

CSSF PROGRAMME SUMMARY

PROGRAMME TITLE: Conflict Resilience and Stabilisation			
HMG Partners (Lead in bold)	Department for International Development (DFID) , Foreign & Commonwealth Office (FCO),		
COUNTRY/REGION:	Sudan		
PROGRAMME DURATION: April 2017-March 2020			
FY17-18 BUDGET:	ODA: £1.1m	Non-ODA: 0	
PROJECT/COMPONENT	LEAD DEPT	IMPLEMENTING ORGANISATION	FY17-18 BUDGET
1a. Conflict Resilience and Stabilisation in Darfur	DFID	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	£550,000
1b. Conflict Resilience and Stabilisation in the Two Areas	DFID	UNDP	£300,000
2. Support to AU HIP mediation and peace negotiations	FCO	African Union (AU)	£150,000
3. Strengthening resilience to EVET	FCO/DFID	UNDP	£100,000
WHAT SUPPORT IS THE UK PROVIDING?			
<p>This programme aims to strengthen resilience to conflict and violent extremism and contribute to stabilisation in Sudan by addressing multiple and interlocking conflicts and violence at community, national and international levels.</p> <p>It will support community based conflict resilience interventions in Darfur and the Two Areas, by strengthening the ability of communities to manage conflict through mediation, dialogue and shared development goals. Disputes will be resolved peacefully – providing an alternative to violence. In the Two Areas a stabilisation approach will encourage interface between state and community level conflict management architecture, which will ultimately be essential for sustained peace, security and development. The strand will also support the African Union High-level Implementation Panel (AUHIP) mediated peace process.</p> <p>By improving the evidence base on the drivers of Extremism, UK Violent Extremism and Terrorism (EVET), policy and programming will be strengthened and contribute to the development of a Sudan National Strategy to counter violent extremism. EVET components of the strand will build resilience within conflict-affected populations to extremism at a national and local level.</p>			
WHY IS UK SUPPORT NEEDED?			
<p>Sudan is situated in a highly unstable region. It has deeply problematic relations with South Sudan that include unresolved border issues and territorial disputes (Abyei). International peace efforts include ongoing facilitation and mediation efforts, with the UN and AU active in Darfur (with a continuing involvement of Qatar) and the AUHIP active in the Two Areas and concerning the national dialogue. The AUHIP has an ongoing oversight over relations between Sudan and South Sudan and a role in supporting the implementation of the cooperation agreements</p> <p>This programme enables the UK to holistically address major drivers of conflict and EVET identified through the 2017 Country Governance and Conflict Assessment/Joint Analysis of Conflict and Stability at multiple levels (International, subnational and community based). While most donors/embassies in Khartoum do not have specific conflict expertise, through the Conflict Advisor and Second Secretary Political the UK has dedicated conflict management and analytical capacity. This resource enables the British Embassy to influence multi-lateral interventions at various levels through programme steering committees and the AU</p>			

mediated peace progress. The UK is also able to encourage cross fertilisation and learning between regional, national and international interventions and approaches.

WHAT RESULTS DOES THE UK EXPECT TO ACHIEVE?

At impact level the programme will contribute to reduced levels of violent conflict and EVET within Sudan and between the Sudans through strengthened mechanisms for reconciliation and resilience.

At outcome level the programme will strengthen mechanisms for resilience to conflict and EVET through conflict prevention and mitigation, peace building and reconciliation – resulting in confidence and trust between conflicting groups being restored in target communities in Darfur and the Two Areas. The programme will also contribute to improving the Government of Sudan’s efforts to build resilience to EVET, by ensuring a holistic and well-evidence approach is adopted.

Outputs include but are not limited to:

- Component 1: increased number of community based resolution mechanisms (CBRM)/ community management mechanisms functioning and initiatives that deliver collaborative livelihoods and income generating opportunities as a means of building peace and stability;
- Component 2: inclusive political processes, commitments and action plans towards resumption of peace talks between Sudan and South Sudan, and the implementation of the 2012 Agreement between the two countries;
- Component 3: the outputs include the finalisation of a national strategy on countering violent extremism and evidence based programmatic responses countering violent extremism.