



Peace Building Fund

GENERIC ANNUAL PROGRAMME¹ NARRATIVE PROGRESS REPORT

REPORTING PERIOD: 1 JANUARY – 31 DECEMBER 2011

<p style="text-align: center;">Programme Title & Project Number</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programme Title: Immediate response for the reinsertion/reintegration of IDP Returns to Abyei • Programme Number <i>(if applicable)</i> • MPTF Office Project Reference Number:² PBF/IRF-30 (ID00077922) 	<p style="text-align: center;">Country, Locality(s), Thematic/Priority Area(s)</p> <p><i>(if applicable)</i> Country/Region Abyei, Sudan</p> <hr/> <p><i>Thematic/Priority</i> Early economic recovery and immediate peace dividends</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Participating Organization(s)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organizations that have received direct funding from the MPTF Office under this programme • UNHCR 	<p style="text-align: center;">Implementing Partners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National counterparts (government, private, NGOs & others) and other International Organizations • Mercy Corps SCOTLAND
<p style="text-align: center;">Programme/Project Cost (US\$)</p> <p>MPTF/JP Contribution: 2,000,900</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>by Agency (if applicable)</i> <p>Agency Contribution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>by Agency (if applicable)</i> <p>Government Contribution <i>(if applicable)</i></p> <p>Other Contributions (donors) <i>(if applicable)</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Deployment of UNHCR Staff for project management and training ,</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Programme Duration</p> <p>Overall Duration <i>(months)</i> 12 months</p> <p>Start Date³ <i>(dd.mm.yyyy)</i> 01/12/10</p> <p>End Date (or Revised End Date)⁴ 30/11/11</p> <p>Operational Closure Date⁵ 31/12/12</p>

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

² 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](#)

³ 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](#)

⁴ As per approval by the relevant decision-making body/Steering Committee.

⁵ All activities for which a Participating Organization is responsible under an approved MPTF programme have been completed. Agencies to advise the MPTF Office.

	support
TOTAL:	2000,900

Expected Financial Closure Date	31/01/12
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<p>Programme Assessment/Review/Mid-Term Eval.</p> <p>Assessment/Review - if applicable <i>please attach</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Date: <i>dd.mm.yyyy</i></p> <p>Mid-Term Evaluation Report – <i>if applicable please attach</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Date: <i>dd.mm.yyyy</i></p>

Report Submitted By
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Name: <input type="checkbox"/> Title: <input type="checkbox"/> Participating Organization (Lead): <input type="checkbox"/> Email address:

(DELETE BEFORE SUBMISSION)

Introduction:

The Narrative Progress Report template is in line with the UNDG Standard Progress Report.

Building on continued efforts made in the UN system to produce results-based reports, the progress report should describe how the activities (inputs) contributed to the achievement of specific short-term outputs during the twelve month reporting period, and to demonstrate how the short-term outputs achieved in the reporting period collectively contributed to the achievement of the agreed upon outcomes of the applicable Strategic (UN) Planning Framework guiding the operations of the Fund⁶.

In support of the individual programme reports, please attach any additional relevant information and photographs, assessments, evaluations and studies undertaken or published.

Where available, the information contained in the Programme Summaries and Quarterly Updates prepared by the Participating Organizations may be useful in the preparation of the Annual Narrative Progress Report. These Summaries and Updates, where applicable, are available in the respective Fund sections of the MPTF Office GATEWAY (<http://mdtf.undp.org/>).

Formatting Instructions:

- The report should not exceed 10-15 pages. Include a list of the main abbreviations and acronyms that are used in the report.
- Number all pages, sections and paragraphs as indicated below.
- Format the entire document using the following font: 12point _ Times New Roman and do not use colours.
- The report should be submitted in one single Word or PDF file.
- Annexes can be added to the report but need to be clearly referenced, using footnotes or endnotes within the body of the narrative.

⁶ In the case of the MDG-F, the two bi-annual monitoring reports fulfill the request of the Annual Report. In the case of the Peacebuilding Fund's Peacebuilding and Recovery Facility (PRF), show how the programme relates to the PBF Priority Plan's objectives, as well as the PMP. For the UNDG Iraq Trust Fund, explain how the programme relates to the UN Assistance Strategy for Iraq, UN MDGs, ICI, NDS, etc.

NARRATIVE REPORT FORMAT

I. Purpose

- **Provide the main objectives and expected outcomes of the programme.**

Objectives	PBF Outcome
1. Early economic recovery and immediate peace dividends	1. Support protection and reintegration of communities affected by conflict, including internally displaced people, refugees and victims of gender based violence, providing quick dividends and generate confidence in the peace building process

- **Explain how the Programme relates to the applicable Strategic (UN) Planning Framework guiding the operations of the Fund/JP²**

This programme was in line with the 2011 UN and Partners Work Plan objective to create “conditions conducive to durable solutions increased self reliance and peaceful coexistence for IDPs and other crisis-affected populations” and a further indication of the UN’s commitment to communities to address root causes of conflicts as envisaged in the CPA.

II. Resources

Financial Resources:

- **Provide information on other funding resources available to the project, if applicable. Please refer to information on the [Annual Reporting Cover Page](#).**

PBF: Funding resources were made available to the project by the PBF of some USD 2,000,900

Other Contributions (donors) No other source of funding was used to cover related activities covered by the initial project proposal.

- **Provide details on any budget revisions approved by the appropriate decision-making body, if applicable.**

Shortly before the separation of South Sudan in 2011, the outbreak of conflict in Abyei provoked the displacement of some 110,000 Dinkas to Agok areas. Due to security concerns UN Agencies and partners were relocated, resulting in temporary disruptions of activities including PBSO-funded projects.

UNHCR was initially working with Save the Children as an implementing Partner. Shortly after the project was initiated, as part of its oversight responsibility, UNHCR determined that the selected implementing partners did have the competencies to carry out the work effectively. Implementing arrangements were thus terminated and a (new) sub contract entered into with Mercy Corps (details of the inadequacies and criteria for selection of Mercy Corps are available and can be provided separately)

After fighting broke out, Mercy corps had already started with provision of shelter materials (, support to livelihoods and with the implementation of life skills training to displaced youths in Agok in accordance with the criteria outlined in the approved proposal.

UNHCR therefore continued implementation - albeit on very small scale, notably confirming the shelter procurement, in anticipation of IDP returns to Abyei to ensure preparedness, as the June Addis Agreement introduced cautious optimism in that the situation might gradually improve with arrival of UNISFA. It also readjusted one component- reallocating \$170,000 from NFI/emergency shelter to transitional shelter, to reflect operational changes. The Friends of Abyei forum in Sudan also requested UNHCR to maintain preparedness to implement using the PBSO funds. While a significant return was not expected, as there were a number of conditions to be met before UNHCR could support a limited return; small scale spontaneous returns were foreseen by the end of the year/beginning of 2012. In parallel, livelihoods intervention via Mercy Corps in Akog also proceeded, targeting displaced and disaffected youth from Abyei with skills building and income generating activities that had an underlying peace-building element to support their productive reintegration once conditions allowed for their return north of the river Kir.

With this ongoing implementation, the original criteria and objectives of the PBSO proposal were respected - both shelter component, and livelihoods component supported peace-building.

In total, UNHCR implemented some USD649,614 of the PBSO funds had been utilized in 2011 – as detailed in the expenditures table included below in this report.

UNHCR therefore requested a no-cost extension to implement the remaining funds. This Request is based on the assessment that peace building will be a key priority for the international community when displaced people return. It is worth noting that whereas the causes of the conflict were political, at the inter-ethnic level where the PBSO funds were intended to build bridges, there has been no discord. Indeed, civilians in Abyei are victims of the inability of the parties to the conflict to resolve political differences without recourse to armed conflict.

In a letter to the PBSO Secretariat, dated 30th January 2012, UNHCR-Sudan requested a no-cost extension up to December 2012 in the amount of USD 1,351,286 for Abyei. The target beneficiary groups and the content of the programme will remain unchanged.

- **Provide information on good practices and constraints related to the management of the financial aspects of implementing the programme, including receipt of transfers, administrative bottlenecks and/or other issues affecting the financial management of the programme.**

The Peace building project is managed according to UNHCR standards of implementation and reporting, through our Partner in Abyei, Sudan. The partner is Mercy Corp SCOTLAND

Human Resources:

- **National Staff: Provide details on the number and type (operation/programme)**
 - 37 National staff of Mercy Corps (covering positions in Peace building, Village Savings and Loans Operation, Shelter, procurement, Finance, Communication technology, security and

Admin/HR support). 7 positions were charged 100%, 16 charged at 25% and 16 charged at 10%.

- **International Staff: Provide details on the number and type (operation/programme)**
- 6 international staff of Mercy Corps (Program Manager, Prog Manager Western, Construction Manager, Senior Operations Manager, Operations manager and Technical adviser) charged at 25% to the project.

III. Implementation and Monitoring Arrangements

- **Summarize the implementation mechanisms primarily utilized and how they are adapted to achieve maximum impact given the operating context.**

The implementation of the Peace building project is carried out alongside normal UNHCR protection monitoring activities through Mercy Corps Scotland. The implementation is realized through the structures of the Partner by supporting protection and reintegration of communities affected by conflict, including internally displaced people, refugees and victims of gender based violence, providing quick dividends to generate confidence in the peace building process. Mercy Corps has worked in the region for a long time hence have strong and wide spread grassroots links that are an asset in promoting activities geared towards peaceful coexistence and non-violent conflict resolution.

- **Provide details on the procurement procedures utilized and explain variances in standard procedures.**

Procurement was done by the Implementing Partner according to UNHCR procurement standards. Mercy Corps (Scotland) is a UNHCR pre-qualified IP for procurement.

- **Provide details on the monitoring system(s) that are being used and how you identify and incorporate lessons learned into the ongoing programme, including corrective actions that may have been taken.**

Monitoring of project activities is carried out through standard UNHCR monthly and quarterly narrative and financial reports.

Mercy corps provided its first report in June after the outbreak of hostilities in Abyei. The report helped to redesign the implementation to adapt it the realities of access on the ground, with concentration on outputs that could be implemented within accessible localities of the project area.

- **Report on any assessments, evaluations or studies undertaken.**

The main situation analysis was undertaken at the time of the project drafting as it formed the basis for the project proposal for the Peace Building Funds programme. During the fighting that ensued after June, there was no access to the Abyei, North of River Kirr.

IV. Results

- **Provide a summary of Programme progress in relation to planned outcomes (strategic results with reference to the relevant indicator) and outputs; explain any variance in achieved versus planned outputs during the reporting period.**

UNHCR concluded a Letter of Mutual Intent with Mercy Corps in 2011 upon joint identification of the needs of returnees to implement tailored assistance to 100% of identified persons with special needs and community based reintegration projects aimed at reducing community tension. Fighting then broke out in Abyei, and UNHCR Implementing partner was forced to relocate from Abyei town to Agok, South of the Kirr River. UNHCR strategy for assisting integration in Abyei State, implemented through Mercy Corps, focused on provision of assistance to returnees in Rumamer and Mijak Counties. The primary beneficiaries of the project were returnees, however Mercy Corps also actively engaged host communities to ensure that both returnees and host residents would benefit from a balanced support. Mercy Corps further initiated assistance to local CBOs to implement programs to help in peaceful returnee reintegration.

- **Report on the key outputs achieved in the reporting period, including the number and nature of the activities (inputs), outputs and outcomes, with percentages of completion and beneficiaries.**

Output 1.1 – Emergency Relief Items:

Materials that were procured for tukul construction include 3,000 bundles of grass, 1,855 bundles of local ropes, 1,855 bundles of black ropes, 25,500 pieces of short pole, and 600 bundles of bamboo. Iron sheets and timbers for the doors were procured as well. All these materials were successfully shipped to locations of construction in Rumamer, Mijak, Wunbuoc, and Mabok respectively. The shelter component of the project intended to provide shelter to 500 vulnerable households using local materials and 300 individuals to benefit through Cash for Work (CFW). The project identified beneficiaries across Abyei in villages north of River Kirr (Rumamer and Mijak). The shelter project was intended to be implemented in two phases - dry season and rainy season phase- as some locations would be inaccessible during the rainy season but also to give beneficiaries the required services. During the dry season, 200 tukuls were planned in two targeted counties (Rumamer and Mijak). A total of 165 tukuls, 83% of the target during the phase was achieved. All tukuls were constructed using CFW: three labour groups, each comprising 5 members, were in charge of the construction. A total of 165 households (HH) benefited from the tukuls, while another 150 HH benefited from the shelter project as they were provided with labour-incentives. The overall beneficiary households number was 315 HH. Unfortunately, the construction that took place was reportedly lost due to the outbreak of the hostilities that saw most shelters looted and destroyed.

Output 1.2 Provision of Transitional Shelter

434 units of transitional shelter kits sufficient to accommodate a family size of four were purchased at \$618 per unit for materials/kitting and anti-termite treatment in 2011. These materials were purchased and stored in UNHCR warehouse Khartoum for quick dispatch and intervention in Abyei, once the situation normalizes and safe road access is secured. The transportation, construction and IP costs of \$579 per unit are expected to be carried over into 2012.

Output 1.4 Support to livelihood

Under this component, the project trained 35 women apprentices. Twenty were trained on tailoring while 15 were trained on hair dressing. Following their training, each apprentice received a start-up kit to set up their own business. Tailoring inputs provided include five sewing machines, scissors and 60 rolls of threads. Hairdressing inputs for apprentices include: hairdryers, steamers and other assorted items used in hair dressing.

Furthermore, sixteen Village Savings and Loan groups (VSL) – totaling some 503 members - were formed and trained. All groups received training on group dynamics and business/small scale finance management (funding cycle, shares and interest on borrowing, etc). Each group received a cash box and share cards for members. The VSL group started saving and issuing out loans by the time the crisis started. Each group member was saving at least 10 South Sudan Pounds per week. Members had started accessing loan from their own savings within the VSL groups. Prematurely however, given the duration of a single cycle, members could not see their groups graduate as the crisis displaced most of the VSL participants.

Output 1.5 Implementation of Quick impact community rehabilitation projects: Peace building involving CSOs:

UNHCR planned to implement, together with Mercy Corps, the community driven protection and reintegration component of the project through local partners (CSOs). Through a well-guided process, 6 CSOs were identified, based on previous partnerships with UNHCR and Mercy Corps to implement peace-building programs: 1. Human Right society, 2. Abethok news generation, 3. Dot Baai women, 4. Agok Youth Association, 5. Padang women group, and 6. Madingjokthian Justices for development.

All participating CSO started preparing a detailed indicative plan of activities, including training of community members on peace building and conflict resolution, organization of public awareness campaigns and of peace dialogues through FM stations, rehabilitation of infrastructures (bridge and community centers). However, given the prevailing security situation, final MoUs could not be signed. Subsequently this component was not implemented in 2011.

- **Explain, if relevant, delays in programme implementation, the nature of the constraints, actions taken to mitigate future delays and lessons learned in the process.**

The major challenge during the implementation of the program was hampered by the reduced access and implementation capacity, following the outbreak of hostilities in Abyei.

Given the volatile situation that followed, UN Agencies and partners were evacuated, resulting in suspension of humanitarian activities including the PBSO project. Further implementation in the disputed area was subject to the return of IDPs, which in turn depends on full deployment of UNISFA peacekeeping mission, withdrawal of Sudanese Forces, demining of the area and establishment of the Abyei Administration.

This situation adversely affected the implementation of the project. Program staff could not move freely to identify eligible beneficiaries, which thus limiting the project coverage to a

few areas. In addition, the rainy season rendered roads Inaccessible, further limiting access to returnees communities.

Meanwhile, at the request of major donors (Friends of Abyei forum) the UN developed the Abyei Initial Stabilization/Recovery plan in which UNHCR took a lead role in Protection and Provision of NFIs/Shelter. The RC/HC gave his commitment to use PBSO funds for initial recovery activities in line with the intended interventions under original PBSO proposal. UNHCR therefore requested a no-cost extension to continue peace building activities in 2012.

- **List the key partnerships and collaborations, and explain how such relationships impact on the achievement of results.**

Mercy Corps Scotland has been implementing PBSO projects in Abyeir and the partnership is expected to continue in 2012 if the no-cost extension is authorized. They have sound structures and grassroots connections with the authorities and local communities. Mercy Corps has proven competent in facilitating implementation and penetration into the community.

- **Other highlights and cross-cutting issues pertinent to the results being reported on.**
- **Provide an assessment of the programme based on performance indicators as per approved programme document using the template in Section VI, providing clear evidence on the linkages of outputs and outcomes achieved, if applicable.**

Overall programme implementation and performance rate reaches an average of 30 percent:

Output 1.1, Provision of Emergency Relief Items: Materials were purchased as indicated output narrative above, but full distribution was interrupted by the outbreak of hostilities. In terms outcomes, 165HH reached out of target of 500 (33%)

Output 1.2, Provision of Transitional Shelter Provision of Transitional Shelter: 500 HH targeted. Materials purchased to cover 434 HH, awaiting implementation in 2012. Outcome is 87%.

Output 1.3, legal assistance/counseling on land issues: Not started in 2011, due to security constraints

Output 1.4, Support to livelihoods/local markets: Outcome limited to 18%, as activities were just starting before outbreak of hostilities.

Output 1.5, Implementation of Quick-Impact community rehabilitation projects: 6 Community Service Organizations (CSOs) were identified for implementation of activities, but crises erupted before MoUs could be signed. Outcome achieved is 10%

- **Qualitative assessment of overall achievement with reference to the applicable strategic results indicator.**

V. Future Work Plan (if applicable)

- **Summarize the projected activities and expenditures for the following reporting period (1 January-31 December 2011), using the lessons learned during the previous reporting period, including outputs that were not achieved in 2011.**

Overview of PBSO Abyei 2011 expenditure and carry over request of 2011 contribution to 2012 (USD)

PBSO category	PBSO Proposal	UNHCR Final Allocation	2011 USD Expenditures	Notes on Implementation	2012 planned carryover	Remarks
Emergency NFIs	320,000	150,000	150,000		0	\$150,000 worth of activities lost during the conflict \$170,000 reallocation from NFI to shelter
Shelter (500 units)	350,000	520,000	268,714	434 units at \$1,197 per unit (USD 618 for materials /kitting/anti-termite treatment in 2011 and USD 579 for construction /IP costs/transport in 2012. Maybe an increase in shelter by some USD 75,000 for Agok targeting returnees (not new displacements. Goal operational readiness for return	251,286	Reallocation from NFI to shelter, to absorb loss above. Split costs of shelter between 2011 and 2012.
Livelihoods	650,000	650,000	100,000	Limited intervention in Agok for displaced youths from Abyei to support with livelihood/skills training useful	550,000	Majority of livelihoods activities for 2012 north of the river Kirr.

				for eventual return		
Training/ legal assistance.	150,000	150,000	0	Security and access issues	150,000	Security and access did not permit implementation in 2011. Amount for carry over into 2012.
Community rehabilitation	400,000	400,000	0	Not possible in Agok as it is not a multi-ethnic community.	400,000	Not possible to implement community rehabilitation in 2011, carry over to 2012, area of intervention must be north of river Kirr, multi – ethnic ‘Community building’
Sub-total	1,870,000	1,870,000	518,714		1,351,286	
7% Overhead	130,900	130,900	130,900		0	
Total	2,000,900	2,000,900	649,614		*1,351,286	*Amount requested for carryover to 2012.

- **Indicate any major adjustments in strategies, targets or key outcomes and outputs planned in 2011.**

No major adjustments in strategies, targets or key outcomes, except the reallocation of \$170,000 from NFI/emergency shelter to transitional shelter, and preparedness for immediate response on return of IDPs when security is restored to Abyei. Due to security, that stalled the full achievement the outputs in 2011, UNHCR requested for a carryover of USD 1,351,286 into 2012.

VI. INDICATOR BASED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baselines	Planned Indicator Targets	Achieved Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance (if any)	Source of Verification	Comments (if any)
Outcome 1⁷							
PBF Outcome 1. Support protection and reintegration of communities affected by conflict, including internally displaced people, refugees and victims of gender based violence, providing quick dividends and generate confidence in the peace building process							
Output 1.1 Provision of Emergency Relief Items: Returnee households (estimated 4000 HHs) are provided with emergency NFIs kit to secure temporary shelter and start-up assistance upon arrival, whether in areas of origin or chosen destination.	100% of returnees receive NFIs packages based on assessed needs and verification exercises. -Distribution conducted within days of arrival in places of destination. -Uninterrupted pipeline in NFI delivery -Identified vulnerable individuals among host communities receive NFI assistance.		-500 Vulnerable Households to benefit from tukuls. 200 phase 1 and 300 phase 2.	165 tukuls constructed in phase 1.	The outbreak of conflict in Abyei	Implementation report (access still restricted to UN staff.	As result of the outbreak of conflict, the NFIs purchases not yet used and constructed tukuls reportedly destroyed

⁷ For PBF: Either country relevant or PMP specific.

<p>Output 1.2 Provision of Transitional Shelter : Transitional shelter kits, consisting of durable shelter materials are distributed to 500 vulnerable households, older persons, and other persons with special needs</p>	<p>-Beneficiary population targets 80% new return households and 20% settled population/host community. -Selection of beneficiary is based on vulnerability criteria and guidelines agreed upon on an inter-agency basis.</p>		<p>500 units of transitional shelter kits, comprising of durable materials were purchased</p>	<p>434 units of transitional shelter kits, comprising of durable materials were purchased and stored at UNHCR warehouse in Khartoum</p>	<p>The transportation, labour and construction to be carried over to 2012</p>	<p>Implementation report</p>	<p>The shelter materials comprising of 13 items (Timber 2x4 ins, Timber 3x3 ins, Timber 1.5x3 ins, corrugated iron sheet, Hinges for windows 3 ins, Hinges for door 4 ins, Lock for windows 4 inches, Door handle, Lock for doors, Nails and Roofing nails and ridge covers) are awaiting transfer to Abyei as soon as security permits for immediate response.</p>

<p>Output 1.4 Support to livelihoods/local markets: Address livelihood challenges through vocational training and provision of start-up kits (urban) and the provision of agricultural inputs (rural).</p>	<p>% of returnees with special needs benefiting from vocational training interventions -Vocational training courses and start-up kits provide effective income generation opportunities either in urban or rural settings. % of trained individuals earning income in his area of specialty within months of the training course. - Livelihood activities forge common interests between returned and local communities. % of local communities involved in each course.</p>		<p>Training of apprentices in tailoring and hairdressing. Sewing machines, scissors, rolls of thread, hairdryers, steamers</p>	<p>The project trained 35 apprentices, all women. 20 were trained on tailoring while 15 were trained on hair dressing.</p>	<p>Training of apprentices were also planned in other vocations such as IT, construction skills etc but could not be implemented due to Abyei crises.</p>	<p>Implementation Report</p>	

<p>Output 1.5 Implementation of Quick-Impact community rehabilitation projects: Demand-driven small scale rehabilitation projects to address overstretched social services in areas of destination or to establish basic services in rural areas of origin depending on available human resources among communities</p>	<p>-Number and type of projects implemented in areas of high returnee concentration. -Number of community participation in project design and implementation</p>		<p>6 projects</p>	<p>6 Community Service organizations (CSOs) were identified to implement activities agreed upon which included training of community members on peace building and conflict resolution, hold public awareness campaigns, hold peace dialogues and public awareness through FM stations, rehabilitate a bridge and community centers.</p>	<p>However the security situation became impossible hence MoUs were not signed and subsequently this component of the project was not implemented in 2011.</p>	<p>Implementation Report</p>	<p>Activities planned to be carried over to 2012.</p>