



### Minutes - C2SP Project Board Meeting

**Project Title:** Community Security and Stabilization Programme

**Venue and Date:** Wednesday, 27 September 2017, UNDP Riyadh office

#### List of Participants

- 1- Dr.Mahmoud Zainelabdeen –Planning Director, SDDRC (co-chair)
- 2- Yuma Kajihara – Advisor, Economic Cooperation Affairs, Embassy of Japan
- 3- Ben Fisher -Conflict Advisor, UKAID/ British Embassy
- 4- Marie Carnein -Project Manager –British Embassy
- 5- Polly Steele, Head of CSSF Programme, British Embassy
- 6- Srinivas Kumar, Programme Manager, UNDP
- 7- Tomokazu Serizawa, Project Coordinator, UNDP
- 8- Ismael El Rabei, C2SP/CSAC Coordinator, SDDRC
- 9- Zaid Elamin, C2SP/CSAC Project Focal Point SDDRC

#### Agenda of the meeting:

- I. Opening remarks
- II. Project Overview
- III. General update on C2SP projects
- IV. Recommendations

#### Project Board Meeting Proceedings

##### I. Opening Remarks

Co-Chairs welcomed and thanked all those who attended the meeting and set the agenda

##### II. C2SP Project Overview –

###### **Dr.Mahmoud:**

Gave a brief overview on C2SP projects, describing them as the most successful projects, which are highly appreciated by the communities themselves as reliable and sustainable projects addressing the issue of peace building and inclusive livelihoods. He acknowledged the support of Japan and UK and thanked UNDP for coordinating the project. He however added that project implementation has challenges despite success. He acknowledged that a lot of efforts were needed to bring all segments in a community to have reconciliation and coordination for these kind of projects. He also highlighted the issue of rainy season, which constraints certain interventions and accessibility. He also pointed out to the fact that the target areas are very poor and underdeveloped and this factor needs to be considered for all future interventions to make them sustainable. He requested the present partners to encourage other prospective donors to join the project so as to enhance impact. He further highlighted that C2SP has been recognised internationally as best practice and said Central African Republic would like to follow the model and others at a course in Barcelona appreciated the model.

###### **Mr. Ben Fisher:**

- Asked about exact locations of UK funding and the progress in each location in C2SP phase 2 and phase 3, which were identified and explained on a map by the project staff.

- Requested to have matrix for C2SP to reflect the targets, results/progress and achievement, which was agreed by the board for the future meetings
- Emphasized the need for regular newsletters and meetings, which will demonstrate the progress and which will also help in raising additional funds from other partners.

**Mr Kajihara:**

Requested that Japan also would like to know the exact locations that are targeted from Japanese funds and this was explained by project staff members on a map.

**Ms. Marie Carnein:**

Suggested for a quarterly newsletter to show the updates and progresses of the project.

**Ms. Polly Steele:**

Emphasized that the newsletter and meetings are the entry points for fund raising, and also for sharing lessons and the best practices.

### III. General update on C2SP projects by UNDP

- A brief status on C2SP project was presented, so far 6 C2SP projects supported by Japan and the UK since April 2016 till March 2017 (C2SP Phase 2) have been successfully implemented in Dabat Bosin in WNS (Japan), Elshaheed Afandi in BN (Japan and the UK), Eldebeibat and Abukarshola in SKS (Japan and the UK), Lagawa in WKS (Japan), and Elrahad in NKS (Japan). Other 5 C2SP projects have been identified for Phase3 (April 2017 till March 2018). They are also supported by Japan and the UK. These projects are Kharasasna in WKS (Japan), Tillo and Tajmala in SKS (the UK and Japan), Hayelmak and Elgari in BNS (the UK).
- A detailed account on C2SP activities implemented so far in phase 2. Also highlighted the implementation for phase 3 on the ground will start soon.
- An update on C2SP peacebuilding activities were given and challenges were discussed, especially in Blue Nile state.
- It was mentioned that a total of 193 participants in six locations (Shaheed Afandi, Lagawa, Abukarshola, El debaibat, Dabat Bosin and El Rahad) were trained in peacebuilding, conflict resolution (concept & practice), conflict analysis, conflict sensitivity and do no harm approach, community dialogue & mediation with more focus on NRM, diversity, peaceful co-existence and building community resilience. The participants represented different community categories, i.e. IDPs, host community, youth, women, native administration and key community members.
- Prior to the trainings, conflict analysis was conducted in each area to identify conflict issues and peacebuilding priorities.
- After building their capacities, the training participants developed a plan of peacebuilding outreach in their respective areas.
- Peacebuilding outreach interventions included, peace dialogue, forums, mediation sessions, and peace culture awareness were implemented in different areas as follows:

**Lagawa:**

- Trust building and social cohesion dialogue target local community and local government (450 participants: 277 males, 173 female). Open theater and folklore for peacebuilding promotion, and competition on poems for peace promotions were performed.

**El Shaheed Afandi:**

- Community dialogue for peace was implemented target Shaheed Afandi community (153 participants: 52 males, 101 females) resulted in community commitment for peaceful coexistence, commitment for peaceful resolution of disputes.

**El Debaibat:**

- Session on proliferation of arms and its impact on peacebuilding were implemented by the training participants (236 participants: 194 males, 42 females)
- Session on women's role in peacebuilding (68 participants: 58 females, 10 males).

- Abukershola:
- Community peace dialogue implemented in Abukershola targeted native administration of Nuba and Hawazma tribes and representatives of local community members. (65 participants: 40 males, 25 females)
- El Rahad:
- Peaceful coexistence awareness campaign (women led) targeted farmers and nomads in nomadic settlement south of El Rahad (90 participants: 36 males, 54 females).
- Dabat Bosin:
- Peace dialogue was implemented targeted 70 participants: 40 males, 30 females. The dialogue discussion focused on peaceful living and peaceful share of natural resources by both host community and the refugees.

The most important results of the above peacebuilding outreach interventions were summarized as follows:

- Two cases of conflict over land were mediated and resolved peacefully by native administration in Abukershola, South Kordofan. These two cases of conflict were between farmers and nomads. The conflict happened due to farm destruction between farmers (from Nuba tribe) and nomads (from Hawazma tribe). Before the capacity building training, both conflict parties refused to sit and mediate their conflict. After participating in the peacebuilding training workshop, both parties agreed to sit for peaceful mediation to settle the dispute. The native administration who also took part in the peacebuilding training, organized community peace dialogues in Abukershola and peacefully mediated the two cases of farmers- nomads peacefully, the reconciled parties accepted the compensation set by the mediation committee.
- Community dialogue (involved IDPs, host community, farmers, nomads) in El Shaheed Afandi, Blue Nile state, resulted in a commitment from all involved categories to resolve dispute peacefully and agreement on peaceful sharing of available natural resources.
- In El Debaiabt, South Kordofan state, as a result of community dialogue on role of women in peacebuilding, native administration committed to involve women in Jodeya (mediation) and always provide them space to play roles on peacebuilding.
- In El Rahad, North Kordofan state, women led and facilitated peaceful coexistence awareness targeting farmers and nomads in nomadic area south of El Rahad.
- In Dabat Bosin, White Nile state, South Sudanese leaders and host community leaders, in a form for peaceful co-existence, committed to maintain peaceful living and share of natural resources.
- In Lagawa, West Kordofan state, local cultural committee was formed by youth, the committee used drama and opened theatre to deliver peace messages during the celebration of universal peace day.

In addition to the above mentioned activities, a number of peacebuilding initiatives/outreach interventions are still ongoing in the above six locations. The peacebuilding challenges related to peacebuilding can be summarized as follows:

- In SKS, the obstacle is that the recent state peacebuilding mechanism is weak and lacking technical and financial capacity. Due to the high turnover of its membership, the recent peacebuilding mechanism involved personnel lacking technical capacity which negatively impacted the local community, especially the Native Administration who needs strong support from the mechanism because they rely on the financial and technical capacity of the state peacebuilding mechanism to lead and facilitate peacebuilding work at the state level.
- As reported especially in Abukershola, the peaceful co-existence improved in the area during the last year up to now, especially with regard to peaceful relation between IDPs and host community, and among different political affiliates. But Native Administration reported that pastoralists - farmers seasonal conflict happens in Abukershola due to lack of organized cattle routes, which lead to cultivation of the corridors and/or farms damage.
- In Lagawa, the context itself is very challenging, the ethnic diversity led to severe tribal divisions among Lagawa community which hinders the social cohesion. The C2SP assisted to overcome this challenge by ensuring involvement of diverse ethnic groups in community management committee,

as well as diverse ethnic representation in all peacebuilding and livelihood interventions. This was achieved through change and increase of the membership of the CMC to ensure the tribal balance in its membership and also set diverse ethnical and tribal representation as criteria when the project selected target beneficiaries for different interventions.


- The ignorance of women's role in peacebuilding due to local customs and traditions in addition to men domination in local communities, led to lack of confidence among women that they are not capable to play strong roles in peacebuilding.
- Regardless the traditions, some women are strong enough and well enabled to play real roles in peace. However, they are not given enough space to get their voices heard.

#### IV. Action Point

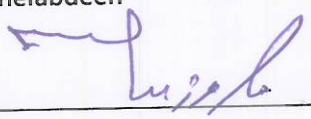
- For the UK, the following two indicators are significant: # of community initiatives that deliver collaborative livelihoods and income generating opportunities, and # of community management committees (CMCs) established to promote peace building and social cohesion. The meeting confirmed that both indicators were met last year and are on track this year.
- DFID in de-mining –whether we can create future synergies between de-mining and C2SP. C2SP has its own criteria for the selection of target location and the team will review whether the two projects can find a common target location.
- Conduct UK visit to Abukarshula, SKS, proposed on 6-7 November 2017.
- Conduct donor visit to WNS proposed around 15 November 2017.
- Official extension for C2SP project document up to Dec 2020 was accepted. In line with this, C2SP project document will be reviewed early 2018.
- The lessons learned and the best practices from C2SP and DCPSF should be shared in one occasion as both projects have similar objectives and the scope of work. In the same vein, peace building forum was suggested.
- Contact Govt authorities to facilitate implementation of peace building activities (coordination between local authorities and native administrative required)
- Seek support of more donors
- Early warning system
- Project Board Meeting to be on regular basis. Every 3-4 months recommended
- Newsletter quarterly recommended

Participants agreed to the above mentioned recommendations


UNDP: Mr. Srinivas Kumar

Signature:  Date: 05<sup>th</sup> Nov 2017

SDDRC: Dr Mahmoud Zainelabdeen

Signature:  Date: 3<sup>th</sup> Nov 2017

Japan: Mr. Yuma Kajihara

Signature:  Date: 5<sup>th</sup> Nov, 2017

The UK: Mr. Ben Fisher

Signature:  Date: 5 Nov 2017