

# RESCOPE

REFUGEE SUSTAINABLE CONFLICT PREVENTION AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION | PILOT PROJECT

<b>Project Name:</b>	Refugee Sustainable Conflict Prevention and Environmental Protection (RESCOPE)		
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## Final Report

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Africa Non-profit Chore (ANCHOR)

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## Acronyms

ANCHOR	Africa Non-profit Chore
CAPA	Council for Anglican Provinces in Africa
CMC	Centre Management Committee
CEPAD	Community Empowerment for Peace and Development
CPOF	Civilian Protection Opportunities Fund
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CWWM-A	Churches Witness with Migrants – Africa Chapter
DRC	Danish Refugee Council
E&NR	Environment and Natural Resources
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GIZ	The Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
LC1	Local Council 1
LC3	Local Council 3
LPA	Local Peace Agent
NR	Natural Resources
OPM	Office of the Prime Minister
RESCOPE	Refugee Sustainable Conflict Prevention and Environmental Protection
RICE WN	RICE West Nile (an NGO)
RWC	Refugee Welfare Committee
SC	Security Committee
SGBV	Sex and Gender Based Violence
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
WUC	Water User Committee
YSAT	Youth Social Advocacy Team

## 1 OVERVIEW

The RESCOPE project was implemented between Oct-18 and Apr-19 in response to a conflict assessment conducted by ANCHOR following reports of escalating tensions and violence, and those which led to four deaths and nineteen injuries in Rhino Camp on June 17, 2018.<sup>1</sup> The study found that refugee hosting locations in Arua District Uganda, lacked sufficient capacity to prevent or mitigate against conflict and violence among refugees and host populations.

The project has fostered peaceful co-existence among refugee and host communities of Tiika Zone, Rhino camp refugee settlement, by improving their knowledge, skills, and attitudes in: conflict prevention and management to promote peace and tolerance; and environmental protection to prevent natural resource conflicts.

The project set out to ensure that: refugee and host communities are better able to prevent and manage conflicts; and the capacity of their natural environment to sustain current and future populations is increased.

Additional outcomes anticipated include: reduced risk of GBV; reduced risk of respiratory diseases; reduced household expenditure on wood; increased uptake of energy-efficient cooking technologies; increased productivity by women and girls; and improved incomes for out-of-school youths within Tiika Zone.

The RESCOPE project has equipped local peace structures within Tiika Zone with knowledge and skills to manage conflicts and prevent their escalation into violence. All planned key activities were implemented in spite of several delays met which strained resources. An end line project assessment is proposed to measure residual outcomes.

## 2 ACHIEVEMENTS

### 2.1 Progress against planned output targets

Target/Tolerance	Planned	Actual	Achieved	Details
<i>Number of Local community leaders trained on core elements of peacebuilding and conflict management</i>	30	30	100%	Participatorily selected youth, gender, cultural, faith, and government leaders
<i>Number of local community leaders selected and trained as Peace Trainer of Trainers (ToT)</i>	15	15	100%	Local Community Peace Agents (LPAs) trained and commissioned
<i>Number of local community conflict resolution and mediation meetings facilitated by LPAs</i>	7	7	100%	LPAs identified community needs and provided support to address the same
<i>Number of dialogue meetings held between disputing refugee ethnic and host community groups</i>	2	2	100%	150 refugee and host group members participated in pro-peace dialogues
<i>Number of local community leaders selected and trained as Environmental Trainer of Trainers (ToT)</i>	15	55	367%	ToTs pledged to rally environmental protection; understood prospects and roles
<i>Number of out-of-school youths trained in making improved stoves, and briquettes; and business skills</i>	40	44	110%	Youth equipped with practical skills and provided business start-up kits
<i>Number of public dramas organized for awareness to promote environmental protection and social harmony</i>	9	9	100%	Over 4,000 people participated directly in awareness campaigns
<i>Number of improved cooking stoves distributed</i>	90	90	100%	With briquettes for two months each.
<i>Number of green youth businesses set up, equipped</i>	2	2	100%	40 youth, women, and girls engaged

### 2.2 Benefits delivered

The prevention work below was done during the CPOF grant to mitigate factors that may lead to mass atrocities:

#### 2.2.1 Knowledge and skills of refugee and host communities to prevent and manage conflicts enhanced

##### a) 23 male and 7 female local leaders equipped with basic Peace Education knowledge and skills



A total of 30 influential leaders from host and refugee communities in Tiika Zone were selected and trained in general conflict management, non-violence approaches, negotiations and mediations, and power in leadership. They included faith-based, youth, and cultural leaders identified due to their

<sup>1</sup> It leaves four refugees dead in Rhino Camp, Uganda. Accessed <https://www.unhcr.org/afr/news/press/2018/>

influence in local communities. The 3-day interactive training built on the knowledge, experiences, and understanding of the participants and equipped them to better manage conflicts within their surroundings (Figure 1).

**b) 15 highly influential local community leaders equipped with Conflict management skills**

15 participants were trained for five days as Local Peace Agents using a ToT approach. Selection was, based on a gender-sensitive and inclusive criteria, from among local influential local leaders who graduated from the Basic Peace Education including representatives from the RWC, LC 1, CMC, WUC, SC, and Women groups. ANCHOR developed an inclusive and comprehensive practical training curriculum which covered: conflict sensitivity approaches; peace mediation and negotiation; early warning signs and prevention; psycho-social support; monitoring and evaluation; and conflict mapping and analysis. Trained persons were commissioned as LPAs to manage conflict and violence, improve relationships, and promote social harmony (Figure 2).



Peace Education including representatives from the RWC, LC 1, CMC, WUC, SC, and Women groups. ANCHOR developed an inclusive and comprehensive practical training curriculum which covered: conflict sensitivity approaches; peace mediation and negotiation; early warning signs and prevention; psycho-social support; monitoring and evaluation; and conflict mapping and analysis. Trained persons were commissioned as LPAs to manage conflict and violence, improve relationships, and promote social harmony (Figure 2).

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*Figure 2 Peacebuilding ToT Trainees participating in group discussions, Tiika Zone, Rhino Camp (Source: ANCHOR)*

**c) 100+ community members participated in 7 community discussions facilitated by RESCOPE Peace Agents**

LPAs facilitated 7 community group discussions in locations identified as having the most need for social harmony. This enabled peace committees to better identify and resolve conflicts in their community; allowed participants share experiences on conflict transformation and resolution; and created networks for the advancement of their roles as LPAs. Embedded within local community structures (Police, LCs and RWCs), the LPAs identified and addressed local triggers of instability and violence in their community, including: struggle over limited water points; firewood foraging; bricklaying leading to environmental degradation; substance abuse among the youth; domestic violence leading to physical, and psychological trauma; and loitering by school-going children. Through the discussions, more than 100 participants pledged support to resolve community problems through sensitization, training, information sharing, discussions, designing referral pathways, and advocating for local bye laws on issues of school attendance, and youth loitering. (Figure 3).



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*Figure 3 Peace Agents conducting conflict management discussion with Rhino Camp host community (Source: ANCHOR)*

**d) 150 highly influential community leaders participated in peace-promoting dialogues**

Two community dialogue meetings were conducted at Tiika Help Desk and Tiika 1B ECS Church with 150 refugee and host community youth, women, local leaders, and elders participating who identified community problems, discussed their root causes, and agreed on ways to collectively manage them including: scarcity of wood for cooking or shelter; deforestation; water congestion and scarcity; destruction of water pipes by host communities; language challenges for teaching children in schools; exclusion from participation in natural resource decision-making; and manipulation of the refugees by host communities in land sales agreements. The meetings proposed amicable solutions to community needs including engaging youth in tree planting by RICE WN and ensuring enough water supply to refugees and host communities by DRC. (Figure 4).



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*Figure 4 Community dialogue meeting at Tiika 1B ECS Church, Rhino Camp Refugee Settlement*

**2.2.2 Reduced risk for conflict and violence arising from competition for wood fuel enhanced**

**a) 55 youth, women, and girls empowered with Environmental Conservation knowledge and skills**



Figure 5 Environment promoters after training in Tiika Zone, Rhino Camp (Source: ANCHOR)

55 youth, women, and girls aged 18-32 years have been equipped with knowledge and skills in environment protection which is enhancing peaceful co-existence in Tiika Zone (Figure 5). The training has created awareness about ongoing environmental changes and economic opportunities, and encouraged sustainable use of biomass. Topics covered include: Environment and its Benefits (goods and services); linking environment to sustainable development, poverty reduction, livelihoods, human activities that affect environment; understanding Environment and Natural Resources (E&NR) conflicts, causes, and mitigation measures; environment management measures; roles of stakeholders in E&NR; policies, acts, and bye laws that govern E&NR. LPAs were integrated into this training to enhance their appreciation of links between environmental protection and peaceful co-existence.

**b) 40 out-of-school youths equipped with making energy-efficient cooking technology products**

To stimulate supply of biomass efficient technologies and reduce household wood fuel consumption, 40 out-of-school youths, women, and girls in Tiika Zone, were equipped - through hands-on training – with skills in improved cook stoves and briquette making. Anticipated benefits of the resulting reduced reliance on wood fuel for cooking include: decreased land degradation, SGBV and increased school attendance by girls, lower risk of respiratory diseases, lower greenhouse emissions, and food insecurity. These factors will individually and collectively enhance peaceful co-existence. The training was 95% practical and 5% theoretical making it highly participatory with learners able to make energy-efficient products (



Figure 6 Rhino Camp youths conducting practical lessons in improved stove and briquette making (Source: ANCHOR)

Participants were also trained in basic business skills. Upon graduation, two groups were formed – each constituting 20 out-of-school youths from diverse refugee and ethnic groups – and provided start-up briquette-making tools and equipment for their livelihoods (Figure 7) as well as to promote supply of biomass efficient technology (BET) products.

Figure 7 Samples of start-up equipment distributed to Rhino Camp youth (Source: ANCHOR)



**c) Environmental awareness created for over 4,000 refugee and host community members within Tiika Zone**



Figure 8 Lucky winners of market drama in Municipal - Rhino Camp (Source: ANCHOR)

Directly over 4,000, and indirectly about 24,000, refugee and host community members in Tiika Zone have been sensitized, through nine creative behavioural change public drama campaigns, which demonstrated the consequences of excessive use of wood fuel including but not limited to: escalation of community conflicts; climate change; GBV; energy insecurity, land degradation, water scarcity, and

respiratory diseases. The activity was devised and delivered to create a mindset shift from the use of traditional cooking methods towards more energy-efficient techniques hence stimulating demand for locally produced green products. Energy-efficient stoves and briquettes were handed to 90 competition winners (Figure 8). Drama groups which constituted individuals from diverse ethnic groups, nationalities, and language abilities held campaigns on market days in Municipal, Matangasia, Amangua, Tiika Market, Tiika1 Block 4, and Jore-jore



villages (Figure 9). The Community Development Officer, Rigbo Sub county, cautioned youth to use available resources sustainably.



Figure 9 Market drama demonstrating benefits of energy-efficient cooking technologies in Municipal, Rhino Camp

### 2.2.3 RESCOPE Project well-coordinated and highly locally embraced



Figure 10 Local Community Leaders and Partners attending RESCOPE Project Launch in Tiika - Rhino Camp (Source: ANCHOR)

Local communities in the project area embraced the project. MoUs were signed with line government agencies. Participation by local community members, and partner organizations was very high including: UNHCR, ZOA, OPM, RWC, Sub-county Chief, Police, Youth, Elders, LC3 and Women Leaders. (Figure 10).

### 2.3 Residual benefits

The project has strengthened the capacity of the Tika community to prevent and manage conflicts and violence. An end line project assessment is needed to measure residual outcomes attributable to the project. These include reduction in: community conflicts, deforestation, respiratory disease risks, GBV, and greenhouse gas emissions. The project is also expected to contribute to improved productivity and livelihood of women and girls.

## 3 CHALLENGES FACED AND RESOLVED

**Staff turnover:** The sudden exit of the Finance Manager occasioned delays in implementation. The position was refilled by November 1, 2019 and the change communicated to NVF on December 6, 2018. The Environment Officer exited on March 11, 2019. The Conflict Management Officer was deployed to fill in.

**Key partner turnover:** The first project partner, Community Empowerment for Peace and Development (CEPAD) withdrew from participation due to conflicting schedules. Organization capacity assessments identified Youth Social Advocacy Team (YSAT) as replacement (Figure 11). NVF was informed on December 6, 2018.



Figure 11 ANCHOR staff conducting Organizational Capacity Assessment of YSAT (Source: ANCHOR)

**Overwhelming response:** The community turn up for planned activities was overwhelming which constrained available resources. This was resolved through budget reallocation and improving subsequent communications.

**Lack of social engagement spaces:** Youth in Tiika Zone lack effective spaces for engagement and socialisation which hindered project activities. Trainings and community dialogues needed special clearances from government or its delegates. According to Ochan, a refugee, “young people lack social centres to interact and discuss significant issues relating to their problems”. This contributes to young girls failing to share information on their significant needs accurately or freely. ANCHOR involved young people through peer-to-peer communication to enhance their participation in information sharing especially through drama. Trusted local community partners were also used.

**Delayed Project Launch:** The delay in signing of the MoU with the host district affected the timely implementation start of the project. The interdiction of Arua Chief Administrative Officer (CAO) and his deputy



had not been anticipated. ANCHOR worked with all key government agencies and NGO partners for mobilization of people, selection of project participants and project beneficiaries, and formation of Local Peace Agents and Environmental Protection Committees among the out-of-school community members. This promoted goodwill from authorities.

Lack of Peace-building and Youth Livelihood Services: Relatively fewer organizations are providing support to youth and women in Tiika Zone to overcome issues of unemployment, poverty, conflict, violence, and environmental conservation. Being an area that is largely affected by overcrowding, low yields, and drought, partners give priority to water and sanitation, and food distribution projects. ANCHOR has continued to advocate for increased focus on unfunded sectors at coordination meetings and through its networks.

Budget shortfalls: Several unanticipated events listed above resulted in the project duration being exceeded by two months (or 50%) and caused a significant budget shortfall. This was resolved by reallocations including management staff volunteering their time, and repair of existing motorcycle instead of procuring a new one.

Gender Stereotypes: The patrilineal nature of refugee and host communities affected the participation of women, girls, and youth in decision making. ANCHOR developed and enforced gender-sensitive tools for implementation.

## 4 LESSONS LEARNED

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### 4.1 New opportunities and resources leveraged

Without the CPOF grant, keeping ANCHOR running long enough to be able to convert anticipated future grants, as well as enter the highly securitized refugee response space in Uganda would have not been possible. The grant:

- Enabled ANCHOR to be eligible and hence registered as bona fide implementer of refugee response programs
- Established field office in West Nile in line with ANCHOR long term strategy to serve the most vulnerable groups
- Established ANCHOR as a local leader on migration, and conflict management (East Africa CSO rep under the CWWM – Africa chapter. Spearheaded SDG 16.7 and 10.1 thematic reporting for 2019 national SDG reporting.
- Enabled successful 1<sup>st</sup> stage application for a youth skilling concept by Enabel, Brussels.
- Facilitated discussions leading to potential partnership with World Vision and Malteser International with aim of jointly executing peacebuilding and youth livelihood programs respectively within West Nile refugee settings.

### 4.2 Longer-term Work

ANCHOR will continue operating within refugee settings in Uganda, and is presently fundraising to scale up actions that will deliver root cause and market based approaches of conflict prevention, with a focus on: reducing natural resource conflicts; skilling youth, women, and girls; and improved information flows and decision-making.

### 4.3 Timeliness and importance of the CPOF grant

Prior to the CPOF grant award, ANCHOR had been pursuing several strategies to enter the refugee response space in Uganda unsuccessfully for at least two years without success.

### 4.4 Specific skills, mechanisms, and strategies for broader conflict prevention work

Prioritizing Behaviour Change Communication: Past interventions in conflict prevention within Rhino camp distributed free improved stoves while others trained communities to make their own improved stoves using cheap locally available materials. In spite of all these, the uptake of biomass efficient technologies remained significantly low (with 33% of refugee households using improved stoves and having knowledge on its construction).<sup>2</sup> RESCOPE instead focussed on creating awareness about the **benefits** of improved biomass

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<sup>2</sup> GIZ (2018) Energy Access Baseline for Refugee Settings in Arua District.





technology. That way, households should sustainably apply their own investments to finance the transition into more energy-efficient methods.

Building Trust through engagement and information sharing: Due to the inherent risk associated with working in new conflict areas, ANCHOR cooperated with influential local partners who had built trust with target communities over time. This paid off considering that on several occasions, such partners were able to reduce disagreements arising during implementation. While the work of sharing information regularly and including vulnerable groups in decision making can be arduous, the investment often pays off in staving off tensions and violence.

Intensifying fast-tracked and marketable youth skilling: In many conflict situations, unengaged and desperate youth are often manipulated as agents to promote conflict and violence. Such youth are often unable or unwilling to attend formal education due to the length of study required versus their desperate need for income and survival. In such cases, inclusive, fast-tracked, practical, and marketable vocational skilling has proven effective in preparing and quickly launching unengaged youth into employment hence eroding the community's ability to trigger or sustain conflict or violence easily. Such skills will also be critical in rebuilding the countries of origin upon return.

#### 4.5 Suggestions for improving the CPOF grant process

The CPOF grant is critical in expanding conflict and atrocities prevention under the current context of shrinking global funding in the sector. Opportunities may exist to further the effectiveness of grant success including:

- Facilitating linkages between aligned potential long term grantors and grantees
- Maintaining the interactive and progressive nature of CPOF grants writing as this builds grantee capacity
- Increasing overhead thresholds or providing them as matching grants considering their less likely funding
- Allowing for additional funding and or duration where project evaluations are anticipated or proposed

## 5 CERTIFICATION

All Africa Non-profit Chore (ANCHOR) Limited activities were and are consistent with charitable purposes under Sections 501(c)(3) and 509(a)(1), (2) or (3) of the Internal Revenue Code. If Africa Non-profit Chore (ANCHOR) Limited conducted any lobbying (whether discussed in this report or not), Africa Non-profit Chore (ANCHOR) Limited complied with the applicable limits of Internal Revenue Code Sections 501(c)(3) and/or 501(h) and 4911. Africa Non-profit Chore (ANCHOR) Limited warrants that it is in full compliance with its Grant Agreement with the New Venture Fund, dated October 02, 2018, and that, if the Grant was subject to any restrictions, Africa Non-profit Chore (ANCHOR) Limited observed all such restrictions.

April 8, 2019

Patrick Munduga  
Executive Director, ANCHOR



## 6 APPROVED CHANGES

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A no-cost extension to the grant period from March 4, 2019 through April 4, 2019 was approved on March 18, 2019. A budget reallocation was requested on April 4 and approved on April 5, 2019.

## 7 RECOMMENDATIONS

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- a) Promote energy-efficient technologies: Given the vast scale and severity of effects of using traditional cook stoves (i.e. violence, SGBV, poor respiratory health, food and energy insecurity, deforestation, water scarcity, and climate change), versus the relative ease of access to improved stoves using cheap local materials, refugee settlements must establish and enforce ordinances that incentivise the use of energy-efficient products as a sustainable solution to curb conflicts and violence caused by excessive dependence on wood.
- b) Improve host participation: Information provided at coordination forums often fails or delays to reach key local community leaders at sub county, parish, or village levels, hence failing to leverage their high levels of influence. Investing in improving efficiencies and effectiveness of information flows (e.g. logistics) to obtain their input in decision-making can significantly promote peaceful co-existence. Local leaders should be integrated in the project cycle due to their influence in transforming young people's attitudes, and behavior including their participation in environmental conservation, peace building, and improving their life choices.
- c) Bolster peacebuilding capacity: Key partners and public duty bearers need to be equipped with knowledge and skills needed to sensitize and empower women, youth, and elders on the importance of peaceful co-existence and social harmony, and advocacy for social inclusion and decision-making in peace building processes. Cultural and religious leaders should be equipped with the knowledge and skills they need to build and promote peace, mediate and negotiate in the management of social disputes and be provided with reference materials. Project benefits must be scaled up to other communities within Tiika Zone and beyond to grow peaceful communities.
- d) Improve livelihoods: Livelihood service providers and projects are few which is delaying the transition of refugee households into selfreliance and keeping the cost of relief operations unsustainably high. Moreover, the widening gap between available funding and the growing needs due to continued arrivals threatens longterm security and peace. Building the capacity of state and non-state actors to provide inclusive, accessible, and accountable livelihood services to disadvantaged and vulnerable groups is critical and urgent.
- e) Boost Rights Awareness: State and non-state actors within refugee settings lack adequate knowledge and skills on the rights of refugees and are therefore unable to effectively provide them protection. Sensitization is essential for refugee and host communities to enhance their rights-awareness; and training and skilling of public duty bearers, and community leaders on peaceful co-existence and rights protection.
- f) Support Local Agents: Local Peace and Environmental agents should be trained, and provided basic tools and materials like bicycles, stationery, and meals to help in information distribution within villages, zones, and sub-counties. Local agents should also be empowered with conflict early warning, counselling, mediation, and crowd management skills and tools to enhance conflict prevention and management.
- g) Strengthen Monitoring and Learning: Intensify coordination and monitoring to improve sustainability. Specifically, the activities conducted, target beneficiary needs, and the level of support services offered by various actors must be checked and monitored to ensure adherence to existing codes of ethics. Develop a policy brief to highlight the challenges and recommendations of peacebuilding in refugee settings. Advocacy strategies must include vulnerable groups in peacebuilding and livelihood decision-making processes; increased budgetary allocations for protection interventions including SGBV; and access to property
- h) Strengthen law enforcement: At local level, public and CSO officials must ensure existing local ordinances are enforced or new ones enacted to prosecute unlawful practices like illegal tree cutting; vandalism of water systems; rape and defilement; substance abuse; torture; school abscondment; early and forced marriages.



## 8 POST PROJECT REVIEW

The RESCOPE project evaluation to measure its residual benefits were not included within project scope due to funding limitations. Nevertheless, it is intended, subject to availability of funding, to undertake a project review.

### 8.1 Date(s) for review

May 27 – June 10, 2019

### 8.2 Responsibilities

An independent consultant will be competitively identified to lead the assessment. S/he will design research tools and methodologies in consultation with the project team, and reviewed by an independent research ethics committee. ANCHOR will support recruitment of enumerators to be trained and deployed by the consultant.

### 8.3 Plan

Anticipated benefits of the RESCOPE pilot project include:

- Reduced community conflicts,
- Reduced deforestation rates,
- Reduced exposure to respiratory diseases,
- Reduced incidences of sex and gender based violence, and
- Reduced greenhouse gas emissions
- Improved productivity and livelihood of women and girls.

The anticipated outcomes of the project are expected to be measurable by the end of May 2019.

Changes will be measured using a mixed survey method with baselines from recent studies by development partners including GIZ. Where baselines are not available, change will be inferred using benchmarks from neighbouring communities. A total budget of USD 12,000 is projected for the end line assessment including consultant's fees, data collection logistics, quality control, validation session(s), and dissemination of findings.

## 9 FOLLOW-ON ACTIONS

### 9.1 Open project issues

Review and compilation of project documents and training manuals is ongoing and will be submitted to NVF before expiry of the due reporting date. No other open project issues have been identified.

### 9.2 Ongoing risks

Risk ID:	Risk summary	Proposed action	Cause
Risk1	Extended periods of drought is affecting self-reliance and peace	Training in climate smart farming, tree planting (bamboo), environmental conservation, and energy-efficient stoves	Increasing competition for natural resources like water, wood, and building materials
Risk2	Limited Funding and ever rising demand for support	Engage donors to support refugee initiatives Train community leaders in advocacy	Competing global refugee needs. Corruption
Risk3	Increasing number of refugees in Tiika Zone	Community resource mappings and consultative meetings with key stakeholders	Political instability in South Sudan and DR Congo
Risk4	Out-of-school youth fuelling conflicts	Facilitate host community representation in decision making forums	Poor information flows from grassroots to leadership

### 9.3 Handover/training needs

Issue ID:	Issue summary	Proposed action	Reason
Handover1	Trained local peace agents lack the means to conduct community monitoring and support visits	Provide 15 bicycles, 15 paper reams, and meals to local peace agents	Long distances travelled between key coordination offices, bad roads and unfavourable climatic conditions
Handover2	Half-day stakeholder's meeting	Provide logistics to enable evaluation dissemination meeting and handover	Joint half-day handover session will enhance coordination and follow-up by development partners and government



## 10 LIST OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY CREATED OR PURCHASED

No.	Description of Intellectual Property	Quantity
1.	Manuals for Peace Education training	02
2.	Manual for Environmental Education training	01
3.	Training manual for Energy-efficient cook stove making	01
4.	Training manual for briquette making	01