



Evaluation Summary



International
Labour
Office

Evaluation Unit

Sustained peace for development: Conflict prevention and peace-building in Sudan through targetted interventions – Final Joint Evaluation

Quick Facts

Countries: *Sudan*

Final Evaluation: *May 2013*

Mode of Evaluation: *Independent*

ILO Administrative responsibility:
DWT/CO-Cairo

Technical Area: *ILO-CRISIS*

Evaluation Management: *UNDP, joint IOM, UNDP, UNICEF, FAO, ILO, WHO, UNFPA, UN Women*

Project Code: *SUD/10/50/UND*

Donor: MDG Achievement Fund,
(US\$ 6,000,000) UNICEF lead

IOM: 779,017 UNDP: 1,545,743

UNICEF: 1,157,285 FAO: 535,910

ILO: 724,860 WHO: 498,738

UNFPA: 362,169 UNIFEM: 396,278

Keywords: *Armed conflict, economic reconstruction, peace building, capacity building*

Background & Context

The UN Joint Programme on Conflict Prevention and Peace-Building in Sudan (JP) funded through the Spanish Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) Achievement

Fund (MDG-F) is an initiative focusing on Keilak, Muglad and Lagawa in South Kordofan. The JP has UNDP, as the lead agency, partnering with FAO, ILO, IOM, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNWOMEN, WHO, as well as government institutions, local community and NGOs.

South Kordofan is one of the most complex conflict areas in Sudan, with increasingly serious tensions building since the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) in 2005 and the secession of South Sudan in July 2011. In light of this fragile and volatile context, and the crucial need of linking local level conflict management with national priorities, the JP aims to prevent the relapse of conflict by bolstering peace building and socioeconomic recovery within and between vulnerable communities and local authorities.

The JP was introduced to address the above-mentioned situation and support community-led socio-economic development and improved local governance that is conflict sensitive, accountable, accessible, efficient and sustainable in the target areas along the 1-1956 border, through creating partnerships among stakeholders, including local communities, government institution and CBOs/NGOs in South Kordofan state. The programme is based on prioritized activities which were identified,

developed and implemented through a consultative participatory process.

The participating agencies worked together on specific initiatives with other JP agencies by planning and carrying out complementary activities. The collaborative activity of UNDP and UNICEF contributed to Outcome 1: Strengthened systems and capacities for sustainable conflict prevention and management by providing training for Native Administration members on conflict prevention and peace building issues. The construction of a water yard by IOM was complemented and accomplished by the conflict mitigation training for the Water Management Committee by UNDP. The Water Management Committee in the community can manage not only the water yard maintenance but also conflict mediation over water resources when needed. This intervention contributed to Outcome 2:

Increased conflict sensitive recovery, reconciliatory practices and reintegration at community level (with a focus on women and children) through basic service delivery and development of economic opportunities. In addition, UNICEF was in regular contact with IOM on the WASH sector. UNFPA also activated the State Gender Based Violence (GBV) working group meetings aiming to bring all GBV partners together.

The JP agencies conducted regular meetings with the state and local partners to coordinate the implementation of the JP. Two Conflict Sensitivity workshops were organized for the JP partners and its government and local partners aiming to support the mainstreaming of conflict sensitivity in their broader work. Frequent communication among the participating agencies has contributed to achieve development results. Regular monthly coordination meetings were convened in Kadugli and Khartoum since July 2011 due to the outbreak of the conflict. The Coordination Team also met bilaterally with individual agencies, shared information, communicated frequently through email and phone, and

facilitated bilateral and/or multilateral meetings among partners. In order to facilitate communication and ensure consistency of decisions, all JP agencies actively participated in JP activities including monthly coordination meetings and workshops. This allowed all participating agencies to be informed, share collected information and update each other on progress related to the work plan.

At the same time, the conflict in June 2011 forced most of the staff to be relocated to Khartoum due to security and access restrictions. Even though the situation stabilised a little, access remained the main challenge. Not all the agency staff could re-establish field presence due to access restrictions which hindered communication at the field level.

As a result of the JP intervention, trained government entities and committees have taken initiatives:

- Three Project steering committees, state level conflict resolution mechanisms were established through the JP intervention. As a result, the project steering committees established and trained community level conflict resolution mechanisms: three project coordination committees and five village development committees in the target areas.
- Capacities of the Native Administration were built in peace building through training of 1,238 leaders on conflict resolution and peace building. This training addressed one of the key local institutions which can play an important role in conflict prevention and peace building. The initiative was a joint collaborative effort between two of the JP participating agencies and covered a large area which included the three JP target locations and beyond (covering the entire Native Administration of South Kordofan State's Western Sector).

The intervention is expected to yield long term sustainable results.

- Capacities of Women and Youth, local leaders and intellectuals, Farmers and Pastoralists were enhanced through mediation, negotiations and conflict resolution skills trainings in the three JP target locations.
- Nine inter community dialogue sessions on access and use of natural resources and traditional conflict management were undertaken. These discussions resulted in sensitisation of communities to reactivate their existing traditional conflict management mechanisms through the native administration structures, which are now active in settling internal disputes/conflicts to avoid inter and intra-community violence, especially between farmers and pastoralists.
- Fifteen community animal health workers from pastoralists have been trained and equipped with essential equipment. Trained community animal health workers are now able to provide animal health services and monitor the overall livestock situation without JP partner's support. This prevents potential dispute and conflicts as pastoralists do not need to take any detour to pass by villages to receive treatment for their cattle and avoid unnecessary contact with farmers.
- Three cattle routes were identified which reduced conflict between farmers and pastoralists and increased technical capacities of targeted authorities/ institutions in managing conflict prevention and disputes.
- 75 participants from the state ministry of agriculture, the state ministry of animal wealth, the project steering committee, the project coordination group and the village development committees were trained in natural resources based conflict management and resolution. The trained staff and committees are working in harmony and are coordinating together in solving and mitigating conflicts among the communities which contributes to strengthening local system and capacities for sustainable conflict prevention and management, For example when there is a conflict, the village development committee

and the trained staff and committees sit together with the conflicting parties and come up with agreed solution for all parties.

- 50 community members were trained in integrated cattle routes and natural resources based conflict management for peaceful co-existence. Most conflicts in the area are caused by competition over natural resources, so training of community members on management and utilization of an integrated cattle route has upgraded their management skills and knowledge of resource based conflict mitigation and thus, increased the local capacities for sustainable conflict prevention.

Outcome 2: Increased conflict sensitive recovery, reconciliatory practices and reintegration at community level (with a focus on women and children) through basic service delivery and development of economic opportunities.

The partners made progress in the JP outcome related to conflict sensitive recovery through provision of basic services such as hard components and soft components. The construction/rehabilitation of water yards and class rooms have benefited a number of communities which have contributed in increasing livelihood opportunities, school enrolment rate and reduce conflict over water resource between transhumant and sedentary communities.

Also, establishment of the Early Warning Alert Response System (EWARS) resulted in no outbreak of the epidemic in the targeted communities. At the same time, capacity development trainings and raising awareness workshops have ensured ownership and sustainability and contributed to increasing conflict sensitive recovery, reconciliatory practices and reintegration at community level.

Output 2.1: Increased access to basic services for conflict affected communities.

In the school supported by the JP in Muglad area, the capacity building activities were also provided for the Parents Teacher Association (PTA), aiming to equip the members of PTA with the skills for better school management for their children in the community. The trainings included management of the school administration, accounting, and advocacy for education as well as conflict resolution. The PTA consists of the village members including male and female from all the tribes including some tribes who used to have a tension between them.

The PTA plays a crucial role in the community not only to ensure the management and sustainability of the school but also to provide a communication platform for the different tribes. The PTA meets monthly, they now discuss and solve not only school issues but also the community problems together. The trained PTA helps build the trust among the different tribes in the community and prevent potential disputes or conflicts.

15 Early Warning Alert Response System (EWARS) were established in the local clinics in Keilak, Muglad, Kadugli and Dalami, affiliated to the State Ministry of Health (SMoH). This system has a twofold function. One is to raise awareness of health care including infectious diseases and maternal care as well as increase understanding and trust of the target community' in other tribes. The other is to link the remote local clinic and the hospitals in towns regularly so that they can react to the outbreak of infectious diseases. Trained medical team conducted home visits in the community to talk and provide advice on issues of diseases control, awareness raising, and home-based care. In addition, some conflictaffected communities were reluctant about the establishment of the EWARS. Due to the lack of qualified medical personnel in the community, they have to receive those medical teams from other

tribes/community and the community members could not trust them at first.

Therefore, the medical teams visited homes and had dialogues with the community members so that they could understand and accept the role of the EWARS and medical teams whose only interest is to support the community members' health care. This enabled the community members to build trust in the teams from other communities then the EWARS was introduced smoothly. This approach has increased conflict sensitive recovery in the conflict-affected communities. The health personnel in the communities were trained not only to report through the EWARS on a weekly basis but also to be able to collect and analyse data as well as provide more health service in the clinics. In addition, essential medical supplies have been provided through SMoH and implementing partners. As a result of the establishment of EWARS, no outbreak of the epidemic has been reported in the communities.

More information is available from the full report at EVAL@ilo.org