Sustainable Returns and Peacebuilding through Durable Solutions and Rule of Law in Golo Project
CONTEXT ANALYSIS

The report was prepared on behalf of UNDP by a Consultant

July 2019

Disclaimer

The contents of this document do not necessarily reflect the opinions of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and United Nations International Children Emergency Fund (UNICEF), their Executive Boards; other Management bodies; Country Offices or the United Nations Member States.

Contact Information

United Nations Development Programme
Governance and Stabilisation Unit
Khartoum
Sudan

List of Acronyms

CDA	Conflict and Development Analysis
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
DCPSF	Darfur Community Peace and Stability Fund
DDPD	Doha Document for Peace in Darfur
DDS	Darfur Development Strategy
DFCF	Declaration of Freedom and Change Forces
DIDC	Darfur Internal Dialogue and Consultation
DRC	Danish Refugee Council
GCSS	Governance and Community Stabilization Section (UNAMID)
GOS	Government of Sudan
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IMC	International Medical Corps
IOM	International Organization for Migration
JEM	Justice and Equality Movement
PBF	Peacebuilding Fund
PBSO	Peacebuilding Support Office
RSF	Rapid Support Forces
SDG	Sudanese pound
SLA	Sudanese Liberation Army
UN	United Nations
UNDG	United Nations Development Group
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNAMID	United Nations African Mission in Darfur
UNICEF	United Nations International Children Education Fund
VRRC	Voluntary Return and Reintegration Commission
WASH	Water Sanitation and Health
WCC	War Child Canada
WR	World Relief

Table of Contents

Figures

1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Golo locality comprises of internal displaced people (IDPs), nomads and host communities. These IDPs and host communities are from different tribes, that is, Fur, Tama, Gimir, Massalit, Dajo, Berno and Falata, while the nomads are from Jalool, Rezeigat, Ta'alba, Erigat Nawaiba and Beni Hussein and Jalool tribes. According to Voluntary Return and Resettlement Commission (VRRC), Golo hosts about 17,586 protracted internally displaced persons (IDPs). Currently, the IDPs live within host communities putting pressure on the existing basic services and surrounding natural resources. Main drivers of insecurity in Golo is the fighting between different SLA factions (Omer Aljazali group, Gadoora Group and Mobarak Waldook) and between SLA and SAF. A study was commissioned to strengthen the understanding of the ongoing conflict and identify entry points so as to inform UNDP and UNICEF strategic position and priorities for programming.

Main root factors of the conflict were found to include weak governance and rule of law institutions, inequalities (marginalization), land tenure, competition over natural resources, ethnicity, poverty and limited access to basic services. Proximate factors that drove the conflict include proliferation of arms, politicization of the native administration, displacement of communities, inter-communal relationships and competition over natural resources. Lack of production and marketing of cash crops such as fruits and potatoes, spreading of violence against women, frequent tensions and mistrust between Fur and Arab tribes are also proximate factors. Triggers for conflict in Golo include widespread criminality with the absence of rule of law; high prices of basic commodities, recruitment of Arab tribal youth into the Rapid Support Forces and low social cohesion among communities

Key stakeholders identified by the study include spoilers such as armed movements and security forces, enablers (peace engines) such as IDPs, women, youth, native administrations and interlocutors such as the Golo Peace Committee, High Council for Peace and Voluntary Return, UNAMID and UN agencies. Farmers and pastoralists were found to be both enablers and spoilers depending on situation.

This study recommends strengthening of community-based conflict resolution mechanisms, support capacities of existing law enforcement, judicial institutions and the need to organize local peacebuilding conferences for both farmers and pastoralists thus providing awareness on civic education to strengthen respect for human rights and gender related issues. Other recommendations include the need for UNAMID to facilitate the negotiation process between the armed groups and the government, support durable solutions initiatives and livelihoods including access to land and natural resource planning and management. In terms of basic services provision, the study has recommended creating family and child police centers to protect children from violence especially sexual harassment and rape, provision of girls' education in Golo and improve access to and equitable distribution and management of basic social services.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

Darfur is in the western region of Sudan, covering 500,000 square kilometers, with a population of about seven million people of different ethnic and cultural backgrounds[1]. The tension between the African tribes and the Arab population dates back to the 1980s'. The rebellion commenced only in February 2003 at the hands of the armed movements in the western region of Darfur, particularly the Justice and Equality Movement (JEM) and the Sudanese Liberation Army (SLA). The armed movements in Darfur claimed that they were fighting against underdevelopment and marginalization. As a result of the conflict, hundreds of thousands of civilians were killed, millions fled their homes and many across the border into Chad[2].

In 2007, the United Nations-African Union Mission in Darfur (UNAMID) was established with the mandate to protect civilians, facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance, mediate between the government and armed groups for peace agreement and support the mediation of inter-communal conflict[3]. The international community actively assisted in attempts to resolve the conflict. The UN agencies, INGOs and national NGOs intervened early in the Darfur region to provide humanitarian assistance, development and protection of civilians.

The government of Sudan (GoS) with the help of the international community, embarked on a comprehensive programme in 2017, to come up with a lasting solution to the conflict, that restores the economic and social fabric of the region, renews cooperation between the different tribal groups to open new vistas for economic and social development[4].

In July 2011, the Government of Sudan and the Libration and Justice Movement signed Doha Document for Peace in Darfur (DDPD)[5], however, the agreement was rejected by the other armed group in Darfur and the fighting continued unabated resulting in more IDPs and deaths of civilians[6]. To effectively implement the DDPD, the Darfur Development

---

[1] Jamal A. ADAM, Why has Darfur Indigenous Population Been Put at Risk? Journal of Social Justice, May 2008, Available athttps://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/10402650802068051

[2] UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) Sudan's participatory Assessment 2017, September 2018.

[3] UNSC resolution 1769, available at: http://unscr.com/en/resolutions/1769.

[4] Majdi Khalafallah, Head of Darfur Peace office, 23/4/2017.

[5] "Doha Agreement" or the DDPD, available at https://unamid.unmissions.org/sites/default/files/ddpd_english.pdf

[6] Adam, Hassan (2012), the challenges of Darfur Peace agreements, master thesis, p.17.

Strategy (DDS) was developed as a pathway to recovery and long-term development in Darfur.

2.1 Objectives and Scope of the Context Analysis

UNDP and UNICEF received funding from UN Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) to promote sustainable returns and peacebuilding through supporting livelihoods, basic services and rule of law in Golo locality (Jebel-Marra area) Central Darfur State. Under this project a Context Analysis was commissioned to an external Consultant to fully understand the conflict drivers, stakeholders and dynamics and to recommend informed solutions for sustainable peace in Golo.

The analysis has two objectives

- To strengthen the understanding of ongoing conflict through a detailed analysis of its underlying factors, triggers, stakeholders, dynamics and capacities for peace.
- To identify entry points so as to inform UNDP and UNICEF strategic positioning and priorities for programming in order to address the underlying causes of conflict.

The analysis encompasses political, social, economic, tribal/communal, and security thematic analyses, taking into consideration cultural and historical perspectives, while reflecting and reporting on the present context and drawing stakeholder mapping.

3.0 DATA COLLECTION METHODOLOGY

This assessment followed the United Nations Development Group (UNDG) Conflict and Development Analysis (CDA) framework to better understand the context of Golo communities.

3.1. Secondary sources

Desk review led to an analysis of existing reports, published papers, assessments, media sources and statistics, facts and figures. The major sources of the secondary data were from recent assessments and studies from UN agencies, UNAMID, Peace and Return Council and the Institute for Peace and Development Studies and University of Zalingei.

3.2 Primary data collection

Qualitative data collection tools were used in primary data gathering through organized stakeholder consultation workshops in Zalingei and Golo town, where the locality leaders, community leaders, women and youth groups and interested government entities participated. Besides focus group discussions, key informant interviews were conducted to further strengthen stakeholder workshop findings. Nomads communities failed to attend the Golo stakeholder workshop due to security fears and a separate workshop was held at their damras. Participatory learning approaches, appropriate for adult engagement and discussion of sensitive issues were employed during the discussions. The approach generated intense dialogue amongst the communities regarding the nature and causes of the conflict. A total of 72 stakeholders participated in the 3 workshops. Participants included community leaders from Native Administration, Women, Youth (Representatives from Youth Volunteer Rebuilding Darfur Project and beyond), religious leaders, UNCT, UNAMID, NGOs, Government, IDPs, Pastoralists, SAF and Institute for Peace and Development Studies, University of Zalingei. The workshops covered stakeholder analysis, casual analysis and the conflict dynamics.

4.0 SITUATION OVERVIEW AND FINDINGS

4.1 Central Darfur

Central Darfur State was created in January 2012 as a part of the implementation of Doha Document for Peace in Darfur[1]. The state comprised of eight localities, that is, Zalingei, Azoum, Wadi Salih, Mukjar, Bendisi, Umdokhun, Nertiti and Rokero locality with twenty-five administration units. According to the local government; the state has a population of about 1,2 million[2]. The Fur is the predominant tribe and other tribes include Bani Halba, Reziegat, Tama, Ja'lol, Ta'alba, Bergo, Masaleet, Berno, Falata, Bani hussien, Khozam, Habania, Zagawa, Salamat, Masyreiya, Nawaiba, Dajo and Berti. The state economy is driven by agriculture, animal resources, trade, and mining.

In 2014, Wali of Central Darfur State created Golo Locality in Central Jebel Mara with its new administration units. In the past, Golo was an administration unit under North Jebel Mara (Rokero) Locality. Thus, the total number of state localities increased to nine with twenty-eight administration units. Golo locality was created for security, economic and social reasons. According to Wali of the State, it was also created to take advantage of Golo's resources[3]. However, the creation of the new locality and administration units in Jebel Mara (political compromise) weakened the government ruling system in the area generally.

Proliferation of small arms and mobilization of tribal armed forces for protection has resulted in the ongoing insecurity, theft and looting in all parts of Central Darfur[4].During the past 2 years the security situation in Golo locality decreased due to the reduced frequency of fighting between the government and the armed groups. The GoS has signed several small-scale peace agreements with breakaway factions. According to GoS, the Doha Peace Agreement was successfully implemented, and the Darfur crisis was over, thus, the need for UNAMID to exit Darfur because the security situation has improved[5].

---

[1] Sudan Tribune 2012, available at www.sudantribune.com

[2] Mustafa Salih, local governance administration.

[3] Jafar Abdulhakam, Former Wali of Central Darfur State August 2014. Available at: www.alshrooq.net

[4] 4 DCPSF, context analysis report 2017.

[5] 5 Majdi Khalafallah, Head of the Darfur Peace Office, 26, 5,2017

The conflict in Central Darfur greatly affected the environment because of the competition among different groups for natural resources and negative coping mechanisms by the community such as charcoal production caused by limited livelihood options. The environmental drivers as reported by the Faculty of Agriculture, University of Zalingei include climate change, desertification from cutting of trees for charcoal production and brick molding, forest fires, low annual rainfall and limited cultivation land due to insecurity. Deterioration of forests, over grazing and limited pastures are also environmental concerns. These factors have been undermining subsistence livelihoods in the area since the eruption of the conflict[1]. The failure to solve these issues have also, created frequent conflict between farmers and nomads. Usually, nomads and farmers compete for access to resources and this leads to crop destruction.

4.2. Golo locality

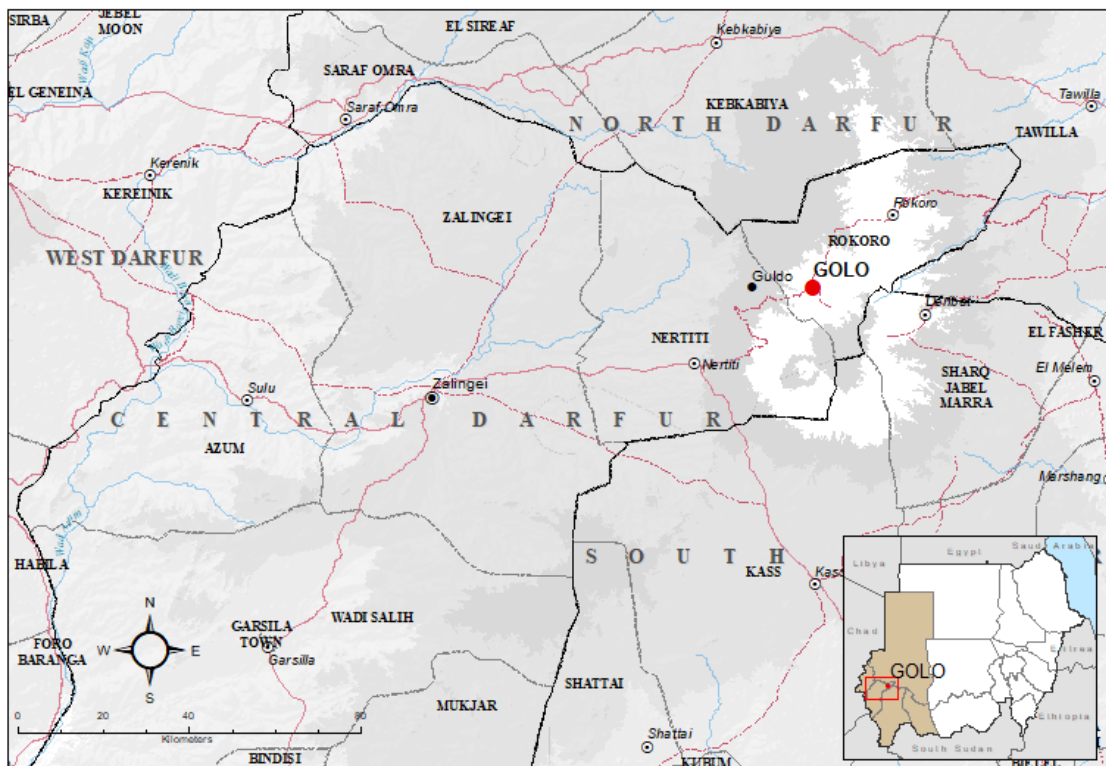Golo locality has an estimated population of 164,000 inclusive of returnees and IDPs.

Figure 1. Map of Golo

---

[1] Faculty of Agriculture, University of Zalingei, report 20/3/2015.

The tribes were classified into inhabitants and nomads. The inhabitant tribes include Fur, Tama, Gimir, Massalit, Dajo, Berno and Falata, while the nomadic tribes include Jalool, Rezeigat, Ta'alba, Erigat Nawaiba and Beni Hussein. Jalool tribe came from the North Darfur in the summer season and stay around Khor Dungol and Mastri areas. Ta'alba, Beni Hussein and Erigat came from West Jebel Mara, Nertiti and settle in IDPs villages such as Kara, Digonga, North Oso Jin and North Taringa in Oyouniro village. According to Voluntary Return and Resettlement Commission (VRRC), Golo, the capital of Central Jebel Marra locality and its environment continues to host about 17,586 protracted Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). Currently, the IDPs live with host communities putting pressure on the existing basic services and surrounding natural resources. The displacement was triggered by a spate of armed clashes between the Sudan Armed Forces (SAF) and the Sudanese Liberation Army led by Abdul Wahid (SLA/AW) in East Jebel Marra[1].

The local governance structure at community level is weak. The local government has been unable to facilitate or provide oversight for traditional conflict mitigation measures and does not adequately attempt to foster social cohesion between pastoralists and local community. Weak police and rule of law capacities have led to inadequate enforcement of laws and policies at locality and administrative unit level.

Golo locality's economy is founded on natural resources and competition for these resources is driving them towards a crisis. Many factors drive the economic crisis in the locality. Migration routes are blocked thus leading to overgrazing in areas where livestock are concentrated and competition over water and grazing land between farmers and nomads. In January 2017, Darfur Internal Dialogue and Consultation (DIDC) was conducted in Golo locality and issues of the dialogue and consultations were classified into five categories, political, social, economic, tribal/ communal and security[2]. The key findings of Golo's dialogue and consultation were quite similar to the findings of this Context analysis as outlined in the next section:

---

[1] OCHA, report, May 2019.
[2] DIDC, Golo's report 31 January 2017.

4.2.1 Political situation analysis

Golo communities are experiencing political discrimination because the Darfur conflict ignited from Golo and since then the former government did not forgive the people of this locality for causing a regionwide conflict. The community has since been marginalized, power inequality where people from Golo were not occupying positions of influence in state government, lack of rule of law; lack of legal institutions and political instability. All these political issues where identified during the DIDC consultations in January 2017 and have not yet been addressed.

4.2.2 Economic situation analysis

People of Golo depend on fruits and potato production as their main economic activity and livelihood. The major challenges for these two value chains are marketing and access to improved varieties of potatoes, tomatoes and oranges. The current traditional variety of potatoes is low yielding and now susceptible to diseases. The economic environment is also characterized by the absence of financial institutions to support income generating activities, lack of agricultural inputs, cold chain storage facilities to assist producers and bad roads network to link production areas with the markets. Consequently, these factors are affecting the community livelihoods options and has resulted in widerspread poverty among youth and women.

4.2.3 Social situation analysis

The ongoing conflict in Golo is affecting the social fabric within the communities. According to DCPSF reports (2017), the Darfur conflict weakened the social fabric due to lack of trust between the ethnic communities, tribalism and weakness of relations among them, violent competitions over resources, violence against women, unemployment, and marginalization. These findings were also supported by the community during this context analysis. Family breakdown, loss of income, social equality, ethnic and tribal conflict (conflict within one tribe and among others), displacement, damage/weakness of social fabric /coexistence among the different communities, tribal alliances, growing tribalism, deterioration of social relationships and links among various tribes and tribal supremacy was common in Golo. The locality also witnessed high levels of rape, violence against women and absence of girls' formal schools.

4.2.4 Environmental situation analysis:

Conflict in Golo is characterized by competition over natural resources between farmers and nomads who reside at the periphery of the locality. The nomads travel and reside along the migratory routes most of the time but shortages of water and grazing land force them to encroach onto farming lands. Golo communities are also excessively cutting forests for charcoal production as an income generating intervention and as such clashing with the nomads. The effects of global climate change are also being felt in Golo where the locality has been experiencing either lots of rainfall or droughts in some years.

4.2.5 Security situation analysis

Currently, the security situation in Golo is unstable. The situation analysis revealed that the main drivers of insecurity was the ongoing fighting between different SLA factions and sporadic clashes between SLA and SAF in Golo and other parts of Jebel Mara. They have been sprawling out of control and could lead to a humanitarian crisis. Notably, there are three armed movement factions namely: Omer Aljazali group, Gadoora Group and Mobarak Waldook group. There is reported fighting between these groups and with the GoS army. Other key problems contributing to the insecurity in Golo are ex-regime assassinations; threats to IDPs willing to return to their original areas unless they join the armed movements, kidnapping, arrests by both the armed groups and the government security forces, accusations, looting and robberies.

4.3. Stakeholder Analysis

A stakeholders' analysis was conducted to identify the key actors in Golo locality, those that influence or are influenced by the conflict, and how they interrelate and reinforce opportunities for peace or instigate or exacerbate conflict. The following stakeholders came out from the workshop either as enablers or spoilers of the conflict.

4.3.1 Internal Displaced People (IDPs)

Internal Displaced People are the key actors in Golo conflict. They are directly influenced by the conflict as victims of human rights violations and abuse and serious violations of International Humanitarian Law by the parties to the conflict. In addition to their property lost, most of the IDPs in Golo live with host communities while others are living in temporary houses. According to the Locality Commissioner, they preferred to stay in Golo

city for their security, better education facilities for their children and they also receive humanitarian assistance in these camps[1].

4.3.2 Native Administrations:

Native administrations in Golo are key actors in Golo conflict. They include Shartai, Omdas and Sheikh. The roles of each member of the native administration complement each other in resolving conflicts or any other cases within their jurisdiction. Shartai is the Head of the native administration responsible for resolving high-level issues within the community. Omdas represents their tribes with regards to resolving cases within the tribe and between two tribal groups or individuals. Sheikhs have direct connection with the community members and their key role is to resolve minor conflicts/disputes at village level between any conflicting parties.

However, the native administration in Golo are influenced by conflict for various reasons and some of them were appointed by the former Wali of Central Darfur. This process led the community to see them as members of National Congress Party (NCP) and previous government supporters although, some Omdas played a positive role in voluntary return[2]. The native administration was considered to be both connectors and spoilers. Generally, political intervention at local level has weakened native administration's role in conflict mitigation, prevention and response.

4.3.3. Golo Peace Committee

The Golo Peace Committee was formed by the Locality Commissioner comprising of (18) members, (10) members from Fur and the (8) members from Arabs. The Council is currently considered as the former government supporter due to the inclusion of NCP members in the Peace Council. Third communication between the Peace Council members is weak due to absence of proper interaction and misunderstandings arising between Fur and Arabs. Currently, Arabs group fear attacks from armed movements[3].

---

[1] Hassan Hussein, acting locality Commissioner, interview in 18.07.2019
[2] Ahmed Tigani Salam, Shartai of Golo, 12.7.2019
[3] Omda Khomini, 18.7.2019

4.3.4 Women

Women were influenced by the conflict as victims of the conflict and the most marginalized group. Socially, women are very much involved but get far less recognition than men. They face several types of violence including rape, gender-based violence, early marriage, and lack of education opportunities. Cases of rape have been documented by UNAMID and other NGOs in Golo[1].

In the economic aspect, women in Golo are playing positive role in improving the economic condition of their families. They are the backbone in agricultural and trading sectors, and they are the majority in population than men representing approximately 65%[2]. In the security aspect, women are excluded from the security institutions and negotiation process. Politically, there is a lack of participation of women, for instance, in the last local legislative Council of Golo locality; only four (4) members from twenty-nine (29) were women[3]. The relationship between women and the armed groups is that women are coerced to encourage the youth to join the armed movements.[4].

4.3.5 Youth

Youth in Golo can be analyzed as both conflict drivers and peace ambassadors. They influence the conflict through their participation as direct combatant or indirect supporters of armed movements. They have strong relations with the armed movements. Lack of education and unemployment among youth are the major reasons of their involvement in the conflict.

By contrast, there are some Youth who are playing positive roles in peace building and stability in Golo. For instance, Youth from UNDP Youth Volunteer Rebuilding Darfur Project (YVRDP) and Youth Union have positive initiatives that are bringing peace and reinforcing peaceful co-existence within the community[5]. The youth are currently not involved in the community and local level decision making and they need to interact with adults in community development activities. For instance, at community level, the youth can be members of community-based conflict resolution mechanisms with adults. They

---

[1] Abobida Khamis, DRC, Protection Section.
[2] Hassan Hussein, acting locality Commissioner, interview in 18.07.2019
[3] Dr. Anoor Musa, Director, Institute for Peace and Development Studies.
[4] IBID
[5] Abdelhameed Mohamed Issa, Head of Youth Union.

also can be peace ambassadors by initiating peacebuilding activities and conflict transformation. In addition, the involvement of youth together with adults in decision making is necessary because the interaction between youth and adults leads to the development of social network essential for community development and the expansion of youth capacities.

4.3.6 Farmers and pastoralists (nomads)

Farmers and pastoralists are the key actors in Golo conflict. They are directly influenced and influence the conflict because of the competition between nomads and resident farmers over the poor natural resources that include pasture and water resources. Sometimes the conflict escalates to violent confrontations resulting in crops damage, loss of livestock's, loss of assets, injuries and loss of lives. This frequently happens in the northern areas of Golo where there is both agricultural (crop production) and pastoral activities. The southern areas are mainly used for fruits cultivation and there are no nomads in that area. However, farmers and pastoralist are often influenced by the conflict. For instance, when cattle destroy the crops of a subsistence farmer, it is a direct loss to the farmer's livelihood, and this may increase the pre-existing tension between ethnic groups especially in Golo context, farmers are from non- Arab tribe while nomads are from Arab tribes.

Another dynamic came to light during the discussions, there is a symbiotic relationship between nomads' youths and the armed movements. The nomads' youth usually steal cattle from their parents and sell to the armed movements who are of Fur tribe. These are spoilers for they exacerbate the conflict even though one Omda from Arab group in Simonga area preferred to call them criminals[1].

4.3.7 Security forces:

Security forces are one conflict party which directly influences the conflict. They can also provide security and protection for civilians. However, the provision of security is limited since some areas are under armed group' control and some areas such as Joe Kosti and Siri Sam are reported to have landmines which need to be cleared[2]. The security forces often

---

[1] Omda Ahmed, Omda of Arab in Simonga area.

[2] Joe Kosti in the east of Golo while Siri Sam is in the South describing as a mining area.

incur heavy casualties whenever they fight with the armed movements due to limited knowledge of the terrain and poor training.

4.3.8 Armed Movements (The rebels)

Currently, three opposition field leaders from armed movements exist in the mountains of Golo. Notably, they are all separated from Sudan Liberation Movement Army (SLMA). As a second conflict party, they are one of the conflict drivers. Their interest or needs are inclusion in leadership positions, active participation in running the country and are more likely to sign a peace agreement with the government especially now that the Al Bashir government has been removed

On the other side, one armed movement group have signed the Karoon peace agreement with Central Darfur Government in 2017. Although they were a part of the conflict, they are now participating in power sharing and promoting social equality/justice to the areas which they control.

4.3.9 High Council for Peace and Voluntary Return:

High Council for Peace and Voluntary Return was established by state government and is responsible for supervising inter-tribal peace agreements in collaboration with the native administration and locality reconciliation committees as well as voluntary returns activities. This council is an interlocutor, coordinates and leads peacebuilding efforts in the State.

4.3.10 UNAMID:

UNAMID is one of the key actors in the context of Golo. They are working according to its core mandate of peacekeeping and peacebuilding. Thus, they are influencing and are influenced by the conflict. UNAMID is involved in the protection of civilians, facilitating peace process either locally by mediating of community conflict or nationally by providing mediation between the GoS and non- signatory armed movements in addition to facilitating the delivery of humanitarian assistance. UNAMID has several interventions in rule of law, human rights and community stabilization in Golo and this PBF funded project is closely linked to UNAMID interventions. UNAMID has very Good gender representation and advocates for gender equality.

4.3.11 UN Agencies and (I)NGOs:

Currently, UNDP together with UNICEF represent important key actors in Golo locality through the peace building and rule of law Golo project. The thrust is building peace and promoting rule of law through various peacebuilding approaches, promoting stability, peaceful coexistence and development. Inclusion of government entities as partners will go a long way in strengthening the sustainability of peacebuilding initiatives in Golo.

UNICEF, WFP and Ministry of Education are jointly working in the education sector to promote access to education for IDPs and returnees. WFP is providing school feeding interventions while FAO is operating in agricultural activities.

Several NGOs along with the UN are operating in Golo locality to provide different assistance ranging from health and nutrition activities to returnees and IDPs, WASH and food security sectors, protection, agriculture, education and capacity building; All these act as connectors for peacebuilding in Golo. These efforts are all linked to the Peacebuilding Coordination forum co-chaired by Locality Commissioner and UNDP with support from UNICEF and UNAMID.

Figure 2: Summary of Stakeholder analysis

Actor	Position	Interest and needs	Capacities to peace or conflict	Gender Dimension
IDPs	o Victims of conflict.	o living either with host communities or temporary houses. o Need Peace, security and equality/justice	o Lost their properties so they have limited capacity to recover without external help	o Both genders represented
Native administration	o Community Leaders	o Governing their tribes and control o Most have good relations with the previous government since they were appointed by them	o Played both negative and positive role in peace/conflict (connectors and spoilers/dividers) o Have capacity to change community attitude (influence) o They have authority over their communities	o Absence of women representation on Native administration because they do not believe on women's role.
Women	o Victims of the conflict and the most marginalized group.	o Face several types of violence including SGBV, early marriage, and lack of education opportunities. o Need – Peace, stability to their communities, protection & RoL.	o Supporting peace by working to improve their families' economic condition. o Some of them are spoilers because they encourage youth to join armed movements.	o Excluded from political and social representation.
Youth	o Peace ambassadors o Victims of conflict o Connectors o Dividers as well	o Interest in jobs and need to interact with adults in community development activities thus bringing peace o Supporters of armed groups in some areas	o Capacity to initiate peace activities as connectors o Ability to mobilize the community o Some promote & reinforce peaceful co-existence among the community.	o Good gender representation in Youth Volunteers Project o Women excluded in other initiatives
Farmers and pastoralists (nomads)	o Crop Producers o Livestock Producers	o Farming and grazing activities improvement o Land for cropping and grazing o Water for crops and livestock	o Unequal balance of power, pastoralists have arms and can destroy farmer's crops while farmers don't have easy access to arms	o Most farmers are women. o Most of the pastoralists are men.

		o Improved crop varieties- high yielding and disease resistant	o Pastoralists' youth usually steal cattle from their parents and sell to the armed groups who are of Fur tribe. o Inclusion of both groups in CBRMs will help	
Security Forces	o Providing security and protection of civilians	o Maintain security in Golo o Reclaim armed movements occupied areas o Part of the government	o Capacity to provide security in limited areas. o Limited knowledge of the terrain and poor training. o Lack community trust	o Total absence of women in the security forces.
Armed movements (Rebels)	o Omer Aljazali group, o Gadoora Group o Mobarak Waldook group	o Part of the conflict (conflict drivers) o They need inclusion in leadership positions, active participation in running the country and are willing to sign peace agreement with the government especially now that the Al Bashir government has been removed	o Some has positivity contributed to peace (armed group signed Karoon Peace Agreement) are participating in power sharing and promoting social equality/justice to the areas which they control. o They have ability to stop war if their grievances are met	o No women in armed movements
High Council for Peace	o Director General Higher Council for Peace	o Promoting peaceful coexistence among the different tribes o Needs support with equipment for office and capacity building	o Support peace agreement. o Organize peace activities. o Coordinate peacebuilding projects in the State	o Good gender representation since women are also part of the council
UNAMID	o Rule of Law Section o Governance and Community	o Protection of civilians. o Promotion of peace and security in Golo.	o Facilitating peace process either locally by mediating of community conflict or nationally by providing mediation between	o Very Good gender representation and advocates for gender equality.

	o Stabilization Section o Human Rights Section o Security forces.	o Fund community stabilization and RoL projects	the GoS and non- signatory armed movements in addition to facilitating the delivery of humanitarian assistance. o Work with all the community members.	
UN Agencies and (I)NGOs	o UN Agencies o International NGOs o National NGOs o CBOs	o Help restore peace and development through various Peace building approaches. o Promoting stability, peaceful coexistence and development. o Have good relations with the state and locality government. o Have peace building coordination forum	o Resource mobilisation and allocation for various projects and programme. o Work with the government and ability to discuss issues clearly. o Inclusion of all community members in its programmes. o Partnership with government institutions and local organizations (CBOs).	o Good gender representation and advocating for gender balance. o Consideration of gender balance in planning and implementation of projects. o Call for gender mainstreaming.

4.4 Peace Engines

In Golo, despite the escalation of conflict, there still exists strong community capacities to support reconciliation and peace building processes including a culture of solidarity, such as community leaders, Youth Union, Youth Volunteer, Women Union, Native administrations, schoolteachers and trader's union. These peace engines are assets that exist within Golo community to reduce conflict and build and promote peace. They operate at locality and community levels and should be strengthened for the resilience of a society to resolve conflicts. These community structures continue to be supported and strengthened to lead these peace building processes.

Figure 3: Capacities, resources and weakness/gaps of existing peace engines

Peace engines	Capacities and resources	Weakness/ gaps or needs
Community leaders and Native administration	o Have authority in the community and over their tribes. o Resolve conflicts within their area of jurisdiction o Facilitate peace agreements between government and armed movements in some cases	o Needs strengthening of their capacity around peace building, conflict resolution and mediation. o Need support to organise meetings for all the Native administration including Arab groups.
Youth Union	o Are active and help run around bringing peace and reinforce peaceful co-existence among the community, o They are members of community-based conflict resolution mechanisms (CBRMs) together with adults.	o Lack capacity building on peace building, conflict resolution, mediation and do no harm principles. o Absence of interaction with adults in community development initiatives.
Youth Volunteer	o Are active and help run around bringing peace and reinforce peaceful co-existence among the community. o Trained by UNDP on business development for peace, environmental planning and community engagement, how to be Peace Ambassadors o Have capacity to protect the environment through spreading knowledge of environmental protection among the communities.	o Additional training on conflict resolution and peace building is needed. o They need income generation and vocational skills development. o Excluded from the locality peace committee. o Lack of interaction with adults in community development activities.
Women Union	o Hard workers in the fields and at home. o Better Income generators than most men. o Sometimes have influence on youth and men encouraging them not to join armed movements.	o Social norms and customs exclude women in equal political and social participation with men. o Lack of vocational skills trainings and IGAs. o Capacity building on peace building, conflict resolution and mediation. o Lack of education opportunities.
School teachers	o Capacity for working towards peace and sustainable development. o Contribute to spreading the culture of peace through teaching. o They promote peace culture among their respective communities.	o Capacity building on peace building, conflict resolution and mediation. o Lack of peace education awareness. o Lack of resources.
Traders Union	o Advocate for fair access to markets regardless of tribe	o Awareness-raising.

	o A source to provide some essential commodities and ability to participate in peace building through their donations. o They are also conduits for the dissemination of peacebuilding messages	o Some traders are benefiting from the shortages caused by restricted access and conflict in Golo. o Difficulties accessing other markets due to poor road network.

4.5 Factor Assessment (root factors, proximate and triggers)

4.5.1 Main root factors
Governance and Rule of Law: Weak rule of law institutions exist in Golo and this has been a major contributor to the conflict. Few Police stations exist mainly in Golo town and UNAMID has been helping the government to build Police stations in the villages where there is high rate of incidences. Structural corruption within government institutions, lack of police training on basic policing practices, human rights and gender and absence of judiciary and prosecutor in Golo are the root causes of conflict. Weak native administration role and absence of community-based conflict resolution mechanisms also drives conflict in Golo.

Inequalities (Marginalization): This is one of the root cause of Darfur conflict. The area is marginalized with no development yet its endowed with minerals, productive land and other natural resources. Unequal distribution of power and development in Golo has led to the ongoing resistance by armed movements (rebels). Absence of political representation at the national and state level is also of major concern and a driver of the conflict as the Fur tribe felt marginalized and neglected.

Land tenure: This is another root cause of the conflict in Golo. The absence of land registration and the laws governing ownership, transfer and use of this land is a major source of conflict. This is a major conflict driver since Golo communities rely on land for survival both for crop production and livestock grazing. That is the reason why communities were advocating for demarcation of migratory routes, to avoid accidental encroachment onto farming land even though legal ownership of the farming land is questionable.

Environmental Issues: Climate change as well as lack of water resources is a root cause of conflict. These natural resources have been at the center of conflict between farmers and nomads as they compete for access.

Ethnicity: Any ethnic group other than the Fur ethnic group is described as foreign not originals. This has led to historical tensions and mistrust between Arabs ethnic groups and Fur tribes in Golo communities.

Poverty and limited access to basic services: Due to the protracted conflict and war in Golo, most people experienced losses of their livelihoods, including theft or death of their animals, the inability to cultivate farmland and destruction of crops. This has resulted in increased poverty, eroded community capacities for self-reliance and increased their dependency on aid and services provided by NGOs and the UN. It has also increased criminality in the communities. Poverty, limited access to and inequitable distribution of basic services is a key driver of conflict that often leads to incidents of conflict among community members in Golo and lures them in negative coping mechanisms including joining armed groups and harmful social practices.

4.5.2 Proximate factors that drive the conflict:
Proliferation of arms, easy access, possessing of arms and weapons: These situations highly contribute to the conflict in Golo Locality due to the continuation of fighting between the government and the armed movements in the area since the eruption of Darfur Conflict in 2003. The presence of government militias and armed movements increased the spreading and access of arms and weapons including proximity to porous borders.

Politicization of the native administration: Politicization of the native administration is one of the proximate factors in Golo. Generally, after the creation of Golo Locality in 2014, the role of the Native administration was weakened due to their politicization by the state and locality governments. The current Peace Committees at the local level were formed by the Locality Commissioner and are viewed as Government sympathizers by the community.

Displacement: Frequent displacement is one of the proximate factors to the conflict in Golo Locality. Due to the continuation of the conflict between the government and the armed groups, IDPs have been moved from different parts of North Jebel Marra and East Jebel Marra, especially from Kass locality in South Darfur state and hosted in Golo Locality. Generally, the displacement has created pressure on basic services such as housing, water, health and education.

Inter-communal relationships and competition over natural resources: The scarcity of resources such as land and water for agriculture and pastoralism are one of the proximate

factors driving conflict in Golo. Land for crop production and pasture is very limited in the north and west of Golo.

The appearance of armed movements in Jebel Mara: Armed groups in Jebel Mara were formed on the 07th of July, 2002 and they used to control all the Government institutions in the name of Darfur Liberation Movement. This made the government continuously target Golo due to the presence of armed movements.

Lack of production and marketing: Lack of production and marketing is one of the proximate factors that drive conflict in Golo. The frequent displacement of Golo citizens decrease production and the bad roads network linking production areas with the markets are affected thus affecting product marketing.

Spreading of violence against women: Several forms of violence against women exist in Golo such as forced marriage, early marriage, sexual harassment, rape, verbal insult, few opportunities for girl's education and exclusion from equal social and political participation.

Frequent tensions and mistrust between Fur and Arab tribes: Frequent tension and mistrust between Fur and Arab tribes in Golo exists. The history of the tension dates back to 1987 when tribal conflict started throughout Darfur region. The villages of Dibba Nira and Carmel were also affected and completely burned at that time. The attack on the Fur property continued to target even commercial vehicles coming from Golo in the Kargoda area, where 21 Fur people were killed at that time. Finally, the government organized peace conference between Arabs and Fur tribes in El Fashir on July 30, 1989[1].

4.5.3 Triggers

Widespread criminality with the absence of Rule of Law: The arbitrary detentions by the government security forces to some community leaders over claims of supporting the armed movements have been also a cause of conflict. The case of JoKosti and other areas is an example.

High prices of basic commodities: High prices of basic commodities is one of Sudan s economic issues, however, that could be attributed to insecurity, bad roads infrastructure and marketing difficulties.

---

[1] Abdelhammed Mohamed Issa, Head of Youth Union in Golo.

Recruitment of Arab tribal youth into the Rapid Support Forces: The government recruited some Arab youth from Golo locality into the Rapid Support Forces with exclusion of other tribes, especially Fur. This discrimination poses a critical conflict trigger.

Low rate of rainfall in Jebel Mara: This has led to low production that has affected food security and livestock in general with limited livelihoods opportunities.

Weakness of social cohesion: Due to weakness of social cohesion, any criminal case robbery or murder could potentially be a trigger for a larger conflict.

4.6. Conflict Dynamics

4.6.1 Threats

- Non-compliance with, and disregard to the rule of law lead to clashes between the pastoralists and farmers and ultimately develop into a conflict between the two groups.
- Non-compliance with migratory routes and the spreading of weapons has led to an increase in violence, tribal tension and the deterioration of security situation in general.
- Lack of communication and interaction between Arabs around Golo and the resident community has led to increasing mistrust and will result in conflict if not properly addressed.
- Arab cattle are often stolen by Arab youth and sold to armed movements in Nertiti city. This process ultimately leads to conflict.
- There are still landmined areas around Golo specifically in Joe Costi and Seri Sam. On the 12th of July 2019, Four (4) children were hit by a landmine in Joe Kosti. These two areas are free from government and armed movements.
- In addition, to different types of violence against women including sexual violence by the government security forces and the armed movements, in Kormel and Karoon villages there is an early marriage tradition.

4.6 2 UNAMID Withdrawal:

Currently, the security situation in Golo is unstable. Therefore, UNAMID presence in Golo is necessary to facilitate dialogue between the government of Sudan and non-signatory

movements, provide humanitarian access, and provide civilian protection and to resolve the issue of mistrust between Golo community and the nomads. However, if UNAMID is withdrawn at this time, conflict will likely escalate around Golo since rule of law structure is not fully functional yet. The government and its alliances will likely increase military activities that may lead to more violence and the situation of IDPs will be critical if the armed movements on the other hand continue fighting the failure of a peace agreement.

4.6.3 Resumption of conflict between government and armed groups

Resumption of the conflict between government and the armed groups in Jabel Mara in general and Golo in particular, depend on the UNAMID role and the current political situation of Sudan. However, If UNAMID succeeds to convince the conflicting parties to sign peace agreement with the government, violence is expected to reduce, sustainability and development projects will gradually return.

4.6.4 Opportunities (Scenarios)
   a) *Most likely scenarios: Reduced violence and all groups signing peace agreements*

The current political changes going on in Sudan are expected to contribute to overall stability in Sudan. Darfur conflict is strongly linked to the on-going dialogues between different political counterparts including armed groups. Despite Abdulwahid factions still out of the revolution front – DFCF (Declaration of Freedom and Change Forces) talks and consultations, the continued arbitration efforts by the AU and Ethiopia are expected to yield positive results for Sudan.

Furthermore, there are some factions that are already engaged in internal dialogues to address escalations among themselves in Jebal Marra. These dialogues are expected to reveal some sort of stability in areas where there is active fighting between the armed movement factions themselves.

Improved government appetite for peace is another sign that war will no longer be adopted to address security concerns in Darfur. As the expected new government is prioritizing peace as top agenda of the transitional phase, the upcoming period will be dedicated for peace talks in Darfur.

b) Likely Scenarios: Eruption of fighting between government and Abdulwahid factions:

Abdulwahid Nur is continuously welcoming the peaceful youth revolution engulfing Sudan as an extension of prolonged armed resistance to the previous regime. He is also continuously refusing deals made between governing body Transitional Military Council and DFCF. The faction considers TMC members as part of previous regime's security committee.

This situation, most likely, will not change in the near term, potentially, instability will continue in Jabal Marra, however optimism exists as most of stakeholders seek to reach consensus.

Continuation of theft of nomadic cattle will increase the displacement of Arab tribes to Simonga area and contribute to increasing mistrust and misunderstanding between Golo community and the nomads

4.6.5 Humanitarian-Development-Peace nexus (New way of working)

The Darfur situation has forced the international community in recent years to have strong focus on life-saving humanitarian programming reacting to events and responding to emergencies rather than proactively addressing root causes and supporting the long-term capacities and institutions that are required for sustainable peace and development. There is need for a shift in approach that will facilitate in transitioning from emergency to recovery and longer-term development, including a focus on conflict management by enhancing the rule of law, durable solutions, natural resources, basic services and livelihoods.

Several reviews have revealed that humanitarian action cannot prevent violent conflict, nor can it end humanitarian needs in the absence of political solutions to conflict. Humanitarian assistance can have both positive and negative impacts on conflict dynamics.

As an operational imperative development, humanitarian and peace-related actors need to take account of each other's actions and collaborate to be efficient and effective because their activities have an impact on each other and each actor is affected by the broader context where peace, development and humanitarian action interacts as well, those include IDPs, returnees and host community.

Therefore, a stronger link between humanitarian, development and peacebuilding activities, and coordination between all the actors is necessary to achieve sustainable solutions in Golo. The various actors are expected to work towards "collective outcomes" that reduce risk and vulnerability and serve as installments towards the achievement of the SDGs. UNDP, UNICEF, UNAMID, community leaders, civil society organizations and NGOs working in Golo peace building project or other running projects need to work together and have a better coordination to enhance outcome of the project in order to get better results during the project period and in the aftermath.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS:

5.1 Rule of law

 i. The current peace committees in Golo locality need to be re-formulated to be accepted by the community and its capacity developed through encouragement or reinforcement of structures for dialogue and mediation in order to play positive role in the current peace building process.

 ii. Ensure networking and linkages between community-based conflict resolution mechanisms with the local level peace committee and the state level peace architecture to ensure synergy, sustainability and contribution to the wider peacebuilding agenda.

 iii. Support capacities of existing law enforcement, judicial institutions and increased presence and access to rule of law institutions throughout the locality

 iv. Organizing local peacebuilding conferences for both farmers and pastoralists to discuss the issue of misunderstandings and mistrust that currently exist in order to explore the root causes of the conflict and find community driven solutions.

 v. Provide awareness on civic education to strengthen respect for human rights and gender related issues.

 vi. UNAMID should facilitate negotiation process between the armed groups and the government.

5.2 Durable Solutions, Livelihoods & Basic Services

 i. Support durable solutions initiatives for displaced populations (returnees, resettlement and local integration of IDPs) including access to land and natural resource planning and management.

 ii. Enhance participation of all people, notably women and youth, in economic and political life, and the reduction of social inequalities in the community.

 iii. Support to livelihoods groups is an important approach for peacebuilding at the community level.

iv.   Conduct an emergency survey of the Simeonga area to identify the needs of m the nomadic Arabs who were displaced from the areas west of Golo.

5.3 Basic Services

i.   Create family and child policy centers to protect children from violence especially sexual harassment and rape.

ii.   Provision of girls' education in Golo to improve literacy levels for girls.

iii.   Support to improve access to and equitable distribution and management of basic social services including water, education, health and nutrition services.

A: Guiding questions for Stakeholder Analysis
2.2.1. Stakeholder Analysis

    i.   Stakeholder analysis guiding questions was included:

    ii.   Who are the main stakeholders?

    iii.   What stakeholders can be identified as spoilers and why?

    iv.   What and where are the capacities for peace? How are they connected to the other stakeholders?

    v.   What are the relationships between the stakeholders, if any? And how are they connected?

    vi.   Are there any lines of connection support between the armed and civilian stakeholders?

    vii.   What role gender play in the conflict? What are the positive and negative roles of women?

    viii.   What are the basic peace factors exist in Golo locality that can mitigate the violent conflict and strengthen foundations for peace?

    ix.   What are the key stakeholders that affected by the basic factors and have a significant or catalytic role in mitigating conflict or building peace?

    x.   What is the dynamic process that mitigates conflict and strengthens peace? Solutions.

    xi.   Key informant interviews targeted Shartai, Locality Commissioner, staff of Institute for Peace and Development studies university of Zalingei, and members from Civil Society Organizations in Golo.

2.2.2. Factor Assessment

    i.   Casual Analysis questions included:

    ii.   What are the structural causes of conflict?

    iii.   What issues can be considered as proximate causes of conflict?

    iv.   What triggers could contribute to the outbreak/further escalation of conflict?

v.   What new factors contribute to prolonging conflict dynamics?

vi.   What factors can contribute to peace (connectors and dividers)

2.2.3. Conflict Dynamics

i.   Conflict drivers' questions to include:

ii.   What are the key factors structural, proximate or trigger that can create central conditions to fuel violence, elevate tensions, and weaken social relations?

iii.   What are the Key stakeholders who either have a significant or catalytic role in fuelling the conflict, or those that are most significantly affected by the conflict?

iv.   What are the relationships between structural/proximate factors and the associated stakeholders?

v.   What expected to happen due to the interaction between the key factors and key stakeholders? (Scenarios).