



**PEACEBUILDING FUND (PBF)
PROGRAMME¹ NARRATIVE PROGRESS REPORT**

REPORTING PERIOD: 1 JANUARY – 31 JUNE 2013

<p>Programme Title & Project Number</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Programme Title: <i>Conflict Prevention through Community Stabilization</i> Programme Number (if applicable) MPTF Office Project Reference Number:³ 00083835 	<p>Country, Locality(s), Priority Area(s) / Strategic Results²</p> <p><i>CHAD, Ndjamena, Ouaddai (Abeche), Sila (GozBeida), Borkou (Faya) and Ennedi Ouest (Gouro, Ounianga Kebir)</i></p> <p>Priority area/ strategic results Priority Areas 2/3</p>
<p>Participating Organization(s)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) 	<p>Implementing Partners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Office of the National Mediator International Organization for Migration (IOM)
<p>Programme/Project Cost (US\$)</p> <p>MPTF/JP Contribution: 2,059,512 USD • by Agency (if applicable)</p> <p>Agency Contribution • by Agency (if applicable)</p> <p>Government Contribution (if applicable)</p> <p>Other Contributions (donors) (if applicable)</p> <p>TOTAL:</p>	<p>Programme Duration</p> <p>Overall Duration (months) 14 months</p> <p>Start Date⁴ (dd.mm.yyyy) 1 September 2012</p> <p>Original End Date⁵ (dd.mm.yyyy) 31 October 2013</p> <p>Current End date⁶ (dd.mm.yyyy)</p>
<p>Programme Assessment/Review/Mid-Term Eval.</p> <p>Assessment/Review- if applicable <i>please attach</i> <input type="checkbox"/> es <input type="checkbox"/> b Date: dd.mm.yyyy</p> <p>Mid-Term Evaluation Report – if applicable <i>please attach</i> <input type="checkbox"/> es <input type="checkbox"/> b Date: dd.mm.yyyy</p>	<p>Report Submitted By</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name: <i>Emmanuel Bureau Morgode</i> Title: <i>Charge de programme</i> Participating Organization (Lead): <i>UNDP</i> Email address: <i>emmanuel.morgode@undp.org</i>

¹ The term “programme” is used for programmes, joint programmes and projects.

² Strategic Results, as formulated in the Performance Management Plan (PMP) for the PBF, Priority Plan or project document;

³ The MPTF Office Project Reference Number is the same number as the one on the Notification message. It is also referred to “Project ID” on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#)

⁴ The start date is the date of the first transfer of the funds from the MPTF Office as Administrative Agent. Transfer date is available on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#)

⁵ As per approval of the original project document by the relevant decision-making body/Steering Committee.

⁶ If there has been an extension, then the revised, approved end date should be reflected here. If there has been no extension approved, then the current end date is the same as the original end date. The end date is the same as the operational closure date which is when all activities for which a Participating Organization is responsible under an approved MPTF / JP have been completed. As per the MOU, agencies are to notify the MPTF Office when a programme completes its operational activities.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Despite continuing challenges, the project implementation has moved forward and several important steps in the project implementation cycle have been accomplished.

Most notably two reconnaissance and project launching missions conducted jointly by all partners to the project communities in both Eastern Chad (Ouaddai, Sila, WadiFira and Salamat) and Northern Chad (Borkou and EnnediOuest) were undertaken.

Due to the delay in the deployment of the Project Manager, NDP at Faya and to avoid the delay does not adversely affect the achievement of community profiling activities, UNDP commissioned , IOM to work with the Local Peace Committees (LPCs) in Northern Chad . Therefore, IOM has created a Local Peace Committee to Faya and is restructuring the CLP Ounianga Kebir, created during the last mission of recognition and confirmation of CLP. In Faya, the LPC has, based on the requests of the local and traditional authorities, and based on the specific history of the city, decided to provide the LPC with a more regional mandate than in other communities. This LPC is rather advanced in its set up, as the LPC has already provided several ideas for their joint community project.

Missions to support the final establishment of the LPC and facilitation of the first community meetings in Gouro and Ounianga kebir have been scheduled for July 2013. In total 15 (fifteen) LPC have been identified and are in the process of establishment.

It can also be noted that the first full fledged steering committee meeting took place during the reporting period.

The project has encountered several challenges which impact greatly on the progress of the project vis-à-vis its originally envisioned timeframe. These challenges include a third change in the Peace and Development Advisor (PDA) position in the RC's office – a position key to this project, which after the departure of two PDA's is currently vacant. Secondly, lengthy recruitment processes within UNDP have not yet resulted in the sending of the regional coordinator to the north. Subsequently UNDP asked IOM to take the lead in the North. Lastly, planned missions are frequently delayed in part due the slowness of UNDP's administration and partly because of the decisions of the Chadian government. This is the one decreed by statutory holidays and decisions of the dissolution of the DIS there. These challenges also impact IOM to a great extent, as the IOM team has been fully recruited and is based in the field according to the pre-agreed schedule. Furthermore, IOM plans its missions according to UNDP schedules, and delays of these missions result in unnecessarily required DSA payments, extended periods of staff in the field etc.

I. Purpose

PBF priority areas:

- a) Promote coexistence and peaceful conflict resolution
- b) Revitalize the economy and immediate peace dividends s

PBF Outcomes:

- a) National reconciliation processes that promote a culture of inclusion and peaceful resolution of conflicts are strengthened and the most urgent human rights legacies of the conflict addressed.
- b) Communities affected by conflict are protected and vulnerable community members have been reintegrated in the communities; peace dividends generate general confidence in the Peacebuilding and reintegration process.

II. Results

i) Narrative reporting on results:

One of the main outcomes of the first six months of 2013, is the final identification and acceptance of 15 (fifteen) LPC through the Steering Committee. In the original project proposal 20 LPC were identified. However, based on the difficulties previously already reported (LPC's as identified as existing during the proposal process ceased to exist and other LPCs were located so far outside the project capture area that any inclusion would necessitate significant additional budget for vehicles and staff travel), the total number of LPC was reduced from 20 to 15 in the first steering committee to be revisited during the next steering committee meeting.

The identification of the committees is based on two project reconnaissance and launching missions, undertaken by the different project partners, namely UNDP, the association of traditional chiefs, the Mediator's office and IOM.

The objective of these missions was to facilitate joint information sessions both in communities with already existing LPC and in communities new to this process. Traditional authorities, local and regional authorities, religious and civil society leaders jointly explored the options and opportunities of the process in their respective communities. This resulted in the suggestion of 15 (fifteen) LPCs to the Steering Committee.

The eastern mission originally returned with the suggestion to include two additional regions (Salamat and Wadi Fira) in the project scope, however based on budgetary constraints in vehicle usage and daily subsistence allowance (DSA), as well as geographic specificities like necessary security escorting, difficult roads and inaccessibility during the rainy season (June – September). **The first meeting of the Steering Committee held in April decided to extend the project area in the region of Wadi Fira and Ennedi Ouest.**

Particularly in northern Chad, communities were eager to commence the process. Following lengthy internal discussions, the community of Faya requested to widen the geographic coverage of the LPC in Faya to include villages on the outskirts of the city, as the city is a trade centre and not a fixed settlement. While citizens of the city of Fayado often remain in Faya their entire life, Faya is the commercial, political, administration and social centre of the entire region. As the only area with cell phone and radio coverage, it is also the main centre for information sharing and the focal point for any inter- or intracommunal conflicts. Hence the traditional authorities suggested to provide the LPC in Faya with a regional mandate, so that challenging situations reported to them from other villages, as would traditionally be the case, could also be addressed. Following a consultative process between IOM and UNDP, this suggestion was accepted. While IOM has been mandated by UNDP to facilitate the LPC establishment and project launching in northern Chad on their behalf, it is UNDP who amends the terms of reference of the LPC, converting the Local Peace Committee of Faya to a Regional Peace Committee (RPC) for Borkou.

The work with this RPC has progressed significantly, with the RPC's validation through the community members being finalized in the first week of July. The RPC is consistent with the criteria set forth in the original project proposal and each member represents either one of the ethnic groups, traditional authorities, youth, ex-combatants or returnees. The RPC is 50% composed of women.

As IOM is taking the lead on the establishment of the LPC and RPC in the north and in light of the progressed timing of the project, it was further decided the RPC/LPC shall take on the tasks previously assigned to the Project Implementation Teams (PIT). This has the added benefit that the legitimization of the RPC/LPC naturally grows in the communities through the establishment of the socio-economic infrastructure project. In practical terms this means that the RPC/LPC, as the selected representatives of their respective communities, will facilitate the socio-economic infrastructure project through holding of (in close coordination with IOM and the guidance of the community mobilizers) meetings with their communities and the identification of one common project to benefit the entirety of the community. The RPC/LPC will then proceed to facilitate the writing of the community proposal and submission to IOM for

facilitation of the procurement process. Lastly the RPC/LPC will manage the project implementation process as well as the maintenance of the project. As stated in this section, the RPC in Faya and the LPC in Ounianga Kebir are progressed very far in this regard in having already identified potential community projects through consultation with their communities.

As the RPC will cover not only one city but an entire region, it was discussed (and will be validated through the steering committee) to increase the amount available for the community socio-economic project in order to ensure a regional benefit of the project. The increase will be from one community project (20,000 USD) to three community projects (60,000USD). The RPC already held several consultative meetings with their respective communities and have provided one main suggestion. Faya, as the regional trade city, holds a regional women's market every week, where women from the entire region sell their produce. This market is always at the same location and is a fixed institution of the town. However, it does not have an infrastructure, public WASH facilities or provides sufficient shading for the vendors. All RPC members agreed that it would be a regional benefit if this market could be improved.

Similarly, in Ounianga kebir, while the LPC has not yet been validated, the community has held several meetings to consult and discuss options for their community project. First proposals are expected by July 15th.

Despite this progress, several main challenges including repeated delays can be reported. One main challenge remains the relationship with the Mediator's Office and the question on the legitimization of the Local Peace Committees. The two previous UNDP Peace and Development Advisors both worked on this issue, but since both left this position is not yet filled. While it is clear that the establishment of such a relationship necessitates time and patience, various timeframes have been provided to IOM, which has remained extremely flexible in assigning and then re-assigning various staff members in order to repeatedly buffer the delays without overstretching the budget. However, the delays in recruitment on the UNDP side have resulted in IOM being asked to support UNDP activities within the project in the north of the country, while in the east of the country teams remain on stand-by. This situation will lead to the difficult situation that staff and office costs will not be sufficient for further delays. IOM has already implemented an internal DSA policy, as IOM follows the UNDP directives closely and, for example, has its missions ready on the date specified. However, it has now happened twice that missions, on extremely short notice (24hours or less) were postponed due to administrative delays within UNDP. This results in significant and unnecessary DSA payments for the IOM missions, which have already been finalized. Given the type of missions to be undertaken, 24hours is not enough notice to reverse all preparations with staff members flying in from field duty stations, guides being hired for the desert traversals etc. IOM and UNDP senior management levels are increasing efforts to improve the coordination structure.

- **Outcomes:**

IOM has been commissioned by UNDP to support the establishment of LPC/RPC in the north. This expands the originally envisioned activities of IOM in the project. IOM can therefore report the following outcomes:

- LPC establishment in Ounianga Kebir – not fully validated yet as the LPC is trying to fill the 10th position with a woman. LPC already commenced the consultative process with the community for the community project.
- LPC in Gouro not yet established as local authorities were repeatedly absent from the community, but community meetings were held and the community is in the process of organizing the design of their project proposal.
- RPC in Faya has been established, two community meetings were held and a first project proposal has been suggested. UNDP is in the process of amending the terms of reference for the RPC and IOM has subsequently amended the profiling exercise for the region.

- The project socialization campaign will work through town troubadours, who have been selected and have started practicing. They will undertake the socialization of the communities in the northern regions following the Eid festivities on August 8th.

Under achievement of project activities by UNDP, it may be noted the following:

- The installation of the Internet Office of the Ombudsman,
- Equipment for the meeting room office furniture and equipment training
- Equipment office furniture for four staff management unit project
- Arabic translation and printing in booklet form the basic documents of the Ombudsman
- Restructuration and the creation of Local Peace Committees in the five regions of North and East (current activity).

• **Outputs:**

Establishment of Local Peace Committees (LPCs)

In the North area:

Initially, the idea was to establish 3 (three) LPCs in Faya, Ounianga kebir, and Gouro. However, after a series of discussion with the local authorities in Faya, it was decided that one Regional Peace Committee should be established in Faya. To summarize the background to this decision as stated in the results section above: (1) it is difficult to select only one target community as there are too many communities with different backgrounds residing in and around Faya, (2) many of the communities are mobile and move from one place to another as per their nomadic traditions, and most of all, (3) Faya became the regional hub for trade, information sharing, social interaction, administration and economic activities in the northern region for many communities and a community project in Faya would be beneficial to many communities with different backgrounds, such as culture, religion, language and race.

Although only one Regional Peace Committee is to be established in Faya, the overall project amount will be increased from 20,000 USD to 60,000 USD to allow for a project (or several projects) with higher visibility and higher impact given the larger amount of population benefiting from it (as suggested by UNDP). It is important to note that the beneficiaries of the three community projects from the northern area should cover a wide range of the communities with different backgrounds.

In the East area:

UNDP has selected the following **11 (eleven)** communities as project implementation areas so far, which have been validated by the Steering Committee.

Wadi Fira	Ouaddai	Sila
Biltine	Abeche	Goz-Beida (x 2)
Guereda	Adré	Am-Dam
Am Zoer	Abdi	Amdjerema
	Farchana	

The remaining balance of 6 (six) communities should be identified by UNDP shortly.

Launching of the Project

The project has been launched in Faya, Gouro and Ounianga Kebir in the northern area **with a presence of the UNDP's Peace and development Officer and IOM's Regional Coordinator**. The launching in the eastern area is also expected to be held in early July 2013, both by UNDP's and IOM's regional project unit.

Visibility and Socialization

In order to promote the project visibility, IOM has designed and developed T-shirts, stickers and brochures in coordination with UNDP.

- **Explain, if any delays in implementation, challenges, lessons learned & best practices:**

Challenges

1. As there is only one Regional Peace Committee (RPC) to be established in the northern region, UNDP and IOM together with the RPC must adjust strategies to enable the committee to work effectively. The access to the service from communities in the region must be reconsidered and the new implementation plan needs to be adopted. The RPC for example has requested to facilitate a socialization mission to the different villages in order to inform them of the LPC, its mandate and functions. The members of the Regional Peace Committee request that the project socialization by *Criers Publiques* should cover all townships in the region. To accommodate this request, the ToR for the *Criers Publiques* specific to the northern region should be designed and translated into applicable languages.
2. Termination of *Detachement Intégré de Sécurité* (DIS) and the transition of escort services as of July 31, 2013 to relevant security authorities is great concern for both UNDP and IOM as all the field trips must be escorted. Hence this transitional period might cause a delay in field activities. It has been decided that all escorts will from July 15th, 2013 onwards be fully funded by the requesting agency. This new arrangement will have a heavy impact on the budget, as the communities in the East without exception necessitate security escort. From August 1, 2013 onwards escort will be provided through a specific unit of the gendarmerie – it is to be expected that delays will occur until this service functions properly.
3. The suspension of the contract of the International Expert in mediation: While the project has barely started and after the expression of needs for the realization of building activities with the capacities of the different services of the Ombudsman are expected, the International Expert mediation was sent urgently to Bangui and in Bamako, with the consequence of the suspension of his contract until September. Indeed, on a request from NY and after exchanging emails between UN-DPA and Consultant between the SRSG Voght in CAR and USG Feltman in DPA, and between UN-DPA and MINUSMA this decision making disposition was taken. So, the project is in trouble, at least in regard to training as well as the various services of the Ombudsman at CLP.
4. The recurrent intercommunal conflict: while the project focuses on the eastern and northern part of the country, to work on the dividends of peace and restore lasting peace in areas affected by conflict in the last decennie, other regions not included in the area of the project multiply cases of conflict. It is the case of Guera, Logone Occidental, and Mandoul regions where indigenous cases have communal conflicts. the recent cases are the conflicts between farmers and herders in the region of Guera and Logone Occidental, where at least eight people dead and many injured.

Risks:

1. Influx of returnees in the northern region: The closure of detention centers throughout Libya has resulted in a renewed influx of returnees into northern Chad. Since the beginning of 2013, IOM has received almost 4,000 returnees and third country nationals. While it is unlikely that the city of Faya will see an influx of the quantities of 2011 (with up to 10,000 arrival per day, which

significantly disrupted the complete infrastructure of the city of Faya), IOM remains on standby to provide humanitarian assistance to the arriving migrants.

2. Influx of refugees in the eastern part of the country precisely in Region Sila. Recent intercommunitaires conflicts in Sudan have led to a renewed influx of northern Chad. Since March this year, 30. 000 refugees have been registered in and around Tissi, along with 22 000 Chadians returnees. The region has been characterized by chronic instability since 2004. Through the "Declaration of Gozbeida" the Chadian government and its partners including UNDP is trying to find urgent and appropriate responses to those affected by this crisis but also and especially to prevent conflicts which may arise in this population.
3. Rainy reason: The rainy season has started and might continue until September when procurements and transportation of the community project logistics are underway. In areas of serious rain effect, transportation of materials should be prioritized.

Qualitative assessment:

In order to complete the project implementation in a limited time, the work plan has been revised accordingly. However, despite efforts, it will not be possible to complete the project implementation by the end of October 2013. UNDP is therefore currently working on a no-cost extension request.

1) Fund management:

The current challenge for the administration and management of the funds is that the national project staff cannot have a profile ATLAS to manage funds independently. As part of the implementation of operational strategies for implementation of the PCSC project, we asked three Atlas profile for the project team (project manager, general user, finance / treasury) however to date we do not know approves or creates our requisitions, to report, we are forced to run behind the profile of the other ... We trust that this situation will be resolved as soon as possible for us to act in a timely, efficient and effective.

2) Administrative matters

The project management unit took time before the majority of the staff is recruited. After the establishment of the central project management unit based in N'Djamena, it is the turn of the regional staff to be deployed. This deployment was made aware of this July with the service plug Regional Coordinator and two project managers. The One is based in Abéché and the other Gozbeida. It is the third project manager to recruit, who will be based in Faya. The recruitment process is restarted because not only an application corresponding to the position profile was found but the requirement to practice the language of the place where he (she) will be deployed (e) is required.

Under achievements, UNDP was able to provide the Mediator with internet connection. A wireless network was installed last June and allows all staff Ombudsman and the Project Management Unit to exchange fluids as information and documents. Another achievement is the equipment of the meeting room of the Ombudsman in office furniture. In all, 22 office chairs, a conference table and accessories for training sessions were provided.

In addition, the Mediator of the republic has made available to the Management Unit project four (04) offices. These are equipped with office furniture. These offices are occupied by the Program Officer, responsible for the operations and finance, Administrative Assistant and International Consultant in mediation.

Under support activities to strengthen the visibility and functionality of the Ombudsman, the series of awareness and information on the roles and responsibilities of the Mediator are planned. They will be in eleven regions. To achieve the best results, the commencement of these activities will take place in August, after the end of Ramadan. of Planning is jointly made by the charge of peace and development program and the Secretary General of the Ombudsman. in support, 031-PR-2009 law establishing the Mediator and designed and focused on the roles and responsibilities of the Ombudsman are in court leaflet translated into Arabic. These documents will be printed in pamphlet form to be used to support the outreach activities of the Mediator.

3) Collaboration by the Office of Mediator

Since the project began, working with the Office of the Ombudsman has been problematic due to the internal politics of the Office, as well as how the project was presented to them. Besides the withdrawal of the MdR pillar CLP, it remains a poor understanding of procedures / rules for implementing the project under DIM. While beneficial, the Mediator keeps claiming management of project funds. Therefore, it only multiplies applications whose achievements seem to be conditioned to full participation and good cooperation on his part. UNDP noted that negative approach on various occasions. While assuming, concrete strategies are developed to get them to adhere to the rules and procedures of UNDP and the full involvement in all other pillars on the draft. Meetings with senior management of UNDP and meetings to share experiences among other strategies are developed.

ii) Indicator Based Performance Assessment:

	<u>Achieved</u> Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
<p>Outcome 2⁷ Indicator:a)# of communities (out of 20) with evidence that community members are increasingly engaged in the local peacebuilding process in % involved in community meetings, # peace-relevant project implementation/outreach campaigns</p> <p>b) # of intercommunal conflict and tensions including sexual violence has decreased, as mitigated by LPC, local authorities or reported through the gendermarie between host community, returnees from Libya, IDPs, refugees and other vulnerable community members has verifiably decreased.</p> <p>c) Evidence of positive trend in trustbuilding between community members/returnees and host communities etc.</p> <p>Baseline: # and type of violent incident per group, territorial area</p> <p>Target: to be determined</p>	<p>0% improvement.</p>		
<p>Output : Pillar 3 (IOM) Indicator: 20 communities in the North and East of Chad have developed a peace dividend</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Planned Target:20</p>	<p>100 of 15 Communities areas (12 communities in the East and three city in the North) have been identified.</p> <p>1 community of 15 has started the proposal drafting process.</p>	<p>Coordination with Local Peace Committee (LPC) in the both areas was delayed.</p> <p>In the North, there are only 3citie (Faya, Ounianga Kebir and Gouro) selected. Hence, the total number of communities/areas is changed from 20 to 15. The total number of community projects remains as 20 (3 projects are allocated for Faya and the regional</p>	

⁷ Note: Outcomes, outputs, indicators and targets should be **as outlined in the Project Document/Priority Plan or PMP specific** so that you report on your **actual achievements against planned targets**. Add rows as required for Outcome 2, 3 etc.

	<u>Achieved</u> Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
<p>Indicator: 20 communities have developed sustainable maintenance plans.</p> <p>Baseline:0</p> <p>Planned Target:20</p> <p>Indicator: Social cohesion in 20 communities has increased by 30% during the project duration.</p> <p>Baseline:0</p> <p>Planned Target:30%</p> <p>Indicator: Dialogue between the communities members in 20 communities has increased by 30%.</p> <p>Baseline:0</p> <p>Planned Target: 30%</p>		peace committee).	
	3 of 15 profiles finalized Social cohesion increases are to be measured at the final stage of the project	Community profiling has been conducted and finalized in Borkou, Gouro and Ouniangakebir and is in the process in the 12 communities in the east.	
	3 community meetings were held in Faya with different ethnic groups, 1 community meeting each in Gouro and Ouniangakebir.	No variance as indicator is not a process but a target indicator.	
	Baseline study in process.	Indicator aims at target not at progress, hence will be reported during final reporting stage.	

iii) Success Story

Conflict dynamics being addressed: Describe the specific problem or challenge faced by the subject of your story

Project Interventions: Describe the Project interventions that were undertaken to respond to this problem. What was the intended 'change' at which level? Be as detailed as possible

Result: Describe the *change* that occurred as a result of the project interventions. For example, how did relationships between previously conflicting groups change? How have the drivers and key causes of conflict been addressed?

III. Monitoring Arrangements

A UNDP-IOM senior management meeting has been held regularly on a bi-weekly basis to address issues arising in the field, prepare press statements and steering committee meetings jointly. During the period of this reporting, decision on the selection of communities/areas was taken and the needs on adjusting the strategy to accommodate the needs in the northern region.

It is also agreed that a representative from UNDP will be based in Faya and share an office space with IOM Abeche office. The presence of UNDP representative in the eastern region will work in favor of our limited time frame for monitoring and evaluation.

IV. Programmatic Revisions (if applicable)

Based on all the reasons mentioned above, both UNDP and IOM would like to request for a no-cost extension (the length of extension needs to be discussed further with PBSO), based on the changed work plan as **attached to the present narrative report**. A formal communication to PBSO will be shared shortly.

V. Resources (Optional)