval and will use any template the PBF funded-projects might have.

As a long-term strategic interest, SOS Sahel Sudan envisage this project as an important milestone to establish its youth country-wide. SOS Sahel Sudan will continue engaging with the project-supported diverse youth groups and structures beyond the project life.

The project design focusses on developing resources and strengthening structures and partnerships that take-over the project and sustain its impact. Sustainability measures include: (i) developing packages of training and resource materials (in hard and digital copies) to youth groups and think-tank institutions; (ii) establishing state-wide core teams of well-trained young educators; (iii) developing “State Youth Common-agendas” as a strategic partnership framework for all stakeholders and development partners for future work; (iv) establishing inclusive state-wide youth leadership networks/platforms for joint work; (v) empowering youth-CSOs to develop and sustain civic leadership roles; (vi) facilitating participation of young men and women in peace and political processes and mechanisms, particularly during the transitional period; and (vii) building lobbies for law reforms that promote youth political participation, e.g. youth quota in the state legislative council.

#### IV. Project budget

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

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

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

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

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

### Annex A.1: Checklist of project implementation readiness

Question	Yes	No	Comment
Planning			
1. Have all implementing partners been identified? If not, what steps remain and proposed timeline	Yes		
2. Have TORs for key project staff been finalized and ready to advertise? Please attach to the submission	Yes		
3. Have project sites been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline	Yes		
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.	Yes		During consultation process and concept note selection.
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?	YES		
6. Have beneficiary criteria been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline.	Yes		
7. Have any agreements been made with the relevant Government counterparts relating to project implementation sites, approaches, Government contribution?	Yes		
8. Have clear arrangements been made on project implementing approach between project recipient organizations?	Yes		
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)?	YES		PBF Secretariat at UNDP Khartoum
11. Did consultations with women and/or youth organizations inform the design of the project?	YES		
12. Are the indicators and targets in the results framework disaggregated by sex and age?	YES		
13. Does the budget annex include allocations towards GEWE for all activities and clear justifications for GEWE allocations?	YES		

### Annex A.2: Checklist for project value for money



Question	Yes	No	Project Comment
1. Does the project have a budget narrative justification, which provides additional project specific information on any major budget choices or higher than usual staffing, operational or travel costs, so as to explain how the project ensures value for money?	Yes		
2. Are unit costs (e.g. for travel, consultancies, procurement of materials etc) comparable with those used in similar interventions (either in similar country contexts, within regions, or in past interventions in the same country context)? If not, this needs to be explained in the budget narrative section.	YES		
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.	YES		The tentatively calculated indicative investment by person is USD 74, which is reasonable based on current and previous similar experiences.
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?	YES		
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?	YES		Project uses local staff
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.	YES		This is currently 22% of the budget. This is because of the budget allocations for institutional support to 20 Youth-CSOs in the form of equipment, furniture and soft support to enable them properly perform beyond the project life. A purchase will be done through open competitive tender process.
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.		NO	
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.		NO	

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

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

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

### **AA Functions**

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

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

### **Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient United Nations Organizations**

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

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

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

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

#### Financial reporting and timeline

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

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

<b>31 July</b>	Voluntary Q2 expenses (January to June)
<b>31 October</b>	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](http://www.un.org/peacebuilding/fund)) and the Administrative Agent's website ([www.mptf.undp.org](http://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	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in

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

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

### Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

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

### Public Disclosure

The PBSO and Administrative Agent will ensure that operations of the PBF are publicly disclosed on the PBF website ([www.un.org/peacebuilding/fund](http://www.un.org/peacebuilding/fund)) and the Administrative Agent website ([www.mptf.undp.org](http://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.<sup>12</sup>
- 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.

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<sup>12</sup>Annualized PBF project budget is obtained by dividing the PBF project budget by the number of project duration months and multiplying by 12.

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

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification/ frequency of collection	Indicator milestones
<p>Outcome 1:"Knowledge and capacities of young people in Red Sea State enhanced in various civic education matters for peace, political participation, leadership and democratization"</p> <p>(Any SDG Target that this Outcome contributes to)</p> <p>(Any Universal Periodic Review of Human Rights (UPR) recommendation that this Outcome helps to implement and if so, year of UPR)</p>		<p>Outcome Indicator 1a Percentage of young men and women trained who perceive that their knowledge and skills have improved.</p> <p>Baseline: 9%</p> <p>Target: At least 75% (35% young women and 40% boys)</p>	Technical training and impact assessment reports	Pre-and-post tests conducted for each capacity building session; Post-training impact assessments conducted
		<p>Outcome Indicator 1b: Number of young men and women at locality levels trained by the core teams of young educators</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: 600 ( 300 young women and 300 boys)</p>	Training reports	Training plans prepared and fund by project provided for implementing plans at locality level
		<p>Outcome Indicator 1c: Percentage of young men and women showing positive tolerance and non-violent attitudes to address conflict drivers.</p> <p>Baseline: 20%</p> <p>Target: 75% ( 40% young women and 35% of young men)</p>	Baseline survey; Impact assessment	
	Output 1.1: "State-wide inclusive pool of trainers is well-trained and organized (50% women) to work as peace-makers and civic-educators".	<p>Output Indicator 1.1.1 Number of young-educator teams established</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: 2 teams (30% of each team members are young women, 30% young men, 20% women and 20% men)</p>	Training Reports	ToT packages developed and delivered to young educators.
		<p>Output Indicator 1.1.2 Number of educators trained and ready to train others</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: 30( 9 young women, 9 young men, 6 women and 6 men)</p>	Training Reports	Selection criteria jointly agreed; young educators nominated; trainers / facilitators contracted.
		<p>Output Indicator 1.1.3 Number of young women in the trained pool of young educators</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target:9 young women</p>	Training Reports	Selection criteria jointly agreed; young women educators nominated; trainers / facilitators contracted.

	Output 1.2: "Peer-education outreach plans developed and implemented (one on peace, the other on civic-education) for the training of youth groups at locality level jointly by the state-wide pool of young trainers and youth-CSOs, particularly the implementing partners".	Output Indicator 1.2.1 Number of outreach plans developed and implemented.  Baseline: 0 Target: 2	Technical Reports	Joint strategic planning sessions organized.
		Output Indicator 1.2.2  Baseline: Target:		
		Output Indicator 1.2.3  Baseline: Target:		
	Output 1.3: "Young women-led CSOs are strengthened in Social Exclusion Analysis for challenging the existing discriminatory gender norms".	Output Indicator 1.3.1 Number of youth-led women CSOs trained in Social Exclusion Analysis  Baseline: 0 Target: 10	Training Reports	Institutional assessment of CSOs conducted; target CSOs identified; trainers/facilitators contracted.
		Output Indicator 1.3.2 Number of women social actors / activists trained  Baseline: 0 Target: 30	Training reports	Women social actors nominated.
		Output Indicator 1.3.3 Number of duty-bearers trained  Baseline: 0 Target: 100	Training reports	Trainees nominated and contract with trainers signed.
Outcome 2: "The diverse youth groupings in Red Sea State are networked into inclusive civic platforms for joint work on social peace and civic rights"  (Any SDG Target that this Outcome contributes to)  (Any Universal Periodic Review of Human Rights (UPR) recommendation		Outcome Indicator 2a: Inclusive State-wide Youth Networks/Platforms for Joint Work formally recognized.  Baseline: 0 Target: 2	Progress reports	Inclusive and joint platforms have been established.
		Outcome Indicator 2b: State Youth Common-agendas endorsed by government & stakeholders  Baseline: Doesn't exist Target: Exists	Progress reports	Document on common-agendas produced and cleared by stakeholders



that this Outcome helps to implement and if so, year of UPR)		Outcome Indicator 2c		
		Baseline: Target:		
	Output 2.1: "Inclusive State-wide Youth Networks/Platforms for Joint Work are established and launched to stakeholders".	Output Indicator 2.1.1 Number of inclusive networks / platforms established	Progress reports	State-wide pool of youth educators / leaders established and became nuclear for establishing the inclusive networks/ platforms (one for peace and the other for civic education and rights)
		Baseline: 0 Target: 2		
		Output Indicator 2.1.2 Number of stakeholders reached through partnership forums and dialogue sessions	Progress reports	12 partnership forums organized for 600 participants; 16 youth-to-youth dialogue sessions conducted for 800 participants; 12 intergenerational dialogue sessions organized for 600; 6 exchanges conducted for 72 youth
	Output 2.2: "State Youth Common-agendas for Future developed as the strategic partnership framework for all stakeholders".	Baseline: 0 Target: 2,072 ( 636 young women, 636 young men, 400 women and 400 men).		
		Output Indicator 2.1.3		
		Baseline: Target:		
		Output Indicator 2.2.1: Common-agendas developed	Youth consultation report	Consultations on youth priorities and agendas conducted
		Baseline: Doesn't exist Target: Exist		
		Output Indicator 2.2.2 Number of young persons and stakeholder consulted for youth prioritization	Youth consultation report	4 consultations workshops for 120 young persons; 4; joint planning session organized for 30 stakeholders
		Baseline: 0 Target: 150( 60 young women, 60 young men , 5 women and 15 men)		
		Output Indicator 2.2.3 Number of duty-bearers trained in civic rights	Training reports	4 training sessions for 120 duty-bearers organized
		Baseline: 0		

		Target: 120 ( 80 men and 40 women)		
	Output 2.3	Output Indicator 2.3.1 Baseline: Target:		
		Output Indicator 2.3.2 Baseline: Target:		
		Output Indicator 2.3.3 Baseline: Target:		
<p>Outcome 3: "Project-supported youth-led initiatives for peace and political participation have reinforced youth leadership role in Red Sea State".</p> <p>(Any SDG Target that this Outcome contributes to)</p> <p>(Any Universal Periodic Review of Human Rights (UPR) recommendation that this Outcome helps to implement and if so, year of UPR)</p>		<p>Outcome Indicator 3a: Number of men, women, girls and boys sensitized on peace and importance of political participation for democratic transformation in Sudan</p> <p>Baseline:0 Target:11,250</p>	Progress reports	
		<p>Outcome Indicator 3b: Percentage of youth-led initiatives assessed by young people as successful and had generated immediate impact.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: At least 75%</p>	Impact assessment report	Impact assessment of youth-led initiatives conducted
		<p>Outcome Indicator 3c: Percentage of youth who believe that they are of value in their communities and their positive contributions are recognized.</p> <p>Baseline: TbD Target: At least 75%</p>	Baseline survey; Impact assessment.	
	Output 3.1: "Youth- and women-led CSO implementing partners are strengthened to demonstrate civic leadership and reach out to grassroots communities".	<p>Output Indicator 3.1.1 Number of youth-CSOs strengthened</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 15( 5 women, 5 mixed and 5 men)</p>		
		<p>Output Indicator 3.1.2 Number CSOs staff trained</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p>		

		Target: 30 ( 9 young women, 9 young men , 6 women and 6 men)		
		Output Indicator 1.1.3 Outreach plan developed  Baseline: 0 Target: 1		
	Output 3.2 "Innovative youth-led peacebuilding and political participation initiatives funded and directly implemented by youth-led/women-CSO project partners".	Output Indicator 3.2.1: Number of youth-led initiatives implemented  Baseline: 0 Target: 50	Progress reports	Youth-led initiatives vetted through competitive process; contractual service agreements signed with the winning CSOs
		Output Indicator 3.2.2: Percentage of project fund provided to youth initiatives.  Baseline: 0 Target: 40%	Financial reports	Funding portfolio established in project and enter onto financial system
		Output Indicator 3.2.3: Number of direct beneficiaries reached  Baseline: 0 Target: 5,000 ( 2500 women and 2500 men)	Progress reports	Outreach plan prepared
	Output 3.3	Output Indicator 3.3.1  Baseline: Target:		
		Output Indicator 3.3.2  Baseline: Target:		
		Output Indicator 3.3.3  Baseline: Target:		