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**Assessment of Young People's Needs and Priorities in Al-Quoz,
Dilling, Habila and Delami Localities, South Kordofan State.**

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Acronyms:

AU	African Union
CBO	Community-based organisation
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
FGD	Focus group discussion
GoS	Government of Sudan
HAC	Humanitarian Aid Commission
IDP	Internally displaced person
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
IPC	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
NBHS	National Baseline Household Survey
QIP	Quick-impact project
SDG	Sudanese Geneih (pound).
SKS	South Kordofan State
SPLM/A-N	Sudanese People Liberation Movement/Army-North
TV	Television
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
VSL/A	Village savings and loan/approach

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Executive summary

The objective of the assessment was to conduct situational analysis to better understand the youth priorities in the project target localities, namely Al-Quoz, Dilling, Habila and Delami, so as to inform future programming. The specific objectives of the assessment were to: (i) identify the challenges, needs and priorities of young men and women in the four target localities, and recommending potential areas of interventions to inform SOS Sahel Sudan future programming; (ii) assess the initial impact of SOS Sahel Sudan interventions and efforts by the project for “engaging women and youth” in the target 4 localities; and (iv) draw lessons and recommend the appropriate approach for working with young people.

The assessment was primarily qualitative analysis using a combination of data collection tools. It organised FGDs with 121 young people (68 percent men, 32 percent women) drawn from 7 communities; conducted interviews with six (6) key informants in line ministries in Kadugli; conducted semi-structured interviews and discussions with Community Peace Mechanism in Geater (Native Administration); conducted an interview with a trainer (resource person) at the Centre for Peace and Development (Dilling University); conducted plenary discussions with field-based SOS Sahel Sudan staff in Kadugli; and organised a wrap-up/validation and joint planning workshop in Dilling attended by youth representatives, SOS Sahel Sudan staff and native administration.

The assessment identified many types of current conflicts from the youth perspectives. These are: struggle for power between GoS and SPLM/A-N; political tensions following the December 2018 Revolution; resource-based conflicts; tribal conflicts; armed robberies; honour-killing; money-shower conflicts; and university student-violence.

Challenges and constraints to youth identified are a combination of: Unemployment, leisure-time and lack of work opportunities; loss of livelihood options; militarisation of young people; generation-gap and exclusion of young people; lack of organisation and networking; lack of youth centres and entertainment facilities; lack of a partnership framework; and overlapping mandates between government bodies.

Assessment found that youth in rural areas are integrated into their communities with similar priorities, which are largely livelihood-related. Youth in urban areas are disconnected from their communities and their priorities are more of social awareness and civic education. While youth in urban areas are not at all organised, those in urban areas have established structures.

Youth needs identified are: (i) training needs in the areas of: organisational and management skills, vocation training, and social awareness and civic education; (ii) small quick-impact projects to diversify youth livelihood options; (iii) support to youth-led initiatives; (iv) support to youth to deliver their roles in democratic transformation.

As for the programming approach for working with youth, discussions highly recommended the need for shifting the paradigm from engaging into integrating of youth into general community projects. This also means working with youth as direct beneficiaries and at the same time taking the full considerations for youth issues and perspectives.

1. Introduction and background

1.1. The context in South Kordofan State – a brief analysis:

South Kordofan State (SKS) is considered a microcosm of Sudan for it includes all the topographies of Sudan, as well as the existence of different tribes and ethnicities that make up the local social fabrics. It borders North Kordofan State to the north, the Republic of South Sudan to the south, White Nile State to the east, and West Kordofan State to the west.

South Kordofan State population is projected to have reached about 2 million¹ persons (IPC Sudan, 2022) where 48 percent of them are food-secure and 15 percent are acute-food-insecure, particularly in Heiban and Al-buram localities (Table 1.1). According to projections by the CBS (2021-2023), 49 percent of the state population are males and 51 percent are females.

The State populations are thinly distributed over 17 localities where 14 out of them are government-controlled and the other 3 localities are currently under the control of the SPLM/A-North (Abdulaziz Alhelo), namely Al-buram, Heiban and Um-durein.

Table 1.1. South Kordofan State population by locality and food security (Feb 2022)				
Locality	Population (persons)	Percentage population share	Percentage of food-secure population	Percentage of acute food-insecure population
Dilling	224,648	11	50	10
Al-Quoz	125,517	6	50	15
Habila	73,600	4	50	15
Delami	53,590	3	50	10
Abassiya	131,614	7	50	15
Abu-jubayhah	196,109	10	55	10
Abu-kershola	105,698	5	50	15
Al-leri	42,101	2	50	15
Ar-rashad	67,890	3	50	10
Ar-reif Ash-shargi	65,509	3	45	15
At-tadamon	84,588	4	55	10
Ghadeer	55,824	3	50	15
Kadugli	153,636	8	45	15
Talawdi	43,640	2	50	15
Heiban	240,572	12	40	25
Al-Buram	169,738	9	45	20
Um-durein	124,913	6	45	15
TOTAL	1,959,187	100	48	15

Source: Adapted from IPC Sudan Acute Food Insecurity Projections Oct. 2021 to Feb. 2022

SKS population is composed of three main ethnic groups – the Nuba, Misseriya and Hawazma. There are other minor groups, such as traders who are economic migrants from most parts of

¹ According to the CBS projections 2023 using the Census 2008 data, the population figure has reached 1,230,624 which is by far underestimated.

Sudan, Shanabla camel herders, Bargu, Guraan and Hawsa tribes. There are other seasonal transhumant pastoralists who arrive from North Kordofan in search of pastures during dry-season, such as Hamar, Kababish and Kawahla.

The local economy is predominantly agrarian. About 89 percent of the local population are engaged in the agropastoral sector (58 percent farmers, 31 percent agro-pastoralists) and 11 percent in the trade sector². Although South Kordofan is one of the resource-rich regions in Sudan, however, it is one of the poorest states with an estimated 60 percent³ of the population engulfed in poverty with serious variation between urban and urban areas where 38.6 percent and 66.6 percent of the population are under the poverty line, respectively.

For decades, SKS has been wracked by the protracted warfare and tribal conflicts, particularly during the period 2011-onwards when fighting between the Sudan Armed Forces and SPLM/A-North had erupted. The various cycles of the devastating civil war and armed conflicts have seriously disturbed the peaceful coexistence of the diverse components of the local society, worsened the local insecurity and stability, and ultimately destroyed the productive assets and sources source of livelihoods of the predominantly agropastoral communities, particularly in rural areas. The situation is aggravated by restrictions to movements of peoples and herds following the secession of South Sudan in 2011, which has furtherly intensified conflicts and competition over natural resources.

As a result of the various cycles of violence, almost all localities host internally displaced persons (IDPs), refugees, returnees and vulnerable residents who are estimated to have reached nearly 900 thousand persons⁴ thus further worsening the situation of food insecurity and the number of those who are in acute food insecurity, which has been projected to be 16 percent of the state population according to the latest IPC-Sudan (February 2023). Such a situation requires integrated packages of livelihood interventions to build resilience; enhancing agricultural production systems in conflict-affected areas; and developing mechanisms and providing services for natural resource management to mitigate resource-based conflicts between farmers and pastoralists.

1.2. Response by SOS Sahel Sudan:

In response to the above-mentioned context, SOS Sahel Sudan has been providing services to conflict-affected communities to strengthen their resilience, livelihoods, and capacities to develop mechanisms for shared natural resource management. Funded by the Norwegian Embassy to the Sudan, SOS Sahel has been running a series of community-based conflict reduction projects since 2014.

The current SOS Sahel Sudan project for “Promoting Conflict-affected Community Livelihoods (2020-2023)” is being implemented in four localities in South Kordofan State, namely Al-Quoz, Dilling, Habila and Delami with the overall objective (goal) that “*conflict-affected community improved access to natural resources and livelihood, and enjoy social peace and coexistence*”. This goal was envisaged achievable through four outcomes:

² Ministry of Finance (2017), South Kordofan Socio-economic Profile; quoted in UNICEF South Kordofan State Profile (2022): <https://www.unicef.org/sudan/media/8721/file/South%20Kordofan.pdf>.

³ Poverty in Northern Sudan: Estimates from the NBHS 2009, Central Bureau of Statistics, the Republic of Sudan, September 2010.

⁴ OCHA, South Kordofan State Profile, updated March 2023.

- (i) natural resource management sustained through strengthening capacities of community-based organisations and traditional leaders;
- (ii) community livelihood system promoted, and farming and livestock production and productivity increased;
- (iii) women and youth engaged and their livelihood options supported; and
- (iv) community access to safe reliable drinking water for people and livestock improved.

During the course of the project implementation, SOS Sahel Sudan has observed that its small-size youth-designated support has started to generate impact, particularly during the off-season when youth either migrate to other parts of Sudan or stay in leisure with some negative implications for the local social peace.

The rising new role of the young people in contributing to the transformation in Sudan at all levels necessitates scaling-up the size of support to youth and their structures/groupings. This requires identification of the challenges to youth, their needs and priorities, and the solutions they propose, which are among the key objectives of this assessment.

1.3. Objectives, scope and methods of the assessment:

The objective of the assessment was to conduct situational analysis to better understand the youth priorities in the project target localities, namely Al-Quoz, Dilling, Habila and Delami, so as to inform future programming. The specific objectives of the assessment were to:

- (i) Identify the challenges, needs and priorities of young men and women in the four target localities, and recommending potential areas of interventions to inform SOS Sahel Sudan future programming.
- (ii) Assess the initial impact of SOS Sahel Sudan interventions and efforts by the project for “engaging women and youth” in the target 4 localities.
- (iii) draw lessons and recommend the appropriate approach for working with young people, particularly in these four localities.

At the onset, the assessment conducted desk review of the key project documents and reports, which had informed the design of the assessment, as well as the assessment of project impact. The fieldwork survey for the assessment ran 11 to 15 February 2023 and it was primarily a qualitative analysis using: (i) focus group discussions (FGDs) with young men and women in rural and urban settings; (ii) interviews with key informants; (iii) interviews with native administration; (iv) plenary discussions with SOS Sahel Sudan staff; and (v) joint planning with youth groups for priorities (see Annex 1 - list of persons met/interviewed). Therefore, assessment process had:

First, organised FGDs for 121 young persons (68 percent males; 32 percent females) drawn from 7 communities in the project target localities. It should be noted that the assessment had conducted 4 FGDs in these locations: Ad-doshool (combined with participants from Karkaraya), Ad-debeibat, An-negai’a, Kurkurra Baggara and Dilling where participants from

both Dilling and Delami had provided their inputs through the joint planning workshop organised towards the end of the assessment.

Table 1.2. Sample distribution by community and gender				
Locality	Community	Gender of participant		Total
		Men	Women	
Habila:	<i>Ad-doshool</i>	10	7	17
	<i>Karkaraya</i>	5	0	5
Al-Quoz:	<i>Ad-debeibat</i>	4	6	10
	<i>An-negei 'a</i>	21	12	33
	<i>Kurkurra Baggara</i>	31	6	37
Dilling	<i>Dilling</i>	8	5	13
Delami	<i>Delami</i>	4	3	7
TOTAL		83	39	122

Key inventory questions to the FGDs were focussed on the context analysis from the youth perspectives, particularly the situation of peace-and-conflict and how they impact the young people; the contemporary challenges to youth; youth, needs, priorities, proposed solutions and the required support; areas of capacity building and quick-impact-projects suitable for both young men and women in rural and urban settings; assessment of SOS Sahel project impact for engaging women and youth and what should continue; and based the situation analysis and previous experience, what appropriate approach for working with young people in future, namely: whether a youth-separate project, a youth component within project (engagement) or integration of youth in project.

Second, conducted interviews with six (6) key informants in line ministries, namely: State Ministry of Health and Social Welfare and State Youth and Sport Directorate at the State Ministry of Culture and Media. However, the assessment failed to have a meeting with the State Extension and Technology Transfer Directorate.

Third, conducted semi-structured interviews and discussions with the Native Administration in Greater Dilling represented in the Community Peace Mechanism, which has an established office in Dilling Town – two Native Administrators and resource person (retired teacher) who is member in the mechanism had attended the discussion.

Fourth, conducted an interview with a trainer (resource person) at the Centre for Peace and Development (Dilling University) who is an implementing partners for the SOS Sahel Sudan programme in South Kordofan State.

Fifth, conducted plenary discussions with 10 of the field-based SOS Sahel Sudan staff members in Kadugli.

Finally, organised a wrap-up and joint planning workshop in Dilling town for representatives of young people from the four localities (those who participated in FGDs at community level), native administrators and SOS Sahel Sudan staff. The joint 1-day workshop was an opportunity to bring together young people and their native administrations to establish partnership for youth programming in future. The workshop was mainly a joint process for: (i) presenting and validating the assessment initial findings; (ii) agreeing youth future role, priorities, and the

needed support; (iii) analysing potential stakeholders; (iv) mapping of power relations; and (v) assessing risks and mitigation strategies.

1.4. Notes on sample characteristics and implications for programming:

The Government of Sudan adopts the AU-African Youth Charter definition that “youth or young people shall refer to every person between the ages of 15 and 35 years”⁵. For programming purposes, SOS Sahel Sudan in SKS uses the ages of 18 to 40 years as one of the criteria for the selection of its youth beneficiaries. The adoption of such an alternative age-bracket for defining a young person was because of the special situation of war.

In discussions with participants, it seemed that they are not age-sensitive in defining a young person. There were participants who are single in the ages of 15 to 18 years but are the breadwinners for many families, particularly those who lost their spouses in war.

As indicated in Table 1.3, two-third (66.4 percent) of those who participated in the assessment (FGDs and wrap-up joint planning workshop) were in the target ages of 15 to 35 years – whereas 40 percent were young women, which is reasonable in such contexts. However, about 29.5 percent of the participants in the ages of 36 to 54 years still classify themselves as youth. The remaining 4.1 percent of the participants in the ages of 55 years and above were elders and native administration leaders from target communities who are in support of youth issues.

These age characteristics of sample population indicate that future programming should prioritise the ages 15 to 35 years as the principal selection criterion for any youth-focussed support. Other criteria can be used to sharpen the selection within the same age bracket. However, in conflict-affected settings there is always possibilities for flexible measures by aid actors to ensure smooth flow of assistance to the beneficiaries.

1.3. Distribution of sample by age-group (years) and gender						
Age-group	Male		Female		Total	
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
15-24	15	12.3%	16	13.1%	31	25.4%
25-35	34	27.9%	16	13.1%	50	41.0%
36-44	14	11.5%	3	2.5%	17	13.9%
45-54	15	12.3%	4	3.3%	19	15.6%
55+	5	4.1%	0	0.0%	5	4.1%
TOTAL	83	68.0%	39	32.0%	122	100.0%

It was observed that about 28 percent of the participants are illiterate (Table 1.4). The highest number of illiterates was found in Kurkurra Baggara (Table 1.5), constituting 62 percent of the community representatives who attended the discussions who were primarily young men. The

⁵ African Youth Charter, African Union: <https://au.int/en/treaties/african-youth-charter>.

problem of literacy is further evident in the fact that during the FGD participants had asked for literacy classes for young people in some of the rural communities visited.

1.4 Distribution of sample by education attainment and gender						
Education	Male		Female		Total	
	<i>Count</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Illiterate	25	20.5%	9	7.4%	34	27.9%
Primary	16	13.1%	10	8.2%	26	21.3%
Intermediate	3	2.5%	0	0.0%	3	2.5%
Secondary	17	13.9%	9	7.4%	26	21.3%
University	21	17.2%	11	9.0%	32	26.2%
Post-graduate	1	0.8%	0	0.0%	1	0.8%
TOTAL	83	68.0%	39	32.0%	122	100.0%

On the contrary, there was a considerable number of graduates/post-graduates (27 percent) who participated in the discussions, particularly from urban areas where they constituted 80 percent of Ed-debeibat youth representatives to the assessment, 77 percent of Dilling representatives and 71 percent of Delami group (Table 1.5).

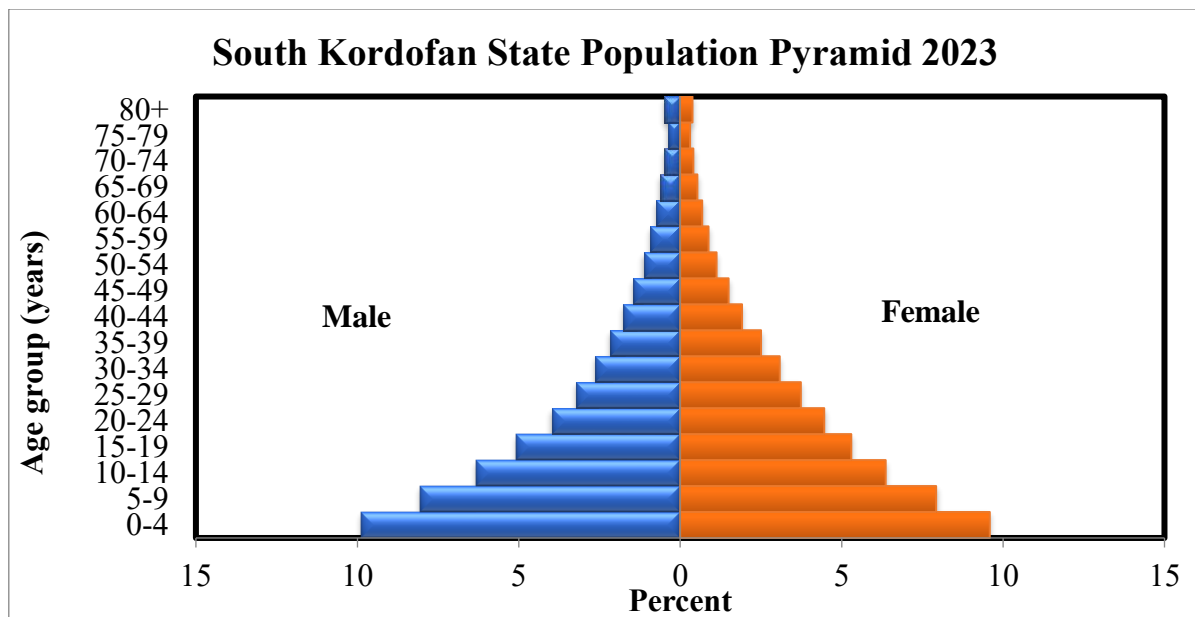
1.5 Distribution of participants (count-wise) by education level and community									
Education level	Habila		Al-Quoz			Dilling	Delami	TOTAL	
	<i>Ad-doshool</i>	<i>Karkaraya</i>	<i>Ad-debeibat</i>	<i>An-negei'a</i>	<i>Kurkurra Baggara</i>	<i>Dilling</i>	<i>Delami</i>		
Illiterate	4	1	0	5	23	1	0	34	27.9%
Primary	4	0	0	13	9	0	0	26	21.3%
Intermediate	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	2.5%
Secondary	7	0	2	12	2	1	2	26	21.3%
University	1	3	8	3	2	10	5	32	26.2%
Post-grad.	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.8%
TOTAL	17	5	10	33	37	13	7	122	100%

The implications of the level of education of youth groups was that the concerns and priorities are different for groups of young people in rural and urban settings, and for those who are illiterate in comparison to those who are literate. During the discussions with the various youth groups, it was clear that they disconnected from each other as young people. The direct implication is that these youth groups are not homogeneous and have not yet developed common understanding and/or agendas for the needs and priorities as they are currently driven by the common needs of their communities.

2. Situations of young people in target localities

2.1. Size of young population in South Kordofan State:

South Kordofan State has a critical mass of young population since those who are in the ages below 35 years represent 79% of the state population while those in the retire age (65+ years) are only 4% as is reflected in the State Population Pyramid⁶. Persons who are classified as young people in the ages 15 to 35 are 32 percent, whereas young women are 33 percent and young men are 30 percent. For programming purposes, the direct implication of such a population structure is that young-people should always be allocated one-third of the opportunities out of which 53 percent should go to young-women and 47 percent to young men.



Despite their considerable population weight, young people in South Kordofan State have remained neglected. For decades, the context in South Kordofan State has been stressful for the young people because of a myriad of complexities. These contextual complications include the protracted war, devastating tribal conflicts, the general situation of insecurity, poverty, unemployment, the socio-economic and political exclusion, the uncertainty state of no-war and no-peace, despite the relative stability. However, young people have remained the fuel and victims of the various cycles of violence in their communities.

2.2. Local contemporary conflicts – a youth perspective:

The discussions with the various youth groups, key informants and resource persons had identified different forms of conflicts that are currently dominating the scene and have special impingements for young men and women. These include but not limited to:

- 2.2.1. *Struggle for power* between the GoS and SPLM/A-N since 2011, which has resulted in the division of state into government-controlled and SPLM/A-N-controlled areas, thus further restrictions to the movements of peoples and herds. Although there is relative stability but the situation remains unpredictable due to the uncertainty scenario of the

⁶ Constructed from the CBS Projections 2021-2025

‘no-war and no-peace’. Young people have remained divided and in continuous polarization between the two parts. Within this divided context, however, communities on both sides have initiated the idea of ‘integration markets’ as disarmed marketplaces under the regulations and direct management of the native administration.

- 2.2.2. *Political tensions*, which have been furtherly intensified by the momentum of the December 2018 Revolution and the democratic transformation in Sudan. The existing political parties are no longer attractive to young people, do not absorb their energies and do not achieve their aspirations for the desired democratic transition, and, therefore, a gap has arisen between generations. There is also friction between youth groups (such as resistance and change committees and service committees) and local authority structures on how to provide services and manage the transition, and between resistance youth groups and supporters of the ex-regime. These political tensions have continued to consume the energies of young people and distract them away from their pioneering role in developing their local communities and in building social peace.
- 2.2.3. *Resource-based conflicts* in rural areas in particular, which are normally generated by competition over natural resources as a result of the competing land usages for farming, water sources, pastures and recently gold mining. Conflict normally erupts between resident farmers and pastoralists as a result of movements of people and herds, and between land owners and usufructs, particularly in cases of resettlement of population groups. Conflicts normally happen between individuals but they flare to the level of tribe where young people are usually the main actors in fuelling the violence, as well as key partners in restoring social peace.

Recently, conflicts over natural resources have become serious as a result of restrictions to movements of peoples and herds in the aftermath of the secession of South Sudan in 2011, as well as and restrictions of access to areas controlled by the SPLM/A-N. This situation has left limited space and corridors for the movements of peoples and herds, which invited more violence and ultimately loss of livelihoods and productive assets, particularly for agro-pastoralist young people and their families who primarily rely on agriculture and livestock as their mainstay.

- 2.2.4. *Tribal conflicts*, which is largely related to conflicts over natural resources but specifically caused by crimes such as animal thefts, destruction of crops, etc, which are committed by individuals but flare over to the tribal level. Tribal conflicts are result of the collapse of the traditional system social contracts between tribes, politicisation of the tribal system, the decline in the role of the native administration, and absence of state authority, and the breakdown in security system as a result of the absence of state authority, which has been replaced by the tribe authority as a haven to its members to the stage of covering-up the criminals. This tribal scene has become a general feature in many parts of Sudan and not only in South Kordofan.
- 2.2.5. *Armed-robbery* and thefts in both rural and urban areas as a result of unemployment, proliferation of small arms, fluid security situation and absence of law-enforcement authorities. Raiders who practice armed-robbery are normally organised into gangs who use motorcycles to attack their victims along travelling roads under the threat of the weapons. It also includes acts of livestock looting and carjacking. The new trend among some of the young men is the saying that ‘the solution to my needs is in my gun’. Some of the observable new phenomena in streets, marketplaces and social occasions are that

most if not all of the teenager boys in towns are armed with knives, and that young men in rural areas are carrying fire-guns in public. Such new phenomena are reactions by young men to spread of armed-robbery crimes for protecting their lives and properties.

- 2.2.6. *Honour-killing*, particularly in rural areas among some tribes the victims of which are sometimes young tribeswomen. This type of violence is normally provoked by various forms of emotional relationships between young men and women, even within the same tribe. One form of such a provocative relationship is called ‘*ar-risala*’ (the message) associated with traditional dancing in social occasions where a young woman cuts part of her cloth and gives it to her young lover who hangs it up to his dancing-stick as a symbol of winning her heart. Once the case is uncovered, this exposes the young lover to possibility of being killed by one of lady’s relatives under the justification of protecting the honour of family. The act of violence is normally committed by an individual but soon escalates into a devastating tribal conflict. This type of violence has recently been worsened by the spread and misuse of social media.
- 2.2.7. *Money-shower conflict*, which is a new type of conflict between young men that has recently emerged in towns and urban centres as a result of new style of singing by young women singers known as ‘*balaghat*’ (literally stands for the word declaration). This type of conflict takes the form of verbal and physical violence between young men who compete for the declaration of their names in public by women singers during wedding musical parties. The objective of the money-showers is not to dance with the lady-signer but just to have their names mentioned to the celebrators. In most cases, however, the singer opts to declare the names of those who shower her with more money, which triggers violence by those who shower less money, as there were already some reported cases.
- 2.2.8. *Student-violence*, which is spread among university students and is normally triggered by intensive political polarisation. However, the new trend is that violence among university students is now caused by tribal intolerance and tribe-based solidarity in such high-education institutions.

2.3. Challenges and constraints to young people:

Young people in South Kordofan in general and in the target localities in particular face quite a number of challenges as a result of war, the deteriorating local economy, lack of social services (water, health, education, protection), declining quality of education, scepticism about the value of education, destruction of basic infrastructures, collapse of state-based large-scale schemes⁷, and lack of government policy/strategy for youth. The discussions with youth groups and other stakeholders had identified the following challenges and constraints:

- 2.3.1. *Unemployment, leisure-time and lack of work opportunities* as direct consequences of war, displacement, political/economic instability, poverty, poor education outputs, high school-dropouts, and so spread of illiteracy among young people. Youth have become frustrated, traumatised with clear increase in number of youth with ‘mental cases’ in streets, they lost interest in education, and become idling at coffee and shisha shops.

⁷ For example, the Nuba Mountains Agricultural Production Corporation (liquidated in 1990), Kadugli Textile Factory, Habila Agricultural Scheme, etc.

With the the exacerbated problems of unemployment and leisure-time for young people vis-à-vis the absence of work alternatives and cultural/sport activities, participants described that there have been a big change and deviation in young people's behaviour and some of them have resorted to new practices that are seen immoral, such as alcohol, drugs, armed robberies and thefts, gender-based violence, rejection of other, tribal aggression, misuse of social media, etc. These new behavioural changes are adding more fuel to the insecurity situation and the already beleaguered social fabrics and social peace in communities.

- 2.3.2. Loss of livelihood options, particularly in rural areas where young people used to work in agriculture and animal husbandry, which they lots it as a result of war and looting. Although young people in rural areas said that they have experience in agriculture and access to cultivable land, but they lack the financial and technical means and the ability to have off-farm income-generating activities apart from charcoal-making with huge harm to environment. As an alternative livelihood option, young people had opted to *migration as another challenge*, either to big urban centres or to Europe via smuggling.
- 2.3.3. Militarisation of young people, which have recently become one of the potential livelihood options for quick-money through recruitment in paramilitary forces, namely the Rapid Support Forces and armed-movements. During the joint planning workshop as part of this assessment, some of the young participants criticised the native administration for the facilitation of youth recruitment in these paramilitary forces. Representatives of the native administration had admitted this role which was justifiable for reducing the youth redundancy situation and the burden on communities.
- 2.3.4. Generation-gap and exclusion of young people. The discussions with young people in rural areas showed that they are completely integrated into their communities and in good terms with their elders and native administrations. However, the discussions with youth in urban areas (e.g. Ed-debeibat) revealed that there is a complete disconnection between young generations and elders/native administrations, between youth and their communities, and between youth groups and local authorities.

In urban areas, there is a rising generation-gap, which has become evident after the youth-led December 2018 Revolution. Young people now have a voice, they say 'no' and criticize the local authorities and native administrations, which they see as politicised, controlling and insular structures to accept others, especially young protesters. The native administrators believe that the so-called generation-gap is not real but has been created by the tribal and political elites to make cracks between generations and shake the coexisting social fabrics and power dynamics.

The role of young people in urban settings has remained absent for a long period of time because of the exclusion and discrimination by the ex-regime of those who stood in the opposition side. The exclusion process has created stagnation and lethargy in young people, as well as gap with local administrations. Even the political parties to which some of the youth belong, have not indeed invested in preparing young cadres and leaders. This is why some of the young people feel that native administrations and local authorities describe them as unqualified and below the 'age of responsibility', immature and lack experience. Despite these contrasts, young people are willing to jointly work with native administrations though such opportunities are lacking.

- 2.3.5. *Lack of organisation and networking.* All youth groups visited in rural areas are not organised, disconnected from each other and disconnected from youth groups in urban areas. And so, youth in rural areas are part of the existing mainstream community-based organisations. The only exception in all of the rural communities visited is At-ta'adud Youth Association in Karkaraya village, which has been providing services to community, such as social support, hygiene promotion, entertainment activities, cultural events, etc. On the other hand, youth in urban areas (capital towns of localities) are organised and have their sport associations (sport clubs), and many of them are active members in the Resistance and Change Committees.
- 2.3.6. *Lack of youth centres and entertainment facilities.* Youth in all rural communities have neither youth centres, nor entertainment and sport facilities. There is only one youth centre in each locality capital (town) and many sport associations. For example, there are 32 sport teams in Ed-debeibat town with more than a thousand (1,000) sport members where 80% are unemployed who resort to moving/playing outside the state.
- 2.3.7. *Lack of a partnership framework.* There is no formal youth policy/strategy or agreed common-agendas by state government as a framework for partnership and working with young people by development partners. In 2022 and in collaboration with UNHCR, UNICEF, IOM and Search for Coming Ground, the State Government had run youth consultations in the 17 localities (government and SPLM/A controlled), that had culminated into State Youth Conference in Kadugli that came out with a matrix of 53 recommendations for annual work planning but not yet developed into State Strategy.
- 2.3.8. *Overlapping mandates between government bodies.* The discussion had identified a series of overlaps between the various government institutions in terms of the mandate of working with youth as a population group. The key areas of overlapping identified were scope/areas of work and the authority of registration of youth bodies. In terms of scope of work, all government bodies have common areas of work and packages, e.g. capacity building, vocational training, income-generating activities, small projects, etc. in terms of the registration authority, many institutions claim to have the right through their own 'registrars'. These are State Youth and Sport Directorate (Ministry of Culture and Media), State Social Development Directorate (Ministry of Health and Social Development), Extension and Technology Transfer Department (State Ministry of production and Economic Resources), Directorate of Cooperatives (State Ministry of Finance and Manpower), in to HAC.

Although there are some specialisations within these institutions and in the absence of proper coordination and consultations, overlapping mandates might pose a challenge to partners who have plans for working with young people.

3. Youth needs and priorities

3.1. Youth priorities by mode of living:

The assessment findings show that young people priorities are largely influenced by mode of living, level of education, social awareness and political consciousness. According to findings, needs of young people in both rural and urban areas are commonly the same but their priorities are different. The assessment found that young people in rural settings are integrated in their communities and their needs are largely livelihood-related as they commonly say that “we pursuers for livelihood opportunities to feed ourselves and our families”. This is partially due to the fact that youth in these communities don’t see themselves as a special or separate population category with special roles, which is contrary to the perception of youth in urban settings who see themselves to have a role in the wider society at state and country at large.

Findings of the assessment indicate that the *first priority* for youth in rural areas is “livelihood support in agriculture and livestock sectors together with provision of basic services, namely water, education and health”. For youth in rural areas, basic services are crucial inputs to have alternative livelihood options. For example, they highly need water for brick-making as an important off-farm income-generating activities. Some young people also asked for community-based midwives and others asked for training in First Aid. However, ‘livelihoods’ were identified as the third priority for youth in urban settings where the support should focus on finding alternative/new livelihood options, rather than continue the old ones - Matrix 1.

Matrix 1 - Youth priorities by mode of living		
Priority rank	Rural	Urban
<i>First</i>	Livelihood support in agriculture and livestock sectors together with provision of basic services (water, education, health)	Awareness promotion, civic education and capacity building
<i>Second</i>	Organisation, capacity building and vocational training.	Vocational and technological training
<i>Third</i>	Quick-impact projects (QIPs)	Livelihood alternatives and quick-impact projects
<i>Fourth</i>	Social and technological awareness raising	Entertainment programmes and equipment; integrated youth entrepreneurship centres

On the other hand, the *first priority* for youth in urban areas is a combination of “awareness promotion, civic education and capacity building”, which is the *last priority* for youth in rural areas. Again, such a difference in prioritisation reflects the variation in the degree of consciousness of youth groups in urban and rural areas.

However, the *second and third priorities* identified by youth groups in both settings were similar, respectively: vocational training and quick-impact projects (QIPs). The difference is that QIPs are seen as livelihood alternatives for youth in urban areas, while they are seen as off-farm alternatives for young people in rural areas, i.e. preferably agri-businesses that complement their current livelihood within the agriculture and livelihood sectors.

The identified category of *fourth priority* for youth in rural areas is a combination of “social and technological awareness raising” since there is misuse of social media platforms, which has been creating series of unnecessary tensions in communities. Also, there are various types of negative social behaviours and changes that need to be addressed. Following these awareness raising efforts, youth in rural areas said that they can move into issues of promoting civic education and socio-political consciousness.

The *fourth priority* area for youth in urban setting is the upgrading of existing youth centres into integrated youth entrepreneurship centres, and provided with entertainment programmes and equipment. Young people in urban areas propose that these centres could be upgraded into platforms of vocational training. They also proposed modern/tourist marketplaces for young people to promote their businesses and products.

In rural areas, along the same line, young men propose to have mobile markets (using tuktuks, for example), as well as supporting them to benefit from the existing ‘integration markets’ between communities in both government- and SPLM/A-control areas. For young women in rural settings, it was strongly proposed to organise young women into village savings and loan (VSL) groups, which has to be preceded by training in SLS approach – VSLA.

For the economic empowerment of young people and because their needs are beyond the capacities of the ongoing development assistance vis-à-vis the competing humanitarian priorities, youth groups in all settings should be organised and linked up to existing microfinance institutions and formal banking services.

3.2. Youth training needs:

3.2.1. Organisational and skills training:

Youth groups in both settings and stakeholders met unanimously agreed on the following areas for organisational, management and skills training. These are:

1. Organisational management and planning skills
2. Project design and proposal writing
3. Management of small projects
4. Marketing – individual and collective
5. Microfinance
6. Establishment and management of VSLs for young women
7. Information technology and electronic marketing
8. Cyber security
9. Literacy classes for out of school youth

3.2.2. Vocational training:

For males:

1. Welding and iron works.
2. Carpentry.
3. Building works and block-making.
4. General electricity.
5. Car electricity.
6. Car and tuktuk mechanic.
7. Car driving.
8. Air conditioning and cooling.

9. Mobile maintenances and soft programming.

For females:

10. Handicrafts and accessory making.
11. Leather processing.
12. Food processing, bakery products and pastries.
13. Henna, cosmetics and local perfume making.
14. Soap making.

3.2.3. Social awareness and civic education:

1. Community mobilisation and volunteerism
2. Peace building in matters of: conflicts resolution; peaceful coexistence and acceptance of other; culture of tolerance and hate speech
3. Public awareness raising and fighting of negative phenomena
4. Civic education in: e.g. civic rights, advocacy, identity, local government, constitution, etc.

3.3. Youth small-scale / quick-impact projects:

The following are some of the potential small projects identified by youth groups as relevant to their needs and suitable for their contexts. However, the delivery of these projects should be preceded by managerial training, feasibility studies and reconfirmation of relevance.

Matrix 2 – Youth small-scale QIPs by gender and mode of living				
Project	Male	Female	Rural	Urban
Distribution of goats/sheep توزيع اغنام		✓	✓	
Donkey-driven carts كوارو	✓		✓	✓
Solar mobile chargers شواحن طاقة شمسية		✓	✓	
Small retail trade shops طبليات وتجارة قطاعي	✓	✓	✓	
Oil mills معاصر زيوت	✓		✓	✓
Animal fattening تسمين	✓		✓	✓
Animal trade تجارة مواشي	✓		✓	
Solar grinding mill طاحونة	✓		✓	
3-wheel cargo-truck (tuktuk) تكاتك للتجارة والترحيل	✓		✓	✓
Soap factories (manual / solar) مصانع صابون		✓	✓	
Petty-trading: crops, cloths, food stuff تجارة صغيرة: محاصيل؛ ملابس؛ مواد تموينية	✓	✓	✓	✓
Motorcycle spare parts trading تجارة اسبيرات موتر	✓			✓
Grinders and mincers (solar) سحانات ومفارم	✓		✓	
Refrigerators ثلاجات		✓		✓
Bookshops مكتبة معدات مدرسية	✓	✓		✓
Sport equipment/ materials trading تجارة معدات رياضية	✓			✓
Coffee shop tools معدات محل قهوة		✓	✓	
Women mini salons and bazars كوافير وبيازارات		✓		✓
Small tailoring shops مشغل صغير		✓		✓
Ice-cream and popcorn machines مكينات آيس كريم وفشار	✓	✓		✓
Dry-clean laundries محل غسيل جاف	✓			✓
Haircutting saloons صوالين حلاقة	✓			✓
Small football playground ملعب خماسيات	✓			✓
Vegetable selling بيع خضر		✓		✓
Spices selling بيع بهارات ومدفقات		✓		✓
Juices and cold drinks shops محلات عصائر ومشروبات		✓		✓
Manual blenders عجانات يدوية	✓		✓	

3.4. Support to youth-led initiatives:

Young people, particularly in urban areas, have ideas and willingness to make change and contribution to the wider society but they lack experience, platforms and financial resources. There is a need to integrate innovative initiatives by youth in development project. For example, one of the initiatives identified in the joint planning workshop for this assessment is on *“awareness raising and preparation of grassroots communities on the importance of national constitution and for participation in constitution-making”*. To deliver this initiative, young people will:

- ☐ Involve experts for the training of youth trainers on constitutionalism, as well as importance of civic participation in constitution-making.
- ☐ Organise public sessions, forums, training workshops and community dialogues.
- ☐ Organise accompanying programme for civic education of peers and communities, as well as peace-making initiatives.

3.5. Support youth to deliver their roles in democratic transformation:

Young people in urban areas are conscious of their role in the transitional period and in the democratic transformation at local and national level but they lack expertise, organisation and common youth vision and agendas as a result of the competing livelihood-related priorities. Youth in target areas identified the following expected roles that they want to deliver:

- ☐ Formation and designing of youth initiatives.
- ☐ Formation and networking of youth associations / groups.
- ☐ Participation of youth in local government and electoral processes
- ☐ Delivery of humanitarian services
- ☐ Organisation of state youth conference for establishing common understanding and agendas for young people
- ☐ Sensitisation of youth on civic rights and responsibilities, and risks to youth
- ☐ Evidence-based identification of challenges and constraints to youth
- ☐ Knowledge of local government laws and regulations, and native administration system.

4. Youth programming and work approach

4.1. Assessment of current project support:

The current SOS Sahel Sudan project for “Promoting Conflict-affected Community Livelihoods in South Kordofan State (2020-2023)” has been supporting conflict-affected communities in four localities in to have improved access to natural resources and livelihoods, and enjoy social peace and coexistence. Young people had received support through two approaches:

First, youth were considered as direct project beneficiaries together with other community members, particularly in rural areas because of the project focus on livelihoods and natural resource management. Examples are that:

- (i) Young people participated in the capacity building activities, and membership and management of community-based organisations (CBOs), Water Committees and Community Forests established by project as mechanism for shared and sustainable natural resource management. There is an observable division of task/labour in the rural communities visited where young people are integrated active members. Young people are active leaders and spokespersons of their communities and are tasked with roles related to service provision and service facilities. Traditional leaders and elders are tasked with handling internal and external community politics and social affairs.
- (ii) Young people participated in peace forums together with community members and traditional leaders from the native administrations, which has been positively assessed to have strengthened the relationships and dialogues between youth groups and other stakeholders. Participation of youth in peace forums has been positively assessed as the base for restoring peace in communities, and for establishing partnerships and joint work between with native administration for transferring experience and striking generations.
- (iii) Young people were direct beneficiaries of the various project support for promoting community agropastoral livelihood system as small-producers (farmers and herders), particularly in rural areas where they are integrated in communities and priorities are largely livelihood-related. Young people represented the majority of the village extension agents and community para-vets who received training and provided with inputs/toolkits.

Second, young people had been allocated a special component in the project (though relatively small) with the objective that “*women and youth engaged and their livelihood options supported*” (Outcome 3). The engagement had been largely agropastoral livelihood-oriented and so youth in rural areas had benefitted more if were compared to those in urban areas.

In preparation for engaging women and youth, the project: (i) conducted gender assessment and analysis to identify possible areas of intervention to support the gender equality in project; (ii) conducted consultations with youth who identified areas of own interests for the project support; and (iii) established criteria for selection of women and youth to be supported by the project. The identified areas for engaging youth were primarily vocational training and small income-projects, equally distributed between young women and men.

4.1.1. Vocational training of youth:

The project had extended 45-day vocational training (190 credit hours) to 50 young people (30 men, 20 women) from target localities in 5 vocational tracks, namely: General mechanic of motorcycles; metal welding; car electricity; dress sewing and tailoring; and leather works and accessories. The training was organised in collaboration with the State Social Development Directorate and delivered by North Kordofan State Vocational Centre in Elobeid. All graduates had received accredited certificates and toolkits and materials to start their businesses.

During FGDs, young people and some community members had highly assessed the economic and social impact of the vocational training courses, both as an important contribution for alternative livelihood options, as well as for social peace. Young men said that the relatively long period of stay (45 days) at the training institute away from their villages had granted them an opportunity to meet and establish relationships and connections with young people from other different locations and ethnic backgrounds.

Also, families' and communities' approval of young women travel and relatively long stay away from villages had been described as an important breakthrough in social dictates and norms. Vacation skills and the toolkits received are important enablers and key step towards social and economic empowerment of young women in peripheral communities.

However, there have some minor observations and failures of some young people to start their own vocational businesses. For example, there were 3 cases of young men in Kurkurra Baggara village who received vocational training with reasonable skills and toolkits but had not yet established their vocational businesses. These were:

- A case of a young man who received reasonable skills in welding and enough toolkits but he was faced with problem of lack of electricity and he does want to leave his village for other markets. His request was to have a mobile electricity-generator.
- A case of a young man who received vocational training in car mechanic together with toolkits but he said he lacks spare-parts. The reason behind such an attitude is lack of skills for marketing of individual services, which an important future training.
- A case of 2 young men who had been trained as community para-vets, received toolkits but they have not yet provided any service. They said that they had not received and report of animal diseases by herders. They had not made any effort to market their services to herders but were expecting them to come and report cases.

Therefore, it is important for the project to organise discussions to see progress and constraints to young men and women who received vocational training and toolkits for lessons learning, experience sharing and taking of correcting actions in the remaining life of the project.

4.1.2. Small projects to youth:

The project provided 150 individual small-projects equally distributed between young women and men using specific selections criteria as indicated in Matrix 3. The projects were the own choice of the young people themselves, following consultations with youth in project area. Out

of the 10 types of project, it is observed that young women had better options and so access to 8 types, if are compared to young men who had access to 6 of these identified project categories. It is also observed that young people in rural areas had better options to 6 of the project categories than those in urban areas who received projects under only four categories.

Matrix 3. Small projects distributed to young people by gender and mode of living					
Project type	# of projects	Women	Men	Rural	Urban
Distribution of goats/sheep (5 per project)	34	✓	✓	✓	-
Donkey-driven water-cart (<i>Carro</i>)	28	✓	✓	✓	-
Cash-crop trading	38	✓	✓	-	✓
Retail mini-shops (<i>Tabliya</i>)	28	✓	✓	✓	-
Mobile phone solar charging system	8	✓	-	✓	-
Refrigerators	8	✓	-	-	✓
Restaurant tools	3	✓	-	✓	-
Show club (solar-run)	1	-	✓	✓	-
Sewing machine	1	✓	-	-	✓
Photocopier	1	-	✓	-	✓
Total number and frequency of access	150	8	6	6	4
<i>Source: Extracted form Year 1 Project Progress Report</i>					

According to project database, about 95% of these projects have already been fully established, running and are generating income to beneficiaries. The discussion with youth groups confirmed the relevance of these projects to local contexts and that they have already started to generate impact despite the limited numbers, small size and short maturity of these projects.

This survey was able to assess the impact of some samples of youth projects. For example:

- ✓ Livestock projects have been successful and many interviewed women beneficiaries said that their herd already received gained new off-springs and now their families have access to better quantity of milk. One exception was found in An-negei'a where a woman beneficiary had lost her herd as a result of a transient outbreak of an animal disease that had affected all herds in the area. Beneficiaries also said that the type of herd distributed is a suitable breed for the local environment. Also, the project efforted to make animal healthcare services available through training of local para-vets though the link with herders is not yet established.
- ✓ Donkey-drive cart (*Carro*) had been assessed as successful projects for young men beneficiaries, as well as useful in providing service to communities at an affordable cost. *Carro* is a multipurpose project for water vending, and transportation of crops, fodder, charcoal, firewood, and emergency cases when other means of transportation are not available. One interviewed young man said that the Carro project has offered him stability and for the first time he decided to stay with his family instead of migrating outside his village during the off-season, which was the normal livelihood patterns for many young men. This is such an important breakthrough in young people livelihoods through such small projects.
- ✓ Mobile solar charging system has also been a successful projects and services to communities in rural areas where there is no electricity connection. One young woman who received solar project said that she charges 15 to 20 mobile phones on daily basis for SDG 200 per phone, i.e. a daily SDG 3,500 average income. She said that solar system has been

useful to her family in providing alternative power for home lighting, for operating TV and for children's study.

4.2. Youth programming - from engagement into integration:

Within the context of the current project and realities on ground, there are three possible options or a combination of approaches for partners to work with youth in development projects or programmes. These are: (i) a full-fledged and separate project for youth; (ii) a component for youth within a specific community project (engagement); or (iii) integration of youth across the specific community project with special attentions to youth issues and perspectives.

The various discussions with youth and other stakeholders had demystified the difficulties associated with being locked into age parameters as the targeting and selection criteria for those who are classified as youth and so should be the target for development projects since there are always people who are outside the age-bracket but still view themselves as young people.

Being locked into age parameter practically and programmatically means 'engaging' youth by allocating specific youth-focussed activities and so budget under specific achievable outcome or objective in a project/programme hierarchy. And this was the case of the current SOS Sahel project for conflict-affected communities, which identified the age of its target youth group between 18 to 40 years (in comparison to the AU definition of 15 to 40 years) and yet findings of this assessment indicate that there are young persons below age of 18 years who found themselves as breadwinners for more than a family as a result of war/conflict.

Based on practical experience, there is a need to shift the approach of working with youth into a larger goal of full considerations for youth issues and perspectives in programming, i.e. paradigm shift into 'integration' of youth the general community project. This also means working with youth as direct beneficiaries and at the same time taking the full considerations for youth issues and perspectives.

Dialogue and analysis made with all stakeholders, including youth groups, had unanimously identified 'integration' as the appropriated approach for working with youth, for many reasons:

First, youth in rural areas are integrated into their communities with similar priorities and so having a separate project for youth will be similar to the community project. And having a component for engaging youth within community project will create unnecessary duplications and inconveniences that might generate further conflict.

Second, youth in urban settings are completely disconnected from their grassroots communities and so there is a big loss of opportunities for learning, knowledge transfer and experience sharing, particularly between youth and community elders and traditional leaders in the native administration system. Despite the critiques of young people in urban areas of the native administration and the growing generation gap, the two parties are interested in joint working that is possible through integrated projects.

Third, the top priority for youth in urban areas is a combination of social awareness and civic education matters that are also important for raising the communities' awareness and security their buy-in, which is possible if youth perspectives are integrated into communities' projects.

Fourth, one proposal by participants to the joint planning workshop as part of this assessment is support to youth-led initiatives, such as preparing the grassroots to participate in the national constitution making. Implementation of youth-led initiatives have better chances and acceptance through integration of youth into general community projects

4.3. Analysis of youth potential partners and power relations:

There are many state and non-state actors who have different power relations that support youth work or adversely affect it and so there is a need for developing strategies for addressing these different power relations. These include:

Native administration and traditional leaders: who are the gatekeepers and entry points to communities. they are listened to, have accumulating experience and knowledge of local social norms and mechanisms for local problem-solving and mediation. Native administrators in the different locations are connected and they have easy access to local government authorities.

For example, the native administrators in greater Dilling are currently organised under the umbrella of the “Community Peace Mechanism”, which has an office in Dilling Town but it needs some to be rehabilitated and furnished. They are important facilitators within their communities and with the concerned local authorities and development partners. They are the guarantors to have a conflict-free project and facilitate coordination with the different authorities and stakeholders. Native administrators interviewed had committed to:

- ☐ Facilitate youth work with all stakeholders and concerned authorities
- ☐ Have joint work with youth groups
- ☐ Transfer knowledge and train youth in local mediation mechanisms
- ☐ Deliver lectures and prepare scientific papers since of these native administrators are well educated, experienced and one of them is an assistant university professor.

Security authorities: they have both positive and negative roles. They provide the required protection for project assets and beneficiaries, and rapid response to requests and conflict resolution. However, they can cause delays to project if they not well informed prior to implementation of activities, as well as create intentional bias to specific party with interest in the project. Security authorities normally have low interest in project but high influence, and as such they have to be consulted and kept informed.

Local authorities, which are responsible for the managing the provision of services to local population and so any community-based intervention by partners should pass through them for clearance. If the project components are not in line with plans and priorities of specific administrative units at locality level, and if they are not well acquainted with project objectives, they will most likely ignore it and will not provide the required support for smooth implementation. And as such, there is a need to have the required approvals and sign technical agreements / memoranda of understanding at the inception phase.

State Social Development Directorate (at the State Ministry of Health and Social Development in Kadugli), which mandate and experience of working with SOS Sahel Sudan in community mobilisation, organisation into associations, and issuing of formal registration certificates to grant these associations / CBOs a legitimacy to concerned authorities and institutions. It is also mandated with managing community development centres. The department used to work through state 5-year plan but currently has not any reference strategy plan.

State Ministry of Culture and Media, which has two relevant departments for working with youth, namely: General Directorate for Youth and Sport; and Culture and Folklore Administration. State Youth and Sport Directorate had organised local consultations for youth in the 17 localities and a State Youth Conference in Kadugli (2022), which had come out with a matrix of 53 recommendations but have not yet been put into a state youth strategy or even *state youth common-agendas* as reference framework for working with youth. This is an area where development partners / project can invest.

The Youth and Sport Directorate had identified 5 priorities for working with youth: (i) livelihood support projects; (ii) youth vocational and skills training; (iii) civic education, capacity building and raising of social and technological awareness of youth in: democratic transformation, social peace, fighting of hate speech, youth health (drugs, sexually transmitted diseases), youth rights; (v) organisation of youth into productive associations (agriculture, livestock, small industries, group marketing).

The Youth Directorate defines youth as those in the ages of 15 to 35 years, which follows the AU-Youth African Charter definition. However, like many of the other government bodies / line ministries, the Directorate has a Registrar for youth structures. Although the Directorate's certification grants access to other service providers and financial institutions, it has some rules and regulations on which youth groups should be sensitised if they chose such a registration.

4.4. Risk analysis:

Risk area	Level	Mitigation strategy
Insecurity	High	Activation of role of statutory and customary laws at different levels.
The state of uncertainty: no-war and no-peace and possible emergencies	High	<p>Close monitoring and analysis of security situation in collaboration with other actors.</p> <p>Training of local focal point monitors on early warning hazards – in both of the government and SPLM/A-controlled areas.</p> <p>Formation of emergency preparedness and response plan</p>
Newness of the experience of working with youth	High	Review and learning from previous successful practices.
Lack of youth training and experience	Medium	<p>Careful problem analysis and avoidance of rushed decision making.</p> <p>Training and qualifying of youth to run their projects.</p> <p>Designing of assistance according to local contexts and resource endowments.</p> <p>Careful identification of successful and feasible projects in specific locations.</p>
Lack of community awareness and understanding	Low	<p>Community awareness raising and sensitisation on youth issues</p> <p>Integration of youth issues and perspectives into community work.</p>
Overlapping mandates of government institutions	Low	Close coordination and prior consultations with all relevant lines ministries and stakeholders

List of annexes:

Annex 1 - List of persons met/interviewed:

Key informants at Government line ministries:

1. Ms. Amal Al-daw Mansour, State Ministry of Health and Social Development, Kadugli.
2. Mr. Esam Eldin Albushra, State Ministry of Health and Social Development, Kadugli.
3. Ms. Sit Al-kull M. Ahmed El-sharief, Director General, Youth and Sport Directorate, State Ministry of Culture and Media, Kadugli.
4. Ms. Faiza S. Suwar, Culture and Flokllore Directorate, State Ministry of Culture and Media.
5. Mr. Mohamed Ahmed El-tigani, Director of Youth and Sport Directorate, State Ministry of Culture and Media, Kadugli.
6. Ms. Kaltoum Musa Elneel Daldoum, Training Directorate, Youth and Sport Directorate, State Ministry of Culture and Media, Kadugli.

Community Peace Mechanism in Greater Dilling:

7. Mr. Nabeel Saeed Badawi, Chair, Community Peace Mechanism, Kawaleeb Native Administrator, Dilling.
8. Dr. Hassan Abdel Hameed El-nur Eissa, Secretary General, Community Peace Mechanism, Angang Native Administrator, Dilling.
9. Mr. Esmaeil Mohamed El-houri, Member and retired teacher, Dillings.

Centre for Peace and Development, University of Dilling:

10. Mr. Khalid El-zubeir Kabbashi, Capacity-building and Peace trainer, Centre for Peace and Development, University of Dilling, Dilling.

SOS Sahel Sudan – Kadugli Office:

11. Mr. Khalil Wagan, South Kordofan Area Manager.
12. Mr. Hashim Ali, Kadugil Programme Manager.
13. Ms. Intizar Adam, Livelihood Officer
14. Mr. Kamal Shoka, Finance Officer.
15. Ms. Safaa Kibbi, Water Engineer.
16. Mr. Abdel Fattah Dahari, Guard and Sand-dam technician and trainer
17. Ms. Amna Saeed, volunteer.
18. Ms. Maazza Gala El-din, trainee (student at Ahfad University for Women).
19. Mr. Adam Abdel Kareem, Project Coordinator.
20. Mr. Baba-Allah Hussein, Inclusive Business Officer.

Dilling wrap-up and joint planning workshop:

21. Mr. Abdel Aziz Hamid Holi, En-negei'a – Al-Quoz.
22. Mr. Al-mekki Adam Mohamed Gamma', Ginagir – Dilling.
23. Mr. Mekki Abu Zaid Mekki, Karkaraya, Habila.
24. Mr. Ahmed Fadul Dalman, Karkaraya, Habila.
25. Mr. Sharaf Mogaddam Darfur, Karkaraya, Habila.
26. Mr. Omer Hassan Saeed Numan, Ed-debeibat, Al-Quoz.
27. Mr. Mohamed Ahmed Eltahir Ahmed, Ed-debeibat, Al-Quoz.
28. Ms. Mariam Abu Zaid Abdel Gadir, Ed-debeibat, Al-Quoz.
29. Ms. Iman Abdalla Yagoub, Ed-debeibat, Al-Quoz.

30. Mr. Waleed Silik Tira, Dilling.
31. Mr. Eissa Abdalla Mohamed Saeed, Delami.
32. Mr. Abdel Raheem Murkaz, Delami.
33. Mr. Seif Eldin Abdalla Kafi, Delami.
34. Mr. Abdel Moneim Balton Gadalla, Dilling.
35. Ms. Anfal Nabeel Saeed, Delami.
36. Ms. Anazeel Abdel Haleem Hamid, Delami.
37. Ms. Nour Esh-sham Ghabboush Eljuburi Hammad, Dilling.
38. Ms. Zeinab Elnour Elkheir Eltayeb, Dilling.
39. Ms. Afaf Eltigani Mohammadein, Dilling.
40. Ms. Buthaina Guma'a Ormin, Dilling.
41. Mr. Waleed Silik Tira, Dilling.
42. Mr. Kahlid Babiker Saadoon, Dilling.
43. Mr. Alzain fadul Abdelbagi, Dilling.
44. Mr. Ismaeil Mohamed Elfadul, Dilling.
45. Mr. Nabeel Saeed Badawi (Native Administrator), Delami.
46. Dr. Dr. Hassan Abdel Hameed El-nur Eissa (Native Administrator), Dilling.
47. Ms. Nasra Idris Abdalla, Delami.
48. Mr. Daw Elbait Hammad Malik, Dilling.
49. Mr. Hashim Mohamed Mekki, Karkaraya, Habila.
50. Ms. Fawziya Mohamed Mohamadein, Dilling.