



# DARFUR COMMUNITY PEACE & STABILITY FUND

## PROJECT SUMMARY

<b>Organization</b>	<b>United Nations Development Programme - UNDP Sudan</b>	
<b>Project Title</b>	Darfur Community Recovery for Co-existence (DCRC Phase III)	
<b>Budget Requested</b>	USD \$600,000	
<b>Funding Window</b>	WINDOW 1	
<b>Project Length</b>	24 Months	
<b>Project Location – State and Locality</b>	Central Darfur	Umm Dukhun, Bindisi , Mukjar
<b>National Partner(s)</b>	Sudanese Organization for Rehabilitation and Reconstruction (SORC)	
<b>DCPSF Outputs</b>	Outputs: 1,2,3,4	
<b>Contact Information</b>	John Anodam, Programme Manager	
	<a href="mailto:John.anodam@undp.org">John.anodam@undp.org</a>	
<b>Country Director</b>	Selva Ramachandran	
	<a href="mailto:Selva.ramchandran@undp.org">Selva.ramchandran@undp.org</a>	

### PLANNED RESPONSE

The overall objective of the proposed project, the Darfur Community Recovery for Coexistence Phase III, is to bring long-term stability to communities in Darfur, through strengthening the support of sustainable peace dialogue mechanisms and capacities, and acknowledging and enhancing state-wide initiatives to address state-wide conflicts. The project will focus on connecting the already established Peace and Development Committees (PDC) to State Government-led peacebuilding institutions and relevant high-level peace initiatives through dialogue, advocacy and policy inputs in partnership with the new reconstituted DRA Commissions and other government line ministries. Cognizant of the current conflict dynamics in Darfur and the interconnected nature of the different levels of conflict and political disputes, the project will act as a bridge for communities to participate in or provide input to high-level peace processes. As such, the project contributes directly to the DCPSF agenda: “to stabilize communities while restoring trust & confidence between communities and paving the way towards early recovery”.

Conflicts are often driven by inadequate access to resources that are critical to livelihoods (e.g. water, grazing land) and are also triggered by high unemployment rate among youth and the selective application of the law by government institutions. The project will also build strong partnership with DRA to link with the high-level peace process. The project will further work with DRA Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission (TJRC) and reconciliation mechanisms that exist at state level and ensure local-state institutional linkages and relevance is ensured to enable the project to address the bigger conflict dynamics in programme areas.

The overall objective of the project is to bring long term stability to conflicting communities in Darfur, through strengthening sustainable peace dialogue mechanisms, acknowledging the importance of state wide initiatives to address state-wide conflicts. The project will focus on connecting already established Peace and Development mechanisms in target communities to relevant high-level peace initiatives through dialogue, advocacy and policy inputs. Cognizant of the current conflict dynamics in Darfur and the interconnected nature of the different levels of conflict and political disputes, the project will act as a bridge for communities to participate in high-level peace processes and provide an opportunity for experience-sharing with peacebuilding stakeholders from communities in other conflict-affected areas in Sudan to enhance networking and contribute to more efficient peacebuilding. The project contributes as such directly to the DCPSF agenda “to stabilize communities while restoring trust & confidence between communities and paving the way towards early recovery”.

*Activities by output:*

### **Activities Under Output 1:**

The strategy of stabilizing communities through increased dialogue at community level largely has so far been much successful. In Phase III, the project will continue to revitalize and set up CBRMs in hotspots and conflict prone areas in project locations, contributing to DCPSF’s Output 1. The following activities will be implemented towards achieving this Output:

- o The project will Establish 3 new CBRMs and reactivating 7 existing CBRMS (250 members) including support to meaningful participation of 75 youth and 75 women. Existing committees will be strengthened for them to be fully functional and render services in terms of conflict prevention, mediation and resolution. New CBRMs will be established in those villages where they are non-existent and these will also be trained by University of Zalingei peacebuilding staff. The 10 CBRMs will be trained on collaborative leadership, peacebuilding, mediation and conflict resolution, natural resource management (NRM), conflict analysis and gender. The diverse composition of the CBRMs will ensure that consensual solutions are found to problems identified by communities through inter-communal dialogue.
- o A platform for dialogue, exchange and engagement among CBRMs will be created horizontally among the 10 CBRMs at village level and vertically with locality and state level platforms to share information and experiences and gather lessons learned on approaches, processes and outcomes. A total of 26,810 community members will be targeted in the 10 villages with active participation of 13,941 women and 8,043 youth.
- o Women and Youth will be encouraged to take influential positions in the CBRMs since they are the most affected by conflict and are perpetrators respectively. In addition, 50 youth in target communities will join UNDP's Peace Ambassadors initiative to enhance sustainability of peace initiative in these communities
- o The 10 CBRMs will be encouraged to organize inter-communal and community meetings on peace awareness, local conflict and dispute resolution at village level while 3 Peace and reconciliation conferences targeting 26,810 community members with active participation of 13,941 women and 8,043 youth will be held in the 3 localities and the resolutions cascaded to the villages through the strengthened CBRMs. UNDP Rule of Law and UNAMID will provide technical input into this conference and help lead the process noting the successes of the same conference held in Geneina, west Darfur and lessons learnt.
- o To better respond to the current conflict trends and emerging issues, the comprehensive context analysis conducted by the project in previous phases will be updated in all locations by conducting a new conflict analysis covering the three States. The analysis will be linked to the DCPSF mapping of community, local and regional capacities for peace to identify the actors who are best placed to solve current and emerging conflicts and address critical needs of communities. An assessment will be carried out to show how to establish and create institutional linkages between these structures at the different level to ensure sustainability, ownership and necessary political support. Output 2: Activities under these interventions will aim to increase income-generating opportunities, particularly among women and youths. Based on the market assessment for employability targeted community members will be trained in carpentry, welding, electrical, mechanics, building farmer-field schools. 3 Veterinary Centres (one in each locality) and training for 10 Community Animal Health Workers (CAWHs) (one in each village) in collaboration with FAO and the Ministry of Animal Resources. In locations where UNDP is already implementing value chain activities, farmers will be integrated into existing commodity value chains, to reduce incentives to engage in conflict.

#### **Activities Under Output 2:**

Further, priority peace dividend interventions will be undertaken to respond to root causes and triggers of conflict, in order to contribute to conflict prevention and to create conducive conditions towards trust, community resilience and economic recovery, as outlined in DCPSF's Output 2 and 3. Conflicts are often triggered by high unemployment rate among youth, limited livelihood initiatives and the lack of income generating activities (IGAs). Interventions will therefore aim to increase income-generating opportunities, particularly among women and youths, without relying on over-exploited resources, thereby reducing a key driver of conflict. According to a marketing assessment meeting held with all government departments in June 2017, vocational skills development and start-up kits are key to the reduction of conflict. These skills include carpentry, welding, electrical, mechanics, building and farmer-field schools. This will help reduce the high unemployment rate among youths which has been a huge trigger of conflict. The interventions will moreover seek to also strengthen social cohesion among targeted communities. The following activities will help improve cooperation between communities through shared livelihood assets and income generating activities:

- o Community-based participatory planning sessions will be held in each of the 10 villages in conjunction with CBRMs to identify and review community needs, opportunities and priorities targeting 26,810 community members with active participation of 13,941 women and 8,043 youth. The results from this process will help inform the best village level livelihood interventions specific to a village.
- o Establishing 10 new joint community gardens and small irrigation systems for 100 women and 100 youth in the 10 villages of Central Darfur.
- o Establishing 10 Women and Youth Livelihoods Centers for income Generating Activities and vocational skills development, trainings including provision of start-up kits for 100 women and 100 youth. Since there are no vocational

training centers in the three states, lecturers from Zalingei will be engaged to train youths and women on these skills. Soon after training they will be given start-up kits and linked to established professionals and companies in these localities to spend at least 3 months on a mentorship exercise. Ministry of Social Affairs and Ministry of Youth and Sport will help make that linkage.

o In locations where UNDP is already implementing value chain activities, farmers will be integrated into existing commodity value chains, to reduce incentives to engage in conflict. UNDP will promote a group approach to savings and loans through the establishment of 10 Accumulative Savings and Credit Associations (ASCAs) targeting 250 women and youths (200 women and 50 youth) and link them to the Youth Volunteers Rebuilding Darfur Project. This approach involves a self-selective beneficiary selection process which makes it easy to target the "hard to reach" beneficiaries since there are less inputs to this initiative apart from the initial trainings. This approach can also be built on traditional savings and loans approaches.

o Construct/rehabilitate 3 market stalls, one each in the 3 localities to increase interaction and cooperation among diverse communities in the 26,810 targeted communities with active participation of 13,941 women and 8,043 youth.

### **Activities Under Output 3:**

Conflicts are often driven by competition and inadequate access to resources that are critical to livelihoods (e.g. water, grazing land, fuelwood) and the selective application of the law by government institutions. Negotiated agreements over the use of such resources are most efficient when groups have alternative economic opportunities. Competition for natural resource use is the trigger for conflict among diverse groups especially farmers and pastoralists and this is what the DCPSF Output 3 is addressing. The following activities will help meet Output 3:

o 10 Joint management committees (JMC) at village level for community assets will be formed composing of 200 members (40 pastoralists, 40 host communities, 40 women, 40 youths and 40 IDPs) to bring together parties around common resources. The selection and design of projects but in collaboration with all key groups, strategically delivering peace dividends to mitigate rivalry between groups or communities, as identified in the context analysis and potential peace agreements. These JMCs' primary role is to ensure the sustainability of the established community assets through regulating use, ensuring equitable access, ensuring proper use, maintenance and protection of communal share assets. These JMCs will establish a cost recovery mechanism to ensure the communities continue to benefit from these assets while also contributing a fair share towards maintenance and protection from vandalism and abuse.

o The project will establish 3 Veterinary Centers (one in each locality) which will benefit over 26,810 community members including nomads. The project will train 10 Community Animal Health Workers (CAHWs) (one in each village) in collaboration with FAO and the Ministry of Animal Resources. Women and youth potential CAHWs will be encouraged to participate. CAHWs kits will also be provided in order to make the CAHWs fully functional and for sustainability purposes. The CAHWs will provide their services on the cost-recovery basis, FAO and Ministry of Animal Resources have experience with this approach. Based on UNDPs past experience on similar activities in South Darfur effective systems and agreements will be established with FAO, Ministry of Animal Resources and the locality authorities to ensure the sustainable running of the centers and the delivery of the services.

o Water resources are one of the root causes of conflict in these communities, as such the project will establish water sources (3 boreholes and or 9 hand-dug wells) in the 10 villages which will benefit over 10,000 community members to help alleviate the issue of water shortages and access to water for both domestic and livestock use. These boreholes and hand-dug wells will provide water to both farmers and nomads and the JMC will coordinate the water allocations to ensure equal access by both parties and all tribes. Sustainability is key and 10 water user committees who are also part of the JMC will be formed to monitor the use of water and maintain the asset. The composition of this water user committee will be 10 members inclusive of at least 2 women and 3 youths and an equal representation of all tribes in the villages and surrounding one.

### **Activities Under Output 4:**

Drawing on the experience from UNDP's JCRP project, the project will increase its focus on providing support to state conflict resolution institutions and initiatives to enable quick response to identified peacebuilding and conflict prevention priorities, in line with DCPSF's Output 4. Among the largest obstacles to the successful mitigation of these conflict flashpoints were the lack of effective government-led institutions or mechanisms with authority and political will to hold the parties to the agreements and to ensure comprehensive follow-through. As a result of this, effective

peacebuilding efforts at the grassroots level failed to maximize their impact through meaningful and sustainable linkages across diverse political groups with supportive state institutions.

- o Activities will be expanded to include the support of a state-wide peacebuilding mechanism and ensure that peace agreements at the local level are complementing or supporting state-level agreements. Introductory and advanced trainings targeting 40 actors and focusing on conflict analysis, peacebuilding, conflict transformation, conflict sensitivity and do-no-harm approaches for 20 Civil Society and 20 key State actors will be held. Another training targeting 20 Civil Society and 20 local actors and focusing on information gathering, community-level perception mapping will be held in order to develop multi-stakeholder conflict analyses

- o UNDP and partner will organize an information dissemination campaign in coordination with PDCs on the main provisions of the Salamat and Misseriya Peace Agreement and support the committee working on the compliance of all parties to this agreement. This activity will target 3,000 community members across the 3 localities including 1,000 women and 1,000 youth.

- o UNDP will utilize an “accompaniment” model of engagement with its partners to ensure effective application of recognized best practices and lessons learned to local peace process design, implementation, and monitoring including supporting a network of Inside Mediators to address community conflicts.

- o UNDP Rule of Law (RoL) Unit will be engaged to assist with a high-level stakeholder reconciliation and coexistence conference covering all localities where approximately 500 stakeholders (inclusive of 200 women and 100 youth) are expected to attend and the project partner will cascade the conference resolutions down to village level. UNAMID currently have peacebuilding operations in the targeted three localities and at state level (Zalingei) and this project will work in collaboration with UNAMID Civil Affairs Unit in terms of peacebuilding activities targeting Misseriya and Salamat communities in Um Dukhun, Mukjar and Bindisi; Misseriya and Fur in Mukjar; Youth groups in terms of skills and knowledge in mediation and reconciliation and Local authorities to build their capacity in peacebuilding.

- o The project will link youth in target communities to the on-going peace and dialogue initiatives such as the Darfur Internal Dialogue Committee (DIDC). This project will be linked to Peace activities carried out by Youth Volunteers under the UNDP’s Youth Volunteers Supporting Peace and Recovery in Darfur (YoVoReD), facilitate engagement among the youth within the three regional Peace and Reconciliation Committees in the three localities to promote peace culture among the 90 members of the committee (inclusive of 15 women and 30 youth) and provide space and platform for community dialogue in cooperation with the Youth Volunteers.

- o Establish real-time monitoring system covering the 3 states, leveraging new technologies, mobile to web, crowd sourcing and crowd seeding platforms. An initial technological assessment will be carried out by an IT expert to determine the capabilities on ground, the mobile coverage and to determine the best technological mix. Initial basic assessment indicates that a simplified mobile to web system could have a great potential in the monitoring of the project both for monitoring the activities implemented, for early warning and documentation of the activities of CBRMS on ground. However, a comprehensive assessment will be required by an expert to ensure selection and deployment of the most efficient system.

#### **Results: Monitoring and Evaluation:**

The Project will be implemented by UNDP in partnership with a national NGO (SORC). UNDP Programme Manager will provide strategic direction and handle policy level discussions for this project at State and national level while Livelihoods Officer and Return and Reintegration Officer will handle the direct interaction with the partner and day to day implementation issues raised by the partner including stakeholder engagement at locality and State level. UNDP will also interact and facilitate the collaboration with UNAMID Civil Affairs Unit, UNDP Rule of Law Unit and FAO. The partner will employ dedicated staff for this project who will be based in each of the three localities (Umm Dukhun, Bindisi and Mukjar) and directly engage with the community during the implementation of this project. SORC will also engage and collaborate with University of Zalingei for the peacebuilding trainings and Ministry of Animal Resources for the CAHWs trainings. SORC will interact with all relevant government departments and ministries for the success of this project

The Monitoring Framework of the project includes both project specific results through the three project Outputs as well as contributions to higher-level DCPSF purpose and uses the project’s logical framework as a foundation for the planning, monitoring and evaluation of activities. The framework includes baselines, quantitative and qualitative assessments that will feed into ‘score cards’ to monitor progress of the activities by state. In accordance with the programming policies and procedures outlined in the UNDP User Guide, the project will be monitored through the following activities and deliverables:

Within the annual cycle

- A baseline survey will be conducted at the beginning of this project to establish the foundation and current conditions in these 10 villages for all the DCPSF indicators.
- On a quarterly basis, a perception survey will be conducted to provide inputs to the quarterly progress report and update DCPSF indicators. Quarterly reports will be shared with the DCPSF Technical Secretariat.
- UNDP staff will visit the field monthly or when security permits to review project progress and do a follow-up report on each visit. Weekly reports are completed by state, reviewed, analysed and information collated. Follow-up is monitored by senior project staff.
- An Issue Log is activated in Atlas and will be updated quarterly by the Programme Manager to facilitate tracking and resolution of potential problems or requests for change.
- A risk log is activated in Atlas and quarterly updated by reviewing the external environment that may affect the project implementation.
- Based on the above information recorded in Atlas, a Quarterly Progress Reports (QPR) shall be submitted by the Programme Manager to the Project Board through Project Assurance, using the standard report format available in the Executive Snapshot.
- A project Lesson-learned log shall be activated and quarterly updated to ensure on-going learning and adaptation within the organization, and to facilitate the preparation of the Lessons-learned Report at the end of the project.
- A Monitoring Schedule Plan shall be activated in Atlas and updated quarterly to track key management actions/events.
- Monthly IP coordination meetings will be conducted as well as quarterly State Technical Coordination Committee meetings.
- Implementing Partner (IPs) will submit monthly and quarterly IP reports that review progress and financial expenditures, and IP field visits to project communities where staffs are not located.

Annually:

- An Annual Review Report shall be prepared by the Project Manager and shared with the Project Board. As minimum requirement, the Report shall consist of the Atlas standard format for the QPR covering the whole year with updated information for each above element of the QPR as well as a summary of results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level.
- Based on the above report, an Annual Project Review shall be conducted during the fourth quarter of the year or soon after, to assess the performance of the project and appraise the Annual Work Plan for the following year. In the last year, this review will be a final assessment. This review is driven by the Project Board and may involve other stakeholders as required. It shall focus on the extent to which progress is being made towards outputs, and that these remain aligned to appropriate outcomes.

End of the Project:

- A Project Evaluation will be conducted at the end of this two-year project. The evaluation will provide information on the impact of this project on the communities of the three localities and beyond. It will determine the efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability of the project. A TOR including the scope for this evaluation shall jointly be agreed with DCPF. Findings of this evaluation will be included in the Final Review Report.
- The Final Review Report shall be prepared by the Project Manager and shared with the Project Board. As minimum requirement, the Final Review Report shall consist of the Atlas standard format for the QPR covering the whole year with updated information for each above element of the QPR as well as a summary of results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level.
- The project also foresees that a lessons learned report will be drafted at the end of the project.

UNDP and partner will set up a complaints and feedback mechanism through the CBRMs where communities can present their grievances and responses will be provided individually or at a public gathering depending on the nature of the complaints. SORC offices in the three localities will also receive complaints directly and provide responses accordingly.