PEACEBUILDING FUND (PBF)
ANNUAL PROGRAMME[1] NARRATIVE PROGRESS REPORT

REPORTING PERIOD: 1 JANUARY – 31 DECEMBER 2012

Programme Title & Project Number	Country, Locality(s), Priority Area(s) / Strategic Results[2]
• Programme Title: *Conflict Prevention through Community Stabilization* • Programme Number *(if applicable)* • MPTF Office Project Reference Number:[3] **83835**	**CHAD,** *Ndjamena, Abeche, Goz Beida, Faya* *Priority area/ strategic results* Priority Areas 2/3

Participating Organization(s)	Implementing Partners
• United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) • International Organization for Migration (IOM)	• Office of the National Mediator

Programme/Project Cost (US$)		Programme Duration	
MPTF/JP Contribution: • *by Agency (if applicable)*	2,059,511 USD	Overall Duration *(months)*	14 months
Agency Contribution • *by Agency (if applicable)*		Start Date[4] *(dd.mm.yyyy)*	1 September 2012
Government Contribution *(if applicable)*		Original End Date[5] *(dd.mm.yyyy)*	31 October 2013
Other Contributions (donors) *(if applicable)*		Current End date[6] *(dd.mm.yyyy)*	
TOTAL:			

Programme Assessment/Review/Mid-Term Eval.	Report Submitted By
Assessment/Review - if applicable *please attach* ☐es ☐o Date: *dd.mm.yyyy* Mid-Term Evaluation Report – *if applicable please attach* ☐es ☐o Date: *dd.mm.yyyy*	o Name: *Emmanuel Bureau Morgode* o Title: *Charge de programme* o Participating Organization (Lead): *UNDP* o Email address: emmanuel.morgode@undp.org

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[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

Following several staffing changes on the UNDP side, the project was launched on February 18th, 2013 in the presence of the Ministry of Plan, the Office of the National Mediator, representatives of the association of the traditional chiefs and civil society, IOM and UNDP. The event was covered largely by the national press.

On the UNDP side, an exploratory mission to eight communities in the East was undertaken to evaluate the quality of work undertaking by the already established local peace committees. The mission found that not only are the majority of local peace committees not operational or not existing, but the majority are also not located in the pre-defined project catchment area. In a detailed meeting between IOM and UNDP following this mission, a list with 20 communities to be evaluated by the steering committee in the first week of April 2013 was designed.

IOM project implementation is contingent on the approval of the list of 20 communities through the steering committee. During the project implementation period, IOM undertook all efforts to ensure immediate commencement of activities in the communities, upon receipt of the community list. These activities include:

1. Complete market analysis;
2. Finalization of socialization campaign design and strategy, incl. preliminary choosing and training of town troubadours and theatre groups;
3. Complete design of methodology and questionnaires for community profiling;
4. Establishment of profiling database;
5. Training of all project staff, also through hands-on experience in other IOM community stabilization projects;
6. Procurement of all items requested, including: vehicles, IT equipment; etc.
7. Equipment and management of all offices under IOM leadership.

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:

Since the commencement of the project, IOM has socialized the project concept with the government counterparts, UN agencies and relevant both national and international Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) operating in Chad.

From an operational side, IOM has conducted a market analysis for materials and equipment. Field offices in both Faya and Abeche have been established and office equipment, including vehicles have been deployed. Core staff members have been hired and have had capacity building training, such as Do No Harm and methodologies of participatory approaches.

IOM has conducted an initial baseline survey and is convinced that *Criers Publiques* should play a large part in socializing the project, followed by performances of theater groups. *Criers Publique* is a widely tool in Chad for information dissemination purposes and community members in rural areas are familiar with obtaining information through this method.

- **Outcomes:** Although it was not planned as a project activity, the office of project administration has been established at the Office of Mediator as part of its capacity building. Four office rooms were furnished with the standard office materials, including access of the Internet via Wi-Fi, and these offices will be donated to the Office of Mediator after the closure of the project.

  The four offices equipped by computers, Wi-Fi and standard office materials are now being installed at the Office of Mediator at the time of this report (March 2013). These offices are up-graded from the current status of existing offices at the Office of Mediator, and will be donated to the Office of Mediator following the closure of the project as part of its capacity-building activity. The existing serious challenge, however, is lack of electric supply. The Office of Mediator has been suffering a majority of time from a power-cut, and this situation does not allow the Office to benefit from the up-graded office materials, and hinders seriously the operation of the project.

  The assessment mission of the Local Peace Committee (LPC) was conducted in March with participation of UNDP, the Office of Mediator and the Association of Traditional Chiefs to evaluate the situation of already existing LPCs as well as to identify which regions potentially needs new LPCs. Through this mission, 12 LPCs were evaluated and the project aims at establishing 8 more LPCs.

- **Outputs:**

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

Challenges

1. Due to the staffing changes on the UNDP side and the delay in establishing the project office with the Office of the National Mediator, the project commencement was significantly delayed and the launching of the project only took place on February 18th, 2013. Since then, a list of 20 communities has been pre-defined, to be approved by the steering committee in the first week of April 2013. Project staff are now fully onboard and can commence with active project implementation immediately.

2. Local Peace Committees as identified in the project document are not operational to the extent expected during the time of researching and assessing the basis for this project's implementation. Therefore, a joint UNDP-Office of the Mediator mission had to be undertaken to evaluate the situation in the field fully. Due to the delay in project implementation and given the geographic specifications of Chad, a list of 20 communities was suggested by the UNDP-IOM management team.

3. Geographic specifications of Chad: Some of the communities suggested through UNDP and the Office of the Mediator are outside of the catchment area of the project. An assessment

undertaken by IOM from the viewpoint of operation and security found however, that budgetary constraints and the upcoming rainy season make some of the suggested area unrealistic under the current framework of the project. For example, including communities in Salamat, necessitates security escorts (which have not been budgeted for), 2-day journeys one way to reach the communities (costs which similarly have not been budgeted for in daily subsistence allowance, or vehicle fuel and maintenance). Communities in Wadi Fira on the other hand, while closer in distance, will become almost unreachable during rainy season, when canyons fill up with water and make traversal difficult.

4. Closure of borders with Libya: the closure of the Libyan borders has had an effect on prices and availability of items in northern Chad, as economic trade with Libya has been the main source of income and provision of goods for northern communities. Changes to prices in the north will have a direct impact on the usage of funds of this project to sustain the project implementation in the northern regions.

Risks:

1. Mali Crisis: the Mali crisis, while not having an immediate impact on Chad in terms of spiking of crime or conflict, has certainly had an impact on two key aspects of the project:

   a) Security of movement of UN staff: while the UN security system continues to recognize Chad as a calm and stable environment, some embassies including the Embassy of Germany, have increased the security levels for Chad. Currently this has no effect on project implementation, but security levels and incidents will have to be monitored closely.

   b) The traditional and cultural relationship between northern Mali and northern Chad has been cause for discussion in the Chadian security sector (which is backing the military interventions in Mali). Chadian military has been heavily deployed along the border between Chad and Niger to monitor any possible influx scenario. The situation is being closely monitored to ensure immediate programmatic reviews as necessary.

2. Influx of refugees from Darfur: the recent fighting in Darfur has led to an influx of Chadian returnees and refugees. While this risk has been pre-identified, the reinsertion of returnees into communities can have a potentially destabilizing effect on communities, as returnees from Sudan pose an additional beneficiary group to the project. However, as the identification as well as the reinsertion process are directly being supported by IOM, any programmatic impacts can be mitigated immediately through early recognition and timely involvement of authorities and project partners.

Qualitative assessment:

Despite the starting date of the project was 1 September 2012, due to the departure of the previous Peace and Development Advisor, at the time of the arrival of interim Peace and Development Advisor in October 2012, the project preparation as well as the activities had not started. At the inception stage before the official launching of the project, the project contained some key challenges: 1) fund management, 2) administrative matters, and 3) the budget.

1) Fund management:

The first challenge was that this project was not integrated in ATLAS, and it took substantive time until it has been integrated. Thus, the project fund at UNDP was not accessible until January 2013, and in order to get the preparation process forward, the project had to use funds allocated by the UNDP CO for the project.

Thus, the project preparation was constrained until the PBF fund became fully accessible, and lost a significant amount of time.

2) Administrative matters

In this project, quite a few staff members need to be hired, but no one was recruited until the first project staff member, the Programme Manager, joined in January 2013. As of the time of reporting, some field staff members still need to be hired, but the slow recruitment process at the UNDP CO further delays the delivery of the project activities.

A key international consultant on mediation has been also hired, but this process took a substantive amount of time as well since there were a number of points to finalize the contract that required a series of negotiations with the consultant.

Another challenge is the office space and procurement. The UNDP CO is acutely lacking office space, and in order to solve this problem as well as to enhance the capacity of the Office of Mediator, it has been decided to set up the office of project administration at the Office of Mediator. However, it requires efforts to purchase office materials, which were not initially projected in the budget. With some financial support from the UNDP CO, the materials have been purchased and delivered, but some are still on the way. Although this process has been moving forward, the procurement process of any office materials takes an average of nearly one month from the time of order to delivery. This slowness of the procurement process is also affecting the project delivery.

3) The budget

The budget for the project initially planned in the project document and provided by the PBF is tight and lacks a number of budget items which are necessary to start and implement the project smoothly. Key items missing in the budget are: the management cost (overhead, office supplies and various administrations cost), the communication cost and the preliminary mission cost for the international consultant. Other items are also very tight including human resources (it is not possible to hire an international consultant during the planned period despite accepting all the conditions proposed for the recruitment) and the training cost has been allocated in detail without any reasons (it is very unlikely that the training will take place as the budget indicates). With this tight budget, the project budget (991,392 USD) has high risks of running out before the closure of the project; thus it would require a very careful fund management throughout the process by the Programme Manager.

4) Collaboration by the Office of Mediator

Since the project has started, collaboration by the Office of Mediator has been problematic due to internal politics of the Office as well as the way how the project was introduced to them. UNDP has noticed that some awkward communication from the Office of Mediator as a key contact person has been interfered by his colleague while trying to make a smooth communication and its collaborative approach to UNDP has shifted to somewhat non-cooperative approach (no response to our requests, etc.) UNDP also finds this negative approach in various occasions, and the Office of Mediator has threatened to withdraw from the project when their demands are not met. UNDP assumes this attitude might have been formed due to lack of sufficient consultation with them during the planning process of the project.

	Achieved Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
Outcome 2[7] **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 **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. **c)** Evidence of positive trend in trustbuilding between community members/returnees and host communities etc. **Baseline:** # and type of violent incident per group, territorial area **Target:** to be determined	0% improvement.		
Output : Pillar 3 (IOM) Indicator: 20 communities in the North and East of Chad have developed a peace dividend **Baseline:** 0	0 communities have commenced with work on their peace dividend.	Community list has not been approved as of April 2, 2013 by steering committee.	

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[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.

	Achieved Indicator Targets	**Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)**	**Source of Verification**
Planned Target: 20 **Indicator:** 20 communities have developed sustainable maintenance plans. **Baseline:** 0	0 communities have commenced work on their peace dividend, hence 0 communities have established a sustainable maintenance plan.	Community list has not been approved as of April 2, 2013 by steering committee.	
Planned Target: 20 **Indicator:** Social cohesion in 20 communities has increased by 30% during the project duration. **Baseline:** 0	0% improvement.	Community baseline assessment is contingent on knowing community names, hence baseline assessment could not be undertaken.	
Planned Target: 30% **Indicator:** Dialogue between the communities members in 20 communities has increased by 30%. **Baseline:**0 **Planned Target:** 30%	0% improvement.	Community baseline assessment is contingent on knowing community names, hence baseline assessment could not be undertaken.	
Output : Pillar 4 (IOM/UNDP) Indicator: 100% of partner communities have participated in a) a community mapping exervise, b) a community theatre performance, c) community evaluation exercise **Baseline:**0 **Planned Target:**20	0 communities have participated in any of the 3 socialization activities, as community list has not yet been approved.	Commencement of the socialization campaign and all its elements is contingent of the community list being approved by the steering committee which is scheduled to meet in the first week of April. However, it can be highlighted that the complete socialization campaign has been designed.	
Indicator : 1 community profile has been created per community, which has been endorsed by LCP's and implementing agencies. **Baseline:**0 **Planned Target:** 20	0 profiles have been established.	Profile establishment is contingent of approval of the community list as per explanations already provided above.	

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 established on a bi-weekly basis to address issues arising in the field, prepare press statements and steering committee meetings jointly. Through this forum rapid responses to arising challenges (e.g. submission of the 2012 narrative report) are being addressed in an efficient manner.

UNDP and the Office of the Mediator undertook a joint assessment of the quality and effectiveness of the local peace committees.

Assessment of capacity building needs at the Mediators Office

IOM on the other hand provided a full overview and continuous assessment of communities particularly in northern Chad and is continuously providing lessons learnt through a pilot community stabilization project in Northern and Western Chad.

IV.   Programmatic Revisions (if applicable)

Based on all the reasons mentioned above, both UNDP and IOM would like to request for a non-cost extension (the length of extension needs to be discussed further with PBSO).

V. Resources (Optional)