



PEACE AND CONFLICT PREVENTION/RESOLUTION GUIDELINES FOR GLOBAL GRANT FUNDING

Rotary is dedicated to six [areas of focus](#) to build international relationships, improve lives, and create a better world. Through [global grants](#), awarded by The Rotary Foundation, clubs and districts participate in strategically focused, high-impact activities in these areas.

All global grant activities are required to align with the goals of an area of focus. For peace and conflict prevention/resolution, the goals are:

1. Train leaders, including potential youth leaders, to prevent and mediate conflict
2. Support peacebuilding in communities and regions affected by conflict
3. Support studies related to peace and conflict prevention/resolution for career-minded professionals

Use this document as a guide when applying for a global grant. You'll learn how to make your projects sustainable, what information is required for specific project types, and where to find additional resources.

When considering projects in peace and conflict prevention/resolution, pay special attention to communities at risk of, or recovering from, violent conflict. This approach, called conflict sensitivity, requires project sponsors to look at specific dynamics within a community that can help heal it or risk further dividing it.

A. Elements of Sustainability

Sustainability means different things to different organizations. For Rotary, sustainability means providing long-term solutions to community needs that the beneficiaries can maintain after grant funding ends. Pay careful attention to the following items to ensure your project's long-term sustainability and increase the likelihood of being approved for global grant funding.

1. COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT

Community assessments identify where support is most needed, and the role Rotarians can play in making a difference. Project sponsors (often with a cooperating organization) need to conduct a community assessment before submitting their application. An assessment can reveal a community's strengths and weaknesses and help you work on solutions. If an assessment has already been done, use the relevant data to design your project.

Use the community assessment to:

- Gather perspectives from a broad cross-section of the community, including women, young people, and professionals
- Allow community members to identify the needs they perceive as most critical
- Ask community participants how they can contribute to the proposed project

- Work with community members to identify long-term goals and expected project outcomes

The community assessment results need to be incorporated into the grant. The results should describe:

- How the community's resources will be used to implement project activities
- How the project will meet the needs identified by the community
- The long-term goals or project outcomes and how they will be met (for example, through training and public awareness campaigns)
- How the community will sustain the project after the grant has ended

Applying conflict-sensitive assessments to fragile or post-conflict communities is especially important during this phase. Learn how to conduct a conflict-sensitive needs assessment at the [Conflict Sensitivity Consortium website](#).

When doing a community assessment for peace and conflict prevention/resolution projects, you should:

- Allow community members to identify the needs they perceive as most critical
- Work with a community member or an organization that has trust and experience in the community
- Engage community members from across all ethnic, religious, and socioeconomic backgrounds. Make sure the right people are consulting on the project.
- Thoroughly assess interventions to ensure training and activities are conflict sensitive

2. MATERIALS AND TECHNOLOGY

Peace and conflict prevention/resolution projects can often be implemented without a large investment in technology. If your project has technology components, we recommend the following:

- Purchase equipment and new technology from local sources, when possible
- Make sure replacement parts are readily available
- Involve community members when selecting technology or equipment, and train them to operate, maintain, and repair it on their own (make sure to involve all stakeholders — not just the village elite but the actual end users and beneficiaries — in all aspects of the project implementation, including site selection, training, and maintenance)

The grant application should:

- Clearly explain how the use of technology will help the project achieve its goals of reducing conflict or creating understanding and peace
- Describe the equipment to be donated or purchased and plans for training, operation, and maintenance
- If equipment is not locally sourced, explain why and provide plans for training, operation, and maintenance in the local community, including how replacement parts will be obtained
- Describe the physical environment where the equipment or technology will be kept, identify ownership, and provide security protocols as appropriate

- Include an official document that identifies the community as the owner

3. FINANCIAL PLANNING

Confirm that local funding sources are available to continue the program after Rotary funds have been spent. Compensate project participants appropriately for their work to ensure continuity of services.

The grant application should:

- Document support of the project, if applicable, by the appropriate government ministry or authority, including monetary contributions to cover current or recurring costs, advocacy, policy implementation, training, education, allocation of personnel, or materials
- List foundation or private-sector partners that support or may support the project and will continue to do so after completion of the global grant
- Provide a projected sustainability plan showing the estimated cost of continuing the project. Peace and conflict trainings that are held in schools or the community should plan to have the host entity ready and willing to take up the training once the Rotary grant has been completed.

4. TRAINING AND EDUCATION

Because most peace and conflict prevention/resolution grants are based in training and education, projects should make the most of local resources, people, skills, and expertise.

Training under a peace and conflict prevention/resolution grant should aim to:

- Introduce new skills and understanding in the areas of peacebuilding, conflict prevention, and conflict resolution
- Provide clear learning goals and describe how newly acquired skills will be applied
- Engage with the local government and private and public agencies and organizations to understand opportunities for training
- Work with respected local groups embedded within the community
- Ensure all training programs are culturally appropriate and conflict sensitive

5. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The need to understand what works in peacebuilding and how to measure its impact and cost-effectiveness is essential to long-term success in preventing violence and building peace. Designing peace and conflict prevention/resolution projects with clear monitoring and evaluation can be a challenge, but you can track results in several areas to help understand the project's impact.

DME for Peace (www.dmeforpeace.org) is a great resource for guidance in monitoring and evaluation for peace and conflict prevention/resolution. You'll discover the best and emerging practices for designing, monitoring, and evaluating peacebuilding programs.

Clear and measurable project objectives are essential for project success. But evaluating peacefulness in communities is not easily measured over a period of a year or two; change can take many years – or even decades. Evaluate the attitudes, skills, and perceptions of participants before you start your project.

Some typical Rotary measurements include:

- Number of beneficiaries receiving direct project services
- Number of workshop participants (use baseline data on skills and knowledge acquired)
- Number of community campaigns enacted
- Number of benefiting project-specific facilities, such as a local mediation center
- Collaboration with other cooperating organizations, ministries, universities, etc.
- Number of trainings for project beneficiaries
- Number of project beneficiaries trained

B. Project Types

Community-based approaches to peacebuilding should seek to transform relationships, develop new methods of resolving conflict, and incorporate sensitivity to peace and conflict factors. Global grants commonly fund the following peace and conflict prevention/resolution projects. For each project type, pay close attention to the grant eligibility requirements and the information that must be submitted with your application.

1. YOUTH PROGRAMMING

Youth programming can take many forms, including afterschool programs, youth camps, and martial arts programs that incorporate nonviolent curriculum. When developing youth programming initiatives, aim to:

- Enhance the peacebuilding and conflict resolution knowledge and skills of young people
- Create spaces for youths to express their opinions — and listen to them
- Build trust between youths and governments
- Teach leadership skills to promote diversion from criminal and gang activities
- Support youth who are positively contributing to their communities
- Educate youth leaders on frameworks of peace and tangible ways to improve peace in their communities

For projects to be considered eligible for peace and conflict prevention/resolution grants, districts and clubs should incorporate the following:

- Assessment of beneficiary populations, including what interventions or trainings are most appropriate
- Appropriate curriculum or recognized methodology for working with youth (especially at-risk youth)
- Explicit peacebuilding or conflict resolution skills training, including leadership skills to prevent conflict and promote peace. It is acceptable for Rotarians to work with youth on preventative measures, teaching them how to handle conflict in productive ways.
- Identification and use of knowledgeable and culturally appropriate trainers and curriculum. Though the curriculum doesn't have to be developed or delivered by an outside organization, employing a reputable curriculum that has been used in similar situations is highly encouraged.

- For school-based programming, a memorandum of understanding with the school and an explanation of how the school will incorporate the programming into their curriculum. Ideally, the school should agree to continue programming after Rotary’s funding ends.
- Also desirable: long-term measurement and tracking of skills and the impact of training on participants and their communities

2. SCHOLARSHIPS

Those who apply to be peace and conflict prevention/resolution global grant scholars need to demonstrate that they will study coursework explicitly related to the area of peace and conflict prevention/resolution. If studying an unrelated degree, the applicant would need to relate this coursework directly to their experience and goals within the field of peace and conflict prevention.

3. PEACE TRAINING/CONFERENCES/WORKSHOPS – CAPACITY BUILDING

Holding conferences or workshops that train non-Rotarian participants on peacebuilding and conflict resolution skills is acceptable and encouraged. The grant application should:

- Incorporate explicit peacebuilding or conflict resolution training into the program
- Work with respected local organizations and experts that understand the context in which they are working. Encourage all Rotarians to use local resources and knowledge about the particular community and country they are working in.
- Be sustainable. Create a plan for following up on how these new skills and knowledge are being used in the community. If the workshop or conference will only happen once, the grant application should explain how the skills and information will be used by the recipients in their communities and what its lasting effect will be.
- Not be for something aimed at a Rotarian audience; Rotarians can only participate as facilitators in these conferences and workshops. Global grants are intended to benefit non-Rotary populations.

4. REFUGEE INTEGRATION PROJECTS

Because of the challenges in gaining access and ensuring sustainability, projects in refugee camps are discouraged. However, projects that address refugee integration in destination countries are appropriate and encouraged.

Some examples of these types of projects include:

- Language-learning and cultural-integration programs
- Sports camps working directly with refugee populations
- Mentoring programs for adult and child refugee populations
- Job skills training for refugees

Be sure that Rotarians are talking to and working with established government and nonprofit refugee agencies to avoid duplicating services.

Whenever possible, we encourage Rotarians to look for opportunities to partner with established groups

who can identify opportunities for new programs or expansions to existing ones.

5. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND HUMAN TRAFFICKING PROGRAMS

In recent years, Rotary has seen a growing interest in global grant projects that address issues of domestic violence and human trafficking. Both areas have the potential to be a strong fit with peace and conflict prevention/resolution. Some examples of how Rotarians might work in these areas include:

- Providing psychosocial support for victims of domestic violence or trafficked victims within a dedicated program.
- Working with existing programs to expand their ability to assist these populations.
- Skills training for domestic violence victims or trafficked persons to reintegrate them into their home communities or communities where they now reside.
- Prevention and advocacy programs related to both domestic violence and human trafficking. Ensure these advocacy campaigns are well coordinated with existing organizations and local and municipal governments.

6. ADDITIONAL IDEAS FOR PEACEBUILDING PROJECTS

Some examples of less common but acceptable projects in the peacebuilding and conflict resolution fields include:

- Security-based projects. Community-based policing is an approach that brings together the police, civil society, and local communities to work together to develop solutions to local safety and security.
- Socioeconomic initiatives. Community-based approaches to economic development have been adopted for conflict-prone regions. By forming cooperatives that bring together groups from different areas that may have previously been in conflict, these projects can foster social capital and cooperation across divides and build the foundation for reintegration and reconciliatory processes. Some examples include:
 - Creating business associations across former conflict lines
 - Job skills training for at-risk or vulnerable youth
 - Job skills training for refugees in their destination country
- Media, communication and civic education. Community-based radio stations and other forms of media, broadcast in multiple languages, seek to promote dialogue and debate on key issues in society. Many also seek to promote reconciliatory processes and civic education. Theater productions and puppet shows, designed and conducted by communities, have also been used to teach peaceful dispute resolution and human rights norms and values.
- Traditional justice and reconciliation. These approaches often focus on the psychosocial and spiritual dimensions of violent conflicts. Traditional approaches are also often inclusive, with the aim of reintegrating parties on both sides of the conflict into the community. An important component is public cleansing ceremonies, undertaken as an integral step in healing community relationships. Rotarians can help to promote community dialogues and bring communities together post-conflict.

C. Resources

One of the best resources available to grant applicants is the [Rotary grants staff](#). In addition to their professional expertise and education, grants staff members draw on The Rotary Foundation's long experience in funding effective projects to make sure your global grant projects are eligible for funding.

You can also find information to help you plan for your peace and conflict prevention/resolution global grant in the following resources:

[A Guide to Global Grants](#)

[Terms and Conditions for Rotary Foundation District Grants and Global Grants](#)

[Areas of Focus Policy Statements](#)

[Six Steps to Sustainability](#)

[Global Grant Monitoring and Evaluation Plan Supplement](#)

[Global Grant Lifecycle](#)