

NB Signature boxes vary for IRF and PRF submissions



PEACEBUILDING FUND

<p>Project Title: Conflict Prevention through Community Stabilization</p>	<p>Recipient UN Organization: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) CHAD</p>
<p>Project Contact: Anne-Kristin Treiber, Peace and Development Advisor, UN Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator’s Office</p> <p>Address: Villa des Hotes, Route de Farcha, B.P. 906, N’Djamena, CHAD</p> <p>Telephone:+235.62384046</p> <p>E-mail:anne-kristin.treiber@undp.org</p>	<p>Implementing Partner(s):</p> <p>International Organization for Migration</p> <p>Quartier Klemat, Rue 3044, Ndjamen, CHAD</p> <p>Contact person for this proposal:</p> <p>Anne Schaefer, aschaefer@iom.int</p>
<p>Project Number:</p> <p>To be completed by UNDP MDTF Office</p>	<p>Project Location: N’Djamena, CHAD</p>
<p>Project Description:</p> <p>The lack of a national peace architecture in light of the Libyan crisis’ wide ranging impact on Chad – security, economic, social – calls for targeted interventions in the area of community stabilization and conflict prevention for at risk communities and the capacitating of national and regional authorities in conflict management.</p>	<p>Total Project Cost: 2,059,512 USD</p> <p>Peacebuilding Fund: 2,059,512 USD</p> <p>Government Input:</p> <p>Other: -</p> <p>Total: 2,059,512 USD</p> <hr/> <p>Project Start Date and Duration: 01 July 2012 – 31 August 2013, 14 months</p>
<p>Gender Marker Score¹: 2</p> <p><i>Score 3 for projects that are targeted 100% to women beneficiaries and/or address specific hardships faced by women and girls in post-conflict situations;</i></p> <p><i>Score 2 for projects with specific component, activities and budget allocated to women;</i></p> <p><i>Score 1 for projects with women mentioned explicitly in its objectives, but no specific activities are formulated nor is a budget reserved; and</i></p> <p><i>Score 0 for projects that do not specifically mention women.</i></p>	
<p>PBF Priority Area(s) and Outcomes:</p> <p>Priority Area 2: Promote coexistence and peaceful conflict resolution</p> <p>Priority Area 3: Revitalize the economy and immediate peace dividends</p> <p><i>Outcomes</i></p>	

1) 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

2) 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.

Outputs and Key Activities:

The project aims at achieving the following outputs:

The Office of the Mediator has strengthened capacities to implement its mandate through dedicated technical expertise, a policy framework and action plan and a public awareness raising campaign.

The Political Dialogue Committee continues operations with stronger input from civil society.

Local Peace Committees (LCPs) are established and supported in conflict affected regions and areas of high return

Basic capacity building is provided to LCPs on conflict analysis, early warning and mediation, documentation of cases, mine awareness and human rights.

The capacity building component includes community management and sustainability measures of community infrastructure management to LCPs and representatives of civil society.

The project will implement peace dividends in communities via socio-economic recovery interventions, based on the principles of participation and self-determination and pro-actively improve the socio-economic infrastructure of the community, increase social cohesion, create a platform for dialogue and integrate community members.

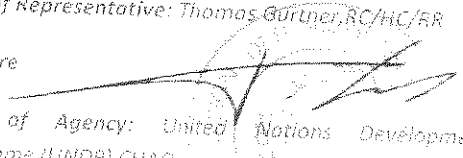

As part of the peace dividend component, communities will be introduced to the basic operating guidelines of the Peacebuilding Project, i.e. participatory, inclusive and gender balanced project implementation. They will have had the opportunity to self-design the peace dividend strategy to be implemented in their community.

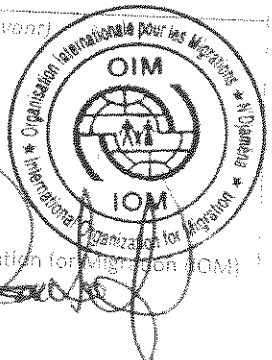
At the end of the project, community challenges, tensions and conflicts will be identified in a participatory manner drawing on creative and culturally appropriate tools.

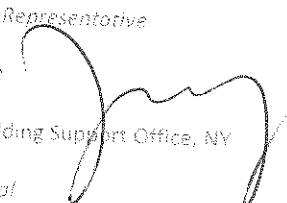
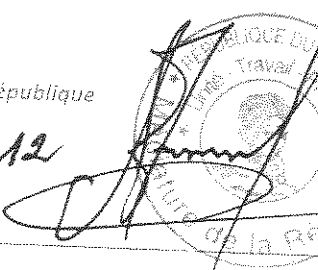
Project coordination and management staff will undergo 'Do No Harm' training to ensure conflict sensitive project implementation. This will enable staff and management to review and adjust implementation throughout the project cycle according to the initial project outline and based on ongoing conflict analysis.

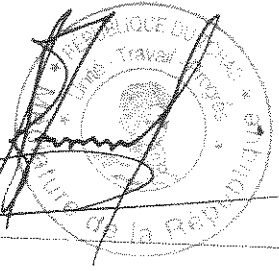
PROJECT DOCUMENT COVER SHEET

(for IRF-funded projects)

<p>Recipient UN Organization(s)</p> <p>Replace with:</p> <p>Name of Representative: Thomas Görtner, RC/HC/ER</p> <p>Signature: </p> <p>Name of Agency: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) CHAD</p> <p>Date & Seal: 03/05/2012</p>	<p>National Implementing Partner(s) (as relevant)</p> <p>Replace with:</p> <p>Name of Head of Partner: Dr Gasim Sufi</p> <p>Signature: </p> <p>Name of Institution: International Organization for Migration (IOM)</p> <p>Date & Seal: 03/05/2012</p>
---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------



<p>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)</p> <p>Name of Representative</p> <p>Signature: </p> <p>Peacebuilding Support Office, NY</p> <p>Date & Seal:</p>	<p>Representative of National Authorities</p> <p>Name of Government Counterpart: Médiature de la République</p> <p>Signature: </p> <p>Title: Médiateur de la République</p> <p>Date & Seal: 3/05/2012</p>
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------



UNDP and IOM
Conflict Prevention through Community Stabilization

COMPONENT 1: Situation Analysis

Since the signature of the peace accord between Chad and Sudan in 2010, the overall security situation in Chad has remained stable. The accord effectively ended the armed conflict in Eastern Chad between the Government and armed opposition groups which was played out as a proxy war between the two countries via support to respective opposition rebel movements. A considerable number of former rebel fighters have initially been integrated into the Chadian National Army. However, in late 2011, the President demobilized a large number of 'officiers ralliés' (former rebels) from within the National Army. While official numbers are not available, it is estimated that up to 10,000 soldiers might have been affected who have subsequently returned to the North, East and South of the country. Also, one of the key claims of the armed opposition movements and conflict causes, notably greater power sharing between the President's Zaghawa ethnic group and other ethnic groups (Arab and non-Arab) in governance positions, remains a challenge.

Chad has increasingly invested in regional security alliances, notably with Sudan and the Central African Republic² to secure its most volatile borders in the East and the South of the country. Eastern Chad has experienced a period of relative stability since 2010. In the East, the deployment of the Military Mixed Commission between Chad and Sudan has played a critical role in securing the Eastern border backed up by the Détachement Intégré de Sécurité (DIS) in charge of law enforcement in areas in and around refugee and IDP camps in proximity to the border. Even though security incidents have been reduced considerably, criminality, such as banditry and proliferation of small arms and light weapons, presents ongoing security challenges to eastern Chad.

The West, North and the South of the country remain stable for now. Following the Libya crisis, the National Army has reinforced its presence in the North, North-East and Northwestern border to prevent illicit transiting of armed groups and the trafficking of weapons. Recent joint operations of the Central African national army (FACA) and Chad against the Chadian rebel group, Front Populaire pour le Redressement (FPR) in northern CAR have to date not resulted in instability in southern Chad or in a significant increase of refugees. Following an increase of terrorist attacks in Nigeria, the joint border with Chad has been closed. A number of Chadians resident in Nigeria, primarily children enrolled in Islamic schools have returned to Chad over the past couple of months. To date, recruitments of Chadians into Boko Haram have not been officially confirmed. However, given the large number of unemployed youth in country, the massive return of Chadians from Libya and a significant number of recently demobilized soldiers call for urgent interventions aimed at reducing vulnerabilities for attempted recruitment and those aimed at reducing inter-faith tensions within Chad.

Despite this relative stability, the country still faces a number of conflicts, the causes of which pre-date the conflict in the East and others which are the result of recent geopolitical developments in the sub-region. The country still faces persistent intra and inter-communitarian conflict, which affects most regions in Chad but which has become more volatile in the North, East and West of the country – regions affected by returnees from Libya and cross-border fragility. The drivers of these conflicts are essentially two-fold. Firstly, at the root of most conflicts in Chad is the question of access to and control over resources, primarily land and water. One group of conflict actors are herders/nomads and farmers and are closely linked to the control of herding and grazing routes. While these conflicts have always been present in Chad, advanced desertification in the Sahel band, bad harvests and poor rainfalls has increased intra-state migration by herders, pushing grazing routes further south and at time before harvest is completed. Confrontations between herders and famers become more lethal if different ethnic groups are involved due to differing levels of blood money (diya) and they have lately become more violent due to the proliferation of weapons.

Resource based conflict also persists between communities, such as host communities, refugees, (former) IDP populations as well as within communities, i.e. between different social groups including migrants, ex-combatants, youth, elders. Differing ethnic and religious identity between conflict actors can exacerbate these conflicts. For instance, one of the 'legacies' of the armed conflict in the East is the polarization of communities along Arab and non-Arab lines which persist today. Also, tensions between Muslims and Christians still prevail and can exacerbate resource based conflicts despite individual efforts for inter-faith dialogue and reconciliation.

The breakdown of dispute resolution structures in many communities aggravates and often escalates these conflicts. A context of socio-economic deprivation - high levels of poverty and quasi-absent social services - heightens competition over limited resources and impacts negatively on peaceful co-existence within communities. These conflicts become more volatile in areas affected by conflict induced displacement, such as the East (large refugee presence from Darfur and former IDPs³), South (refugees from CAR⁴) and in communities hosting Chadian returnees from Libya in the North, East, West of the countries and the Sahel band given the lack of mechanisms to promote social cohesion.

In fact, the impact of the Libya crisis on Chad - the massive return of Chadian workers from Libya, the loss of their remittances and the influx of weapons - has exacerbated the already vulnerable situation of the communities and existing resource based community conflicts. This has particularly affected the Sahel belt, already striving to cope with cyclical shocks, epidemics, high food insecurity and multi-layered conflicts as well as rural communities in the North and the East of the country, where returnees, IDP's and refugees compete over resources in communities. The socio-economic reintegration⁵ of these Chadian returnees from Libya alongside other marginalized social groups, such as unemployed youth and ex-combatants⁶ in a fragile security context has become a critical challenge. For instance, out of the 90,000 returnees from Libya, 84% are men between the ages of 18 and 49, who in most cases have not finalized any formal education.

In the north of Chad, the Libya crisis has disrupted trade and left communities without the livelihood generating possibilities previously generated as a result of vibrant economic ties with Libya. Due to the perception that Chad has supported Ghaddafi, trade routes to Chad have remained abandoned after the end of the widespread fighting in Libya. Due to ongoing sporadic fighting in the South of Libya, IOM continues to observe an influx of returnees from the South of Libya into the northern regions of Chad. Some communities in the north, like Ouniangakebir, have received over 2000 returnees from Libya, who are now living in spontaneous settlements outside the main town without access to water, food, education or medical facilities and without hope for engaging in a livelihood generating activity. While the communities welcome the returnees, they have little to offer in terms of economic or social support⁷. Since the communities themselves are hard pressed to support their families, they lost the regular remittances from Libya and their main economic opportunities; the human security situation in these communities is rapidly deteriorating. The Government has requested specific support given its own limited ability to resolve or mitigate these conflicts.

Another type of conflict are power based conflicts within communities, i.e. between local authorities, traditional chiefs and communities around local governance, conflict between traditional and state authorities due to conflicting interests of power and how power is constructed, conflict between communities and local administrations, often as a result of perceived corrupt practices by local officials (tax extortion) and aggravated by weak rule of law.

The political situation has been stable with the organization of Presidential and Parliamentary election in 2011 and local election in January 2012, in line with the Political Accord of 13 August 2007. The President, Mr. Idriss Deby was re-elected with 83.59% of the vote and the ruling party, *Mouvement Patriotique du Salut* (MPS), won 113 seats out of 188 in the National Assembly. The ruling party's allies - led by the *Rassemblement pour la Démocratie et le Progrès* (RDP) - won a further 20, boosting the pro-government bloc in parliament to 133 members. The first local elections have been held on 22 January 2012 in the 22 regions in cities with a population over 20,000 during which the President's ruling party won a solid majority of communes, yet the opposition was able to secure 3 cities. The government is undertaking efforts to launch a multi-sectoral recovery process, including the preparation of the third National Poverty Reduction Paper.

At the policy level, peacebuilding has become a stated policy objective, even if its implementation has been slow due to insufficient investment and support by the international community. In 2010, Chad joined the Group of G7+ and the OECD/DAC International Dialogue on Peacebuilding and Statebuilding. Since the Busan conference in November 2011, Chad has signed up to the New Deal and is in discussions with the OECD and the UN RC Office to sign up as a pilot country. This policy context presents a key opportunity to develop concrete peacebuilding interventions with tangible results, engage stakeholders in a broader reflection process on needs, priorities and challenges. This project seeks to present a concrete example for the government and the international community to build on as part of the New Deal process.

Chad has seen an increase in calls for social justice by various factions of civil society prompted by a social crisis, linked to increasing disparities in the distribution of wealth and rising food prices. While civil society and opposition movements lack the organization and sophistication of those involved in the Arab Spring and are carefully monitored by the government, demonstrations highlighted a growing discontent with high levels of poverty, including a food crisis affecting large parts of the country and the perceived inadequate social and economic policies of the government to effectively respond to these more quickly. To date, there are few mechanisms to address these socio-political conflicts constructively.

The Office of the Mediator via its mandate to address disputes between the state/public administration and its citizen has an important role to play if supported with the proposed technical resources through this project. Established in 1997, as a National Mediation Office following the National Sovereignty Conference, its initial mission was to address socio-political conflicts at the dawn of independence. This was to include mediation of political-military conflicts as well as inter and intra-community conflicts of religious, ethnic or socio-economic nature. In 2009, a law was passed which transformed the Office into a Government Institution, reporting directly to the Presidency, with an enlarged mandate to include an Ombudsmen type role.⁸ Following the passage of an ulterior law in early 2012, the Mediator's Office will also be mandated to establish regional offices. Today, the Office of the Mediator has a double mandate, firstly to intervene in community level conflicts of political, socio-economic nature and secondly, to play the role of an Ombudsmen office, addressing disputes between the State, notably public administration and citizens.

There is currently no fully inclusive national dialogue mechanism, which brings together representatives of civil society, traditional leaders, faith based organizations with political actors. However there are a number of initiatives and structures at the national and local level, which – if strengthened individually and linked up- can constitute a 'critical mass' of peacebuilders and support a more comprehensive national dialogue and reconciliation process. For instance, one of the gaps is the connection of local level mediation initiatives to the national level, notably the Office of the Mediator while developing a more inclusive national envisioning process. Another need is for socio-economic recovery programmes to involve existing local dialogue committees to a greater extent in community rehabilitation and early recovery initiatives.

The lack of such a national peace architecture in light of the Libyan crisis' wide ranging impact on Chad and aforementioned tensions calls for targeted interventions in the area of conflict prevention with a particular focus on community stabilization and social cohesion. Capacitating national and regional authorities in conflict management and connecting them to the national level presents a key peacebuilding objective.

Thus, Chad finds itself at a key moment of both opportunity and challenge as a number of factors have heightened tensions and **require urgent and immediate intervention in the area of conflict prevention and peacebuilding**: the massive influx of Chadian returnees from Libya, primarily young men who are unable to apply their work skills from Libya in the Chadian less industrial economic context; the massive demobilization of former rebels from the National Army; an increase of terrorist attacks by the Muslim Group Boko Haram on its Western border who have links to groups in Chad combined with the massive influx of weapons and fighters into Chad. Chadians are fearful about implications for their country given existing religious tensions, including among the Muslim community. Yet, the majority of Chadians want peace and many voices in civil society are calling for a national dialogue and reconciliation. The current project responds to this situation.

COMPONENT 2: Narrative Section: Project justification

Direct and immediate relevance to peacebuilding

The project is based on a range of analysis⁹ and it directly responds to the findings of two recent assessments. Firstly, the joint UN –AU assessment mission on the impact of the Libyan crisis on the Sahel and secondly, a UNCT Chad inter-agency multi-sectoral assessment on the impact of the Libyan crisis on communities in Northern Chad including on social cohesion. The project interventions in Eastern Chad also build on the PBF mission in October 2010.

For instance, the UN AU mission specifically recommended that *“The United Nations system, development partners and relevant international organizations should support the multisectoral reintegration initiatives of Governments. Their strategies should include a **strong focus on conflict prevention, social cohesion and protection**, as well as livelihood support for returnees from Libya and host families, beyond traditional agropastoral and income-generating activities. Existing assistance, including protection activities, should be complemented by **conflict prevention initiatives that focus on sources of tension between host communities and migrants at transit centres and arrival centres and in returnee communities**. Crisis prevention and recovery interventions targeting the communities of origin of the returnees will be instrumental in the short to medium term. It is also essential to promote and strengthen the role of women in community development.”*¹⁰

Pillar 1: Building national capacities for mediation and reconciliation

The project’s strategy focuses on both upstream and downstream capacity development for the peaceful resolution of disputes and consensus building. At the upstream level, it will strengthen capacities of the Office of the Mediator of the Republic (Médiature de la République) to more effectively implement its mandate. The absence of a national reconciliation process, in light of Chad’s history of armed opposition vis-à-vis peaceful resolution of conflict, has resulted in high levels of mistrust among social groups and between the government and the population. Effective and inclusive dialogue mechanisms at the national and local level are critical at this stage to address the plethora of ongoing conflicts.

Given the direct mandate of the **Office of the Mediator** to support the peaceful resolution of ongoing conflicts and the office’s request for technical support by UNDP, this provides a unique opportunity to invest in institutional peacemaking capacities and by doing so, strengthen a culture of peace and prepare the ground for national reconciliation. The project will result in strengthened national capacities to prevent, mitigate existing and emerging conflicts and thus play a key role in conflict prevention and peace consolidation (indicator Outcome 5 PBF). It will develop the Office’s policy (Schéma Directeur) and Action Plan, along with technical capacity building and community outreach.

At the national level, the **Political Dialogue Committee** between the Government and opposition, established to oversee the implementation of an electoral reform agreement (*Accord du 13 Aout 2007*), has been an important attempt to address the political crisis and has gone some way in putting in place an electoral legislative framework and further dialogue among political opponents/actors. A reflection of the broader political landscape, it has been fraught with political maneuvering and thus has not been able to fully address mistrust among the political class. However, it has played a key role in implementing large parts of the Political Accord and its very existence as a ‘cadre de concertation’ has contributed to promoting dialogue and the peaceful resolution of disputes.

The Committee’s mandate de facto ended with the organization of the last elections (local) in January 2012. However, given the need for a dialogue structure and advocacy of International Partners at the highest level, the President has indicated a willingness to maintain the structure. At present, and at the end of its mandate, the Dialogue Committee is developing proposals in regard to its future role, mandate and composition. The UNDP/RC Office via the Peace and Development Advisor have been requested for the provision of expert advice/technical resources for this process. The Committee seeks to lead a larger consultative process over the next 3 months via a national forum which could present a critical opportunity to bring together political actors and possibly representatives from civil society to start developing a broader national political dialogue. It could also present an opportunity to develop a more permanent

dialogue forum. Involving members of the Dialogue Committee in this project is thus a critical opportunity to supporting this consultative process towards an infrastructure for peace by better equip them in mediation and negotiation skills.

Link Political Dialogue Committee – Local Peace Committees

As an initial evaluation of the Political Committee's achievements to date show, one of its weaknesses has been its inability to consult with and involve the broader population, in particular local and regional stakeholders outside the capital. Such consultations would need to include soliciting input from citizens in regard to legislative proposals and amendments which the Committee deliberates on, in order to ensure greater transparency and responsiveness to citizen's concerns. With the help of PBF funding, capacities for greater outreach and popular engagement will be generated which will achieve a twofold purpose: more effective and regular outreach by the Committee to its constituencies, to raise awareness on its mandate and role with regard to the peacebuilding process, thus strengthening confidence by citizens. Secondly, by increasing outreach to the local and regional level stakeholders, input to the work of the Committee (and its future role) can be gathered, which will potentially better reflect the needs and demands of citizen outside the capital, make its work more responsive to its need and thus strengthen its legitimacy as a representative consultative body.

Link Political Dialogue Committee – national reconciliation

It is important to understand that the Dialogue Committee is at a critical juncture regarding its future, mandate and composition. One of its key challenges so far has been the technical capacity – and political will - to deliberate comprehensively on legislative and other policy issues within its mandate. Part of this deliberation would require greater responsiveness to citizens concerns outside the capital to make its work more representative as set out above. Policy consultations between Government and citizens are not yet a standard procedure in Chad, yet they represent a critical indicator of democratic policy making processes and can make an important contribution to peacebuilding by strengthening responsiveness of institutions to citizens concerns, engaging citizens in matters involving them and thus building trust between the state and its citizen. Such trust building work is the basis for reconciliation in Chad and therefore the vehicle of the Political Dialogue Committee is critical in this process.

Pillar 2: Capacitating local infrastructures for peace

At the local level, a small number of NGOs are engaged in community level peace-building and reconciliation via the establishment of local dialogue committees (*comités mixtes*) in the East and South of the country. These are made up of community leaders – local government and traditional leaders – as well as other community stakeholders. For instance, one *comité mixte* is composed of both Eastern Chadians and Darfuri representatives and addresses cross-border conflicts. These groups have shown a lot of initiative and willingness to engage in peacebuilding with little resources. At present, a number of regional commissions exist in the East of the country (Dar Sila, Ouaddai).

Leaders engaged in local mediation and dispute resolution have highlighted the need for sustained support to these committees in a context of high levels of impunity, where little investment in peaceful coexistence has been made. The project will engage existing committees to include returnees from Libya, demobilized soldiers and other vulnerable groups if not yet included. It will also increase the number of Local Peace Committees (LPCs) in the East, based on community leader's assessment of a need for those with a focus on covering the level of departments. It will pioneer LPCs in the North¹¹ of the country where currently no committees exist.

It will also invest in the existing cross-border dialogue committee between Eastern Chad (Farchana commission, Ouaddai region) and West Darfur (El Geneina), which is playing a critical role in mitigation cross-border conflicts, such a cattle rustling, other forms of banditry etc. The commission works alongside the Military Mixed Chad – Sudan Commission, set up to following the January 2010 peace agreement between Chad and Sudan. Support to the commission will seek to mitigate cross-border conflict and build confidence. This activity will also be closely coordinated with the UN – AU Joint Mediation Support Team for Darfur (JMST) based in El Fasher, Darfur.

The process for setting up new LPCs will involve joint assessment missions by existing commissions and local authorities to map community tensions and conflicts. Community leaders will be engaged and supported to establish peace through a participative selection process including of the leadership.

LPCs will become an instrument for practicing peaceful coexistence by engaging a representative number of social groups within the community, including women. Once a LPC has been established, its members will be trained in dispute resolution, thus engage them as actors in peacebuilding. They will be equipped to detect conflicts, how to address them peacefully, basic mediation skills and codes of conduct, how to establish peace accord and mediated agreements as well as sensitization on the role of dialogue. LPC members will be certified and wear a visible badge for recognition in the community. LPC will be accompanied and mentored throughout the project period. Meetings will be documented and outcomes shared with local authorities and the project coordination. In the East, existing LPCs do not include women yet. However, there are a number of all-female committees. The project will promote the inclusion of women in existing and newly established committees.

The LPC's will also serve as steering committees for the implementation of peace dividends at the community level. Jointly with the community Project Implementation Teams (PIT) - responsible for facilitating the project implementation process - they will receive capacity building on basic community management skills. This includes facilitation skills for community discussions, monitoring and evaluation strategies and sustainability methodologies. UNDP and IOM will hereby draw on a range of experiences. They will receive ongoing mentoring by project staff to develop skills.

LPC structures

The work in support of Local Peace Committees builds on lessons learnt drawn from a 5 year project called 'Mediation entre Eleveurs et Cultivateurs (MEC)' which was financed and technically supported by the INGO Eirence It supported three Chadian NGOs, the Association of Traditional Chiefs, the Association for Non-Violence and the Association for the Mediation of Conflict between herders and farmers to establish, train and mentor a number of LPCs in Eastern and Southern Chad. EIRENE has conducted rigorous monitoring and an end of programme evaluation. While the final evaluation is internal and therefore not accessible to the UN, a number of lessons have been shared and captured by UNDP through field visits and interviews with the LPCs on the ground and the NGOs.

Committees exist to mitigate conflict within and between communities including between regions. They are usually set up at the canton level (administrative unit encompassing about 10 villages). There is also one committee in Eastern Chad which works closely with a committee in West Darfur, El Geneina. While it is not possible to provide quantitative information, evaluations have found that where committees exist, disputes are generally less lethal and less violent compared to communities without such committees and in many cases they have decreased over time. Committees seek to bring agreement between conflicting parties through mediation and arbitration. It is important to note that in Eastern and Northern Chad in particular, the formal justice system is de facto inexistent, with a lack or complete absence of judges, courts, judicial police and adequate prisons. In the East Communities might have a 'juge de paix' or access to a legal aid organization, however, even if cases are brought before the few existing courts, only very few will ever be heard due to absence of judges, defence lawyers or the political nature of case, especially if disputes involve opposing ethnic group. Thus, the only conflict resolution mechanism is the few Local Peace Committees. LPCs are composed of community stakeholders and can involve local government or work very closely with them. LPCs were originally set up by the National Sovereign Conference in 1996 to exclusively address conflict between herders and farmers, led by elders, traditional chiefs and local government of the communities concerned. Today, their scope of intervention has extended to all community conflicts.

When supported by EIRENE, they have received capacity building and mentoring in conflict analysis and early warning, mediation. They will usually deploy to areas of conflict in their community (water point, market etc) together with local government to map conflict causes and triggers and then start an extensive process of engaging the local community to find solutions through dialogue and consultation. They therefore also play an important part in building community

cohesion and a 'social contract' at community level, which is critical given the absence of state services. Committee's leaders will work closely with local government as well as with legal aid organizations and the police for criminal cases and seek a judicial response, while engaging conflicting parties in dialogue. Communities and conflicting parties recognize LPCs as a key actor for dispute resolution.

Since the departure of EIRENE and the closure of the MEC programme, the need for mentoring of existing LPCs is great. The need for new LPCs in the North has been highlighted during the UN multi-agency assessment mission to Northern Chad given the total absence of any structures. As for the East, community leaders from across Eastern Chad who attended a recent UNDP mediation training have re-iterated the need for LPCs in their respective communities, given existing conflict within and between communities and the absence of dispute resolution structures. These are aggravated in areas of high return in Dar Sila and Ouaddai and tensions between host communities, IDPs, returnees from Libya. The project will have to prioritize LPCs in areas of high concentration of existing conflict¹² and will be set up based on needs expressed by the communities.

LPCs generally consist of about 10 members. There are currently about 7 LPCs in Eastern Chad (Ouaddai and Dar Sila region) and the project seeks to set up another 5, while providing mentoring to existing LPCs. In Northern Chad, there are currently no LPCs. The project will set up two, one in Faya Largeau and one in Ounianga Kebir.

A specific information campaign will be undertaken to highlight the scope of the LPCs work and to facilitate the knowledge sharing of the institutionalization of a local dispute resolution structure. The project will therefore support the LPCs to implement an information campaign at both at community level, involving local authorities. Information will be shared by using creative methodologies (see Pillar 3), such as flyers, posters and a local radio campaign in Arabic, French and local languages.

Women's committees: given the still deeply patriarchal Chadian society, LPCs have taken a double approach in the past to include women in conflict mitigation. They have engaged with the traditional women community leaders responsible for resolving conflict among women and/or involving women. They have also supported all women committees who have been set up in some cases in the East and the South of the country. This project will strengthen existing female committees, include women into LPCs and fully include women within the PITs.

Link between LPCs and Office of the Mediator

Both already work in complementarity in some regions and their collaboration will be strengthened via dedicated consultations at the local level and in N'Djaména. Given that the Mediator's Office will receive technical capacity and mentoring itself, the key here is not that the Office mentors LPCs – who in some instances have significant experience in the area of ADR¹³ and mediation, but rather that both are engaged in active communication and collaboration, exchanging on effective mediation strategies at local and national level, for instance involving LPCs in the process of policy development. Specific activities, i.e. meetings are included in this project to facilitate such exchanges and collaboration.

At the end of the project, the Office of the Mediator and the local/regional peace committees will have the capacity and skills to effectively undertake their work, by building on their respective mandate and comparative strengths. For instance, drivers of conflict which need to be addressed at the national, political level will be taken up by the Office of the Mediator. LPCs will be better able to seize the services of the Office of the Mediator when wider government intervention is required to resolve local and regional conflicts while maintaining their neutrality which is key to their success as mediators. On the other hand, the more effectively engaged the Office of the Mediator becomes at the downstream level, the more political traction it will receive nationally and play a stronger role in promoting national reconciliation. A strengthened Office of the Mediator and Political Dialogue Committee will act as important actors to continue promotion national dialogue.

Pillar 3: Increasing social cohesion through peace dividends

Rural communities throughout Chad have been experiencing cyclic shocks, epidemics and waves of community mobilization for several decades. In the absence of a strong governance system, communities are often left to manage these complex crisis situations on their own. The recent Libya crisis and the ongoing food security crisis exacerbate the already challenging situation. Particularly rural communities in the North and the East are being faced with extreme environmental conditions in addition to a difficult inter- and intra communal context.

In the north of Chad, the Libya crisis has disrupted trade and left communities without the livelihood generating possibilities previously generated as a result of vibrant economic ties with Libya. Due to the perception that Chad has supported Ghaddafi, trade routes to Chad have remained abandoned after the end of the widespread fighting in Libya. Due to ongoing sporadic fighting in the South of Libya, IOM continues to observe an influx of returnees from the South of Libya into the northern regions of Chad. Some communities in the north, like Ouniangakebir, have received over 2000 returnees from Libya, who are now living in spontaneous settlements outside the main town without access to water, food, education or medical facilities and without hope for engaging in a livelihood generating activity. While the communities welcome the returnees, they have little to offer in terms of economic or social support¹⁴. Since the communities themselves are hard pressed to support their families, they lost the regular remittances from Libya and their main economic opportunities; the human security situation in these communities is rapidly deteriorating.

Local authorities have made it clear that the returnees are adding stress to the communities and are a cause of concern for the stability of the region. While in the north local authorities attribute outbreaks of measles and higher levels of HIV/AIDS cases to the returnees, authorities in the east associate the returnees with the rising crime rates. It has to be clearly stated that neither case can be independently confirmed. However, these allegations are symptomatic for the stigmatization and the rising tensions within communities.

Social cohesion in the communities remains low, with tension levels rising within the communities due to the added strain on already limited services and resources. Furthermore, lacking confidence in state institutions to adequately respond to people's needs, further contributes to a sense of alienation between state and rural communities. Social estrangement between home communities and returnees from Libya can also be attributed to the traumatic experiences returnees have made during and / or before their flight from Libya¹⁵.

The process of peacebuilding and active involvement of all community members is similar to a socialization process: communities have to rebuild themselves. In the process of doing so, this project does not aim at the mere insertion of returnees, refugees and IDPs and their assimilation to the existing situation, but instead strives to support a mutual process of reintegration which in turn contributes to strengthen the community's social fabric. The socio-economic recovery projects, peace dividends, become the common denominator of all community members and in this way the reintegration process mirrors a socialization process.

To this end the project will facilitate a dual community-based peacebuilding and reconciliation process through a) a strong awareness and outreach - a socialization - campaign and b) providing peace dividends¹⁶ in the form of socio-economic infrastructure projects to the communities, overseen and implemented by Project Implementation Teams (PITs) and under the supervision of the Local Peace Councils. The objective of these projects and interventions is to support dialogue initiatives within communities, increase social cohesion and improve a sense of solidarity in the community and thereby contribute to a climate of inclusion of currently marginalized social groups (refugees, returnees, IDP's). Additionally, peace dividends can help inspire trust in the national peacebuilding process, while the socialization campaign creates a space for the community to experience positive community events in unity.

The information campaign and project socialization¹⁷ will run throughout the duration of the project with a focus and its highest intensity during the first 3-months of the project implementation. The goals of this project component - which also constitute its basic operating guidelines - are to:

- a) Ensure all actors involved are aware of the project, its aim, duration and targeted beneficiary group;
- b) Communities which are targeted as beneficiaries are fully aware of the projects capacities, possibilities and requirements prior to the implementation of the peace dividend/socio-economic infrastructure projects;

- c) Awareness in the communities about the necessity for peacebuilding is raised in a culturally appropriate and conflict sensitive manner considering especially the accessibility of information for women, returnees and the illiterate;
- d) Existing social tensions due to the return of the Chadian migrants from Libya, refugees and IDP's are identified, addressed and solutions identified by the communities themselves through the means of a conflict, gender and psychosocially sensitive project socialization campaign;

The socio-economic projects¹⁸ are disbursed to the communities based on a consultative, all-inclusive community process. This process includes the organization of a series of community meetings during which the socio-economic infrastructure projects, which constitutes the material part of the peace dividend, has to be identified and decided on. The community elects a Project Implementation Team (PIT) which works under the direct leadership of the LCP's (constitution of the PIT includes 5 members incl. 50% women and at least 2 members of marginalized community groups e.g. refugees, returnees, demobilized fighters etc.). Through the PIT the community will submit a project proposal, which has to clearly outline the plan and how equal access for women to the project will be ensured. All project proposals are reviewed by the Steering Committee of the project to ensure meeting of the criteria. While IOM will provide critical technical guidance to the overall implementation process, the PITs in collaboration with the LCPs will take charge of the regular community meetings and the community-based implementation process. Funds for the project implementation will be disbursed based on a pre-identified schedule and the meeting of the quality requirements (regular community meetings, provision of counterparts, participation of all community members etc.). Monitoring of the process will be provided by community mobilizers.

In total the project will support 20 communities with grants of different sizes, each community will benefit from a grant of max. 20,000 USD.

Coherence Strategy of the three project pillars

The project strives to facilitate a peacebuilding and community empowerment strategy which benefits the macro, meso and micro level of Chadian society. While Pillar 1 addresses existing capacity gaps at the national level and Pillar 2 facilitates the translation of a national policy onto the meso level through the regional and local peace councils in line with the national policy, Pillar 3 aims at facilitating a bottom-up approach by empowering communities to directly experience and implement peace- and trust building measures through social reintegration of the entire community. By linking all three Pillars the here proposed action provides a clear cut pilot project of bridging the gaps between national policy, local initiatives while involving the entire community, including vulnerable community members. Thereby the project ensures an activation of the community level, the base of Chadian society, and a sensitization of the grassroots level for using existing structures to peacefully resolve conflicts and gain a greater understanding for the national peacebuilding process. This is being experienced directly in the community by facilitating a peace- and trustbuilding empowerment process of the community through the activities outlines under Pillar 3. Outreach and information activities, as outlined in the narrative, multiply the effect of the activities.

Theory of change

The overall goal of the project is to promote coexistence and peaceful conflict resolution in Chad, both at the national and local level, at a time of ongoing internal tensions and regional fragility. More specifically, the project addresses sources of conflict and tension generated by the Libya crisis in Chad in two regions which have been previously affected by armed conflict and uprising (North, East).

One of the causes for entrenched (community) conflict is the lack of dialogue spaces and effective conflict resolution mechanisms, which can bring together marginalized social and ethnic groups. Therefore, conflict resolution mechanisms which have proven effective in addressing intra and inter-community conflicts in the recent past, which are culturally and socially relevant and accepted and which are capable of strengthening coexistence, will be strengthened and expanded through dedicated capacity building. This will happen at the national level, via the Office of the Mediator and Local Peace Committees at the local/regional level. Both already work in complementarity in

some regions and their collaboration will be strengthened without compromising the neutrality of LPCs who – for the most part – are non-state entities.

At the end of the project, the Office of the Mediator and the local/regional peace committees will have the capacity and skills to effectively undertake their work, by building on their respective mandate and comparative strengths. For instance, drivers of conflict community conflict which need to be addressed at the national, political level will be taken up by the Office of the Mediator. LPCs will be better able to seize the services of the Office of the Mediator when wider government intervention is required to resolve local and regional conflicts. On the other hand, the more effectively engaged the Office of the Mediator becomes at the downstream level, the more political traction it will receive nationally and play a stronger role in promoting national reconciliation. A strengthened Office of the Mediator and Political Dialogue Committee will act as important actors to continue promotion national dialogue.

Another driver of conflict is the lack of social cohesion and economic reintegration of excluded groups, particularly in communities affected by the return and challenge of reintegration of Chadians from Libya, ex-combatants, IDPs and those sharing a border with a fragile neighbouring state. In addition to strengthening conflict response capacities via the LPCs, the project will therefore deliver peace dividends via socio-economic infrastructure projects which will go some way in addressing conflict causes over sharing of resources. Project Implementation Teams (PIT), composed of diverse vulnerable community members, will identify and then implement these projects in a participatory and conflict sensitive manner. They will be supported by the LPCs to address tensions within the PIT and the broader community and to consistently promote a culture of peaceful resolution of conflict.

Both LPCs and PITs, supported by the Office of the Mediator, will be a vehicle to engage vulnerable communities in Northern and Eastern Chad to developing local solutions to local conflicts, prevent future conflict through increased cohesion and in this way, consolidate peacebuilding.

Division of labour UNDP - IOM

The project will be jointly managed by UNDP, as the recipient agency and IOM, as implementing partner. To this effect, a **Program Management Unit** will be established in N'Djamena. This unit will be headed by a Program Manager (UNDP) and a Project Coordinator (IOM). Regional Project Implementation Teams will be set up and staffed by UNDP and IOM and headed by a Regional Coordinator. Each of the 3 Regional Coordinators will have a thematic specialization and will be located in Faya, Abeche and Goz Beida.

Given comparative advantage, UNDP will be the main implementing agency for activities under Pillar 1 (national level). Pillar 2 (LPCs) will be jointly implemented by UNDP and IOM, with UNDP in the lead and being responsible for overall support provided to LPCs; IOM for specific support on community mobilization and management to LPCs. IOM will be in the lead for Pillar 3, with UNDP ensuring linkages with LPCs and the national level.

Critical gaps

Up until now, the Office of the Mediator has not received any external financial or technical support which is one of the reasons why key policy documents have not been developed, staff has not received adequate capacity building and as a result the office has been severely hindered in the implementation of its mandate. The Office has approached the UN RC/HC Office with a request for technical support to develop its policy and institutional action plan, build internal technical capacity on mediation based on a capacity assessment, develop and undertake an outreach and sensitization programme vis-à-vis the broader population about its mandate and support in establishing regional offices. Given ongoing community level conflicts, which are aggravated by the impact of the Libya crisis, support to the Office is critical at this point in time. The project will help to operationalize the Office's mandate, allow it to intervene in areas of high tensions and deliver services at a high standard. In turn, this will help build political support for its mandate and increase confidence among the population.

Funding for peacebuilding is very limited in Chad generally given the huge humanitarian needs with a looming food crisis across the Sahel but also within a general context of extremely low levels of ODA, at 9% of GDP. The only other donor currently investing in mediation capacities is the European Union, via a joint UNDP-EU project aimed at building the capacity of a group of 40 mediation practitioners from a cross-section of Chadian society. Given its limited budget, this project does not allow for support to the Office of the Mediator, hence the need for PBF funding. In addition, the RC Office is exploring donor interest to continue support after the IRF project ends.

Existing peace committees have been supported over the past 5 years by a network of three Chadian mediation NGOs, via the INGO EIRENE. This project is coming to an end in March 2012 and EIRENE will leave the country due to the unavailability of new funds. Some committees in the East are receiving support from a legal aid organization via UNHCR funding in areas of high return. However this organization does not have the technical capacities of the mediation NGOs, nor the experience and expertise needed to sustain all committees. Also this support does not cover all of the existing committees, nor does it entail the implementation of socio-economic recovery projects. What is critically needed at this stage is a) to sustain and capacitate local peace committees and empower them to become key actors in community recovery and social cohesion, b) to connect existing peace committees amongst each other and link them up with the national level, notably a Government Institution in order to end their 'confinement' to the local level and to empower them to have a greater say in national approaches developed by the Office of the Mediator and c) contribute towards an overall vision of peace via a stronger national peace architecture which instrumental through this PBF support

The current project will maintain a high level of technical support on mediation to existing committees by providing critical funding to members of the NGO mediation network while mobilizing medium to longer term support from other donors. The project will also pioneer LPCs in the North – an area particularly affected by the Libya crisis, such as high numbers of unemployed returnees from Libya¹⁹, yet with an absence of any mediation or social cohesion initiative.

In the East, there are currently no dedicated UN programmes specifically aimed at mitigating community conflict, promoting social cohesion and linking this with community recovery. UNDP's Programme de Rélèvement à l'Est (PRET) closed at the end of December 2011 and a new transition strategy for the East (Transition strategy) is under development which will include rule of law, economic recovery and disaster risk reduction within a broader peacebuilding framework. The PBF project will allow to inject critical funding through an innovative strategy which can serve as a confidence building tool for the UN and government while providing a key link to the new UNDP transition and CPR programme which could start up towards mid/end 2012.

Currently there are no other humanitarian actors but IOM active in the entire the North. This project will therefore address not only a critical peacebuilding needs in a highly isolated zone, but it will also help the northern region to connect with the rest of the country and the peacebuilding process. Furthermore, the provision of a socio-economic recovery projects will be the first to support communities in the north in a participatory manner.

While efforts are under way to raise funds to avert a social crisis throughout Chad, donor support to a continuation of the peacebuilding efforts remains scarce. IOM has recently received funding confirmation for a psychosocial reintegration project, targeting returnees from Libya, refugees, IDPs and vulnerable community members in the north and east of the country. This presents a complementary effort to this project.

Catalytic effect of the project on the engagement of stakeholders in the peacebuilding process

Chad finds itself at a key moment of both opportunity and challenge as a number of factors have heightened tensions and require urgent intervention in the area of conflict prevention and peacebuilding: the massive influx of Chadian returnees from Libya, primarily young men who are unable to apply their work skills from Libya in the Chadian less industrial economic context; the massive demobilization of former rebels from the National Army; an increase of terrorist attacks by the Muslim Group Boko Haram on its Western border who have links to groups in Chad combined

the massive influx of light/ heavy weapons and fighters into Chad. Chadian are fearful about implications for their country given existing religious tensions, including among the Muslim community. Yet, the majority of Chadians want peace and many voices in civil society are calling for a national dialogue and reconciliation.

Mobilization of national stakeholders in support of peacebuilding activities

Given the lack of funding for concrete conflict prevention activities in Chad, this project uses a two-fold strategy to empower peacebuilding stakeholders via targeted capacity support to the Office of the Mediator and support to local dispute resolution mechanisms to play a key role in community stability via socio-economic reintegration of vulnerable groups. Local government and traditional leaders as well as a broad section of community stakeholders (women, youth, IDPs, demobilized and returnees from Libya) will be engaged in peacebuilding activities. They will actively participate in resolving tensions and conflict within their communities, to identify reintegration needs and to participate in finding solutions.

Local Peace Committees will be brought together for experience sharing and to establish a community of practice, which allows for continued exchange. They will also act as local and regional focal points for the Office of the Mediator. Prominent members of the LPCs will be included in the UNDP-EU mediation pool of experts. The project will thus contribute to establishing a local, regional and national infrastructure of peace which will serve a semi-permanent structure for peacebuilding actors in the country. Through the socio-economic recovery projects the communities will be encouraged to select a Project Implementation Team (PIT) consisting of one representative of the youth organizations of the community, one representative of the authorities, one returnee, one member of the refugee / IDP population and 50% women with a total size of six members. The PITs will provide sustainability to the implemented projects and ensure high levels of local ownership. The LCPs will serve as steering committees to this structure.

The project focuses on awareness raising and community mapping of the participating communities, all relevant national and international stakeholders for the communities will be directly involved in the project implementation, follow up and information sharing. This concerns in particular the National Demining Committee with their partner the Mines Advisory Group (MAG), the University of Ndjamen and the Department of Sociology, Ministry of Human Rights and Social Affairs. A wide spread awareness raising campaign of this nature has not been undertaken in Chad, the project will therefore provide a critical analysis of the lessons learnt of this activity and share it with national and international stakeholders.

International donor support, donor mobilisation

The Office of the RC is in contact with international donors, including from the African continent to mobilize follow-up funding for the Office of the Mediator and support to the NGO network. Strong interest for funding has already been expressed by the Government of South Africa. With regard to Pillar 2 and 3, the project has been integrated into UNDP's new Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) within its conflict prevention and social cohesion programme to ensure they can be sustained after this project ends. The IRF will allow for start-up finance while international donor support is mobilized. The Government of Japan has already expressed an interest in supporting peacebuilding in areas affected by the Libya crisis. However all of this funding is not expected to come through before the end of 2012. Given the need to invest now and the window of opportunity at national and local levels, PBF IRF funding is of critical importance. IOM and the Government of Germany have recently agreed on a joint effort for providing support to the psychosocial reintegration of returnees in the north and east. Furthermore Germany will fund a social reintegration project for returnees from Libya in areas of high return in the west of the country.

Government involvement

The two main national counterparts involved in this project are the Office of the Mediator and the Ministry of Social Action who had approached the UN RC/HC, UNDP and IOM for technical support. The RC/HC Office has been requested by the Ministry of Social Action to assist with the reintegration of Chadian returnees from Libya and community stabilization. The Office of the Mediator and the Local Peace Councils has actively solicited UNDP's support to carry out their mandate. Similarly, the IOM has been actively requested by the Government of Chad through the Ministry of

Foreign Affairs to intervene on behalf of the impact of the Libya crisis to contribute to an un-disrupted stabilization process. All entities have been consulted throughout project development process.

Capacity Building

The project includes a strong capacity building component to ensure self sufficiency of communities (at local and regional levels) in the area of community management, sustainability measures of community infrastructure management, project design, conflict mapping and mediation and increased Government performance in the area of mediation. Capacity building at the various levels includes an assessment of needs, gaps and challenges and the development of capacity building plans as a basis for skills building. Capacity will be built through a combination of training, mentoring and coaching, ongoing monitoring and evaluation of skills and direct application of acquired skills.

Project beneficiaries

Pillar 1

National level: Office of the Mediator, 11 staff; outreach in 11 regions to a total of 550 people on the Office’s work and mandate (local government, traditional leaders, NGOs, religious leaders, women’s CBOs and other community leaders); Presentation of policy to Government, media, development partners (50 people); Political Dialogue Committee, 10 members, outreach and consultations to a total of 200 people.

Total direct beneficiaries Pillar 1: 761 people

Pillar 2:

Local level: 2 LPCs in the North, 5 LPCs in the East will newly established, support to 13 existing ones; committees consist of approximately 10 members (community leaders, such as traditional leaders, local government, religious leaders, women, youth, etc); 20 LPCs will receive support, a total of 200 people. In addition, sensitization campaigns will be carried out within the 20 communities concerned.

Pillar 3

Local level: PITs will be set up in 20 communities; constitution of the PIT includes 5 members incl. 50% women and at least 2 members of marginalized community groups e.g. refugees, returnees from Libya, demobilized fighters); a total of 100 people will receive support via the PITs plus the wider community.

Total beneficiaries Pillar 2-4: 300 people will receive direct capacity building (members of LPCs and PITs) plus 20 communities (5,000 – 20,000 inhabitants per commune) will receive sensitization on dialogue and benefit from socio-economic recovery projects implemented through the PITs. In addition all project staff and counterparts will undergo training on Do No Harm approach to project implementation (approximately 20 staff). The training will be extended to the wider UNCT.

Note target communities:

The target communities for local level intervention (LPCs and PITs) will only be determined after the needs assessment has been conducted and based on ongoing incoming data on localities of tension. Likewise, the specific target communities for regional outreach by the Political Dialogue Committee and Office of the Mediator will be determined after project launch. The regional outreach by the Office of the Mediator will also take into account project intervention areas for the LPCs to ensure coherence.

COMPONENT 3: Logical Framework (including implementation strategy)

Part 1: Strategic Level

Objectives	Measurable indicators/targets	Means of verification	Important assumption	Baseline
PBF Priority Area				
Priority Area 2:				

<p>Promote coexistence and peaceful conflict resolution Priority Area 3: Revitalize the economy and immediate peace dividends</p>				
<p>PBF Outcome 1) 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/ 2) Communities affected by conflict are protected and vulnerable community members have been reintegrated in the communities (incl. returnees from Libya, internally displaced people, refugees and victims of gender based violence); peace dividends generate general confidence in the peacebuilding and reintegration process</p>	<p>(1a) Effective partnerships and procedures are in place to maintain inclusive dialogue to address conflict, instability and political participation between Office of Mediator, Political Dialogue Committee and LPCs / <i>(link PMP, Result 2, indicator 2.1, National Reconciliation)</i> (1b) National and local capacities to address disputes and emerging conflicts (land, power) are enhanced 1c) Increased number of disputes resolved (and % of out of total # submitted to local councils) without relapse into violence (# if disputes disaggregated in: access to land, etc etc.; national vs. local level) (1d) Increased number of local peace committees and # of communities with evidence of a positive trend in consensus and trust building among community leaders 1e) Representative participation of women, youth,</p>	<p>(1b) Capacity assessment plan (pre/post intervention) for Office of the Mediator (1c) LPC reports, including documentation of cases dealt with, peace accords signed between disputant parties Perception surveys for both indicators 1b and 1c) (1d) LPC composition records and periodic reports (2a) Community Meeting</p>	<p>- The security situation in Chad remains stable, particularly in the east and north and staff access to all project implementation areas is granted throughout the project implementation cycle. - Cyclic shocks do not affect the partner communities thereby not shifting the focus from peacebuilding to humanitarian aid. - Elections remain scheduled as per the cycle at beginning of project and voter campaigns do not interfere with the peacebuilding process. - The demobilization campaign of the GoC does not have any significant impact on the security situation or the Peace Process.</p>	<p>Baseline: # of violent incidents (disaggregated in: land access etc.)</p>

	<p>returnees from Libya, demobilized soldiers, IDPs in community meetings dealing with peace and dialogue.</p> <p>1f) Empowerment of women- women take on more active leadership role in mediation and peacebuilding: % of LPCs representing women, % of PITs with women in steering committee <i>(link PMP, Result 2, indicator 2.4, Women Empowerment)</i></p> <p>(2a) # of communities (out of 20) with evidence that community members are increasingly engaged in the local peace building process in: % involved in community meetings, # of peace relevant project implementation - outreach campaigns.</p> <p>(2b) # of Intercommunal conflict and tensions incl. sexual violence has decreased, as mitigated by LPC, local authorities or reported through the gendamerie between host community, returnees from Libya, IDP's, refugees and other vulnerable community members has verifiably decreased</p> <p>(2c) Evidence of positive trend in trust building between community members – returnees and host community etc-</p>	<p>Participation lists, Composition of project implementation teams, participation lists in outreach activities, Community assessment (pre-/post-intervention), community self-perception analysis (pre-/post-intervention) Perception surveys</p> <p>(2b) Police reports, Ministry of Health reports, Community assessment (pre-/post-intervention), community self-perception analysis (pre-/post-intervention) Perception surveys</p> <p>Perception surveys</p> <p>Perception surveys</p> <p>Community surveys before/after project implementation</p>		<p>Baseline: # and type of violent incidents per group, territorial area</p>
<p>Outputs Pillar 1 (UNDP)</p>				

<p>Output 1 The Office of the Mediator has strengthened capacities to implement his mandate and the Political Dialogue Committee has enhanced capacity and resources to effectively undertake its (new) mandate</p>	<p>1a) Technical expert recruited, capacity building assessment undertaken, capacity building plan, including training and mentoring plan and mediation policy developed 1b) # of communities aware of of mandate and role of Office of the Mediator through outreach campaign 1c) % of increase in communications and meetings between Office of the Mediator and Local Peace Committee in NDJ and local level. 1d) # of internal and external stakeholder consultations held by Political Dialogue Committee on its area of work, # of deliberations drafted</p>	<p>1a) Capacity assessment (pre/post intervention), capacity building plan, 1b) Communications and outreach strategy, project report; perception survey 1c) Meeting reports, including consultations on mediation policy Meeting reports, background papers</p>	<p>- The overall security situation remains stable in N'Djamena - Political will remains at the level of Government to capacitate the Office of the Mediator</p>	<p>Capacity Assessment Office of the Mediator, including existing partnerships and outreach -Internal evaluation report of the Political Dialogue Committee's work, 2007-2012 -Expert assessment of Political Dialogue Committee, May 2012</p>
<p>Output 2 LPCs in place and existing ones strengthened as a new mechanism to drive conflict transformation and prevention in communities with high risk for relapse into violence.</p>	<p>a) # of LPC members with skills to address underlying conflict dynamics, undertake early warning, mediation, documenting cases and respectful of LPC codes of conduct b) At least 30% of the capacity building participants were women, at least 1 participant per returnee, IDP, refugee group in all communities e) Training basic</p>	<p>1a-c) LPC reports, capacity building evaluations</p>	<p>- Security situation in Ouaddai, Dar Sila and Bourkou remains stable and allows for project intervention to take place - Continued political will at local and regional government levels to engage with LPCs - Participants commit to codes of conduct of LPCs and continue supporting peaceful resolution of disputes</p>	<p>Baseline assessment of existing LPCs; strengths, weaknesses, membership, operations and existing capacities</p>

	<p>human rights principals have been conducted in all communities within the first three months of project implementation for community members.</p> <p>f) # of LPC members having received ongoing mentoring and coaching to consolidate skills and capacities</p>			
<p>Output 3 LCPs and representatives of the civil society have acquired skills and capacities in community management, sustainability measures of community infrastructure management.</p>	<p>a) 100% of LCP's and 5 members of the civil society per partner community have undergone capacity building in community management.</p> <p>b) At least 50% of the capacity building participants were women, at least 1 participant per returnee, IDP, refugee group in all communities.</p> <p>c) The participants have understood the principals of community management (sustainability, inclusion, participatory approach, documentation, Do no Harm).</p>	<p>1a-c) LCP composition list, capacity building evaluation, ongoing quality control evaluations during project implementation, knowledge assessment before/after capacity building.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Willingness of the participants to actively support the community-based peacebuilding process and to commit to the principals of this project throughout the project implementation. - Consistency in the composition of the LCP's. - The principals of Do no Harm are incorporated and are understood to be the basis of ongoing project monitoring and adjustments. 	<p>-See Baseline and capacity assessment (output 2)</p> <p>-Project evaluation MEC programme, EIRENE</p>
<p>Pillar 3 (IOM) Output 1 1) Communities members have the capacity to plan, self design and implement community recovery strategies through participatory processes</p>	<p>a) 20 communities in the North and East of Chad have self designed and implemented a peace dividend through socio-economic infrastructure projects</p> <p>b) Social cohesion</p>	<p>a) Project Proposals developed by the communities, maintenance plans reviewed by technical advisors, evaluation of continuity of maintenance systems beyond the project duration through</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community is willing to implement a socio-economic infrastructure project jointly. - Community is able to adhere to principals of all-inclusion during the project development process. - Community is willing and consistent in providing a community 	<p>Participatory Community mapping, highlighting existing tensions, social cohesion, project management capacities, etc</p>

<p>2) Peace dividends developed and implemented in 20 communities via infrastructure and economic recovery and have improved the socio economic infrastructure, social cohesion and community integration and have established platforms for dialogue.</p>	<p>in 20 partner communities has increased by 30% during the project duration. c) Dialogue between the community members in 20 partner communities has increased by 30%.</p>	<p>Government counterparts (Pillar 1), b) Community assessment (participatory self-assessment) of 1. Freedom of speech in the community, 2. Social interaction in the community, 3. Quantity of social events, 4. Freedom of movement in the community, 5. Participation in community events, 6. Frequency and content of community meetings, 7. Composition of community meetings (pre-/mid-/post-project implementation)</p>	<p>counterpart to the implementation of the project. - Community decides on a project to benefit the entire community. - Political situation remains stable and grants access for staff of the implanting organization to the communities.</p>	
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--

Part 2: Implementation Level

PBF Outcome 5: 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,

Main Activities	Inputs	Person(s) responsible for mobilizing inputs
<p>Pillar: 1 Office of the Mediator 1. Capacity assessment and capacity building plan 2. Training curriculum, trainings and ToT 3. Community outreach (workshops in 11 regions²⁰, transport, food) 4. Consultations with LPCs 5. Website development</p>	<p>Technical expert/Consultant (international), Project Manager Consultant Consultant, Project Manager Consultant</p>	<p>Project Manager Project Manager UNDP UNDP</p>
<p>Pillar 2 : Local Peace Committees 1. Baseline study of existing LPCs in geographic areas of operation to assess challenges, gaps, needs, etc 2. Community meetings to identify need for LPC per department in the East and North, establish LPC and identify leadership 3. LPC capacity building on LPC operations, including conflict analysis, mediation, early warning,</p>	<p>Consultant, subcontract with NGO Consultant, subcontract with NGO</p>	<p>UNDP with Office of Mediator, Association of Traditional Chiefs UNDP</p>

documentation of cases and mediation accords, code of conduct, mine education/awareness, human rights 4. Training and community sensitization materials 5. Follow up meetings to mentor LPCs 6. Provide capacity building on Community Management, Monitoring and Sustainability to Project Implementation Teams (PIT) and LCP 7. Provide DNH training to all project staff	Consultant, subcontract with NGO	UNDP
	Consultant, subcontract with NGO	UNDP

PBF Outcome 11: Communities affected by conflict are protected and vulnerable community members have been reintegrated in the communities (incl. returnees from Libya, internally displaced people, refugees and victims of gender based violence); peace dividends generate general confidence in the peacebuilding and reintegration process

Main activities	Inputs	Person(s) responsible for mobilizing inputs
<p>Pillar 3</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conduct 1st Community Meeting to introduce project (ensure attendance of women, youth, returnees, IDP's, LCP, refugees, local authorities) 2. Conduct 2nd Community Meeting to elect Project Implementation Team and evaluate current situation in the community through Community based evaluation 3. Conduct 3rd Community Meeting to facilitate the decision making process for the peacebuilding dividend 4. PIT to finalize proposal in coordination and with support of IOM community mobilizers 5. IOM and PIT to facilitate the implementation of the peacebuilding dividend – 1st payment 6. Conduct 4th Community Meeting to ensure full compliance with community counterpart and discuss arising challenges 7. Mid-Term Monitoring (participatory community assessment of changes in communities) of the implementation of the dividend – 2nd payment 8. Conduct 5th Community Meeting to prepare sustainability and maintenance plans 9. IOM and PIT to conduct assessment of quality of dividend implemented – 3rd and last payment 10. Conduct 6th Community Meeting to inaugurate the dividend implemented 	Project Coordinator	Project Coordinator/IOM

<p>11. Conduct end of project evaluation with communities</p> <p>12. IOM to oversee and facilitate all project implementation processes in coordination with LCP and PIT</p> <p>13. IOM to ensure accountability for projects implemented through set up of field accounting systems</p> <p>14. IOM to conduct basic numeric and literacy training in the communities for community members</p>		
<p>Pillar 4 Community conflict mapping</p> <p>1. Design of Project Socialization Campaign:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Campaign Radio • Publique Criers • based Theatre Community • flyers Posters, <p>2. Facilitation of the socialization campaign</p> <p>3. Community based conflict assessments based on socialization campaign</p> <p>4. Inclusion of cross cutting issues in awareness raising campaign: Mines, Human Rights</p>	Project Coordinator/IOM	Project Coordinator/IOM

Project's sustainability strategy

The capacity building component (Office of the Mediator, LPCs) is intended as a stop gap measure at a critical moment in time, given developments in the sub-region and tensions domestically while Government support exists to capacitate a key office. In drawing on such a positive political environment, the injection of technical capacity support will enable the Office to exercise its mandate and deliver concrete results over a short period of time. IRF funding now will enable the UN to mobilize follow up funding over the medium term, to further consolidate gains. This will also help establish a more realistic budget and advocate within Government for adequate budgets over the longterm. Support to LPCs serves a broader peacebuilding goal to establish local infrastructures for peace and a community of practice of peacebuilders. Direct support to existing and new LPCs will services this purpose alongside the UNDP-EU Dialogue and Mediation capacity building project, which draws together a small number of mediation practitioners who will be linked to local and regional LPCs.

The sustainability of the peace dividends/socio-economic recovery projects is ensured through a specific activity, which will establish monitoring and sustainability plans for each dividend implemented. During the capacity building of LPCs and the Project Implementation Teams on the community level, a special session on community counterparts and sustainability will ensure that throughout the project implementation process, which in itself is supervised by IOM, the sustainability plan for the dividend is pro-actively developed. Through a counterpart within the community for the establishment of the dividend, the highest level of local ownership will be the basis for longterm sustainability. The last payment to the communities for the finalization of the project is contingent on the finalization of the sustainability plan and the establishment of the monitoring team, which works under the overall supervision of the LCP.

COMPONENT 4: Budget

Categories	Amount USD
Supplies, commodities, equipment and transport	93,646
Personnel (staff, consultants and travel)	619,135 (staff and consultants), 52,325 (travel)
Training of counterparts	63,250
Contracts (IOM including M&E IOM component)	1,068,110
Other direct costs	0
Indirect costs (UNDP overhead; 7% of USD 879156)	61,540
External evaluation	15,540
M&E UNDP	35,166
Total project costs	2,059,512

Budget note, staff costs

The project currently budgets for the UNDP Project Coordination Unit N'Djaména (2 staff), IOM Project Management Unit (5 staff), staff for 4 field offices (6 staff), as well as technical experts (4 staff, N'Djaména) including an evaluation specialist.

The total staff cost comes to 34% of project costs (see above). The reason for this high percentage of human resource costs is a) the lack of basic capacity within national institutions, b) the strong capacity building aspect of the project at national and local levels, c) the start up work the project will launch in the regions.

Staff costs also include support to training. Trainings will be facilitated by experts hired, thus the bulk of the capacity building cost is under staff and personnel cost.

COMPONENT 5: Management Arrangements

Project implementation and supervision arrangements

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is the key actor for early recovery and sustainable development. In its current strategic plan, the organization highlights the importance of building resilient communities. In Chad, as set out in its new Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP), the organization will focus its efforts particularly on regions and communities affected by the Libya crisis and internal displacement. Through its double mandate to support Government at the national and local level while finding durable solutions to vulnerable groups at the community level, it is ideally placed to implement the current project. UNDP Chad has implemented a three year recovery programme in Eastern Chad, including socio-economic recovery and dialogue initiatives, which have helped establish necessary partnerships and learn lessons on working in the East. UNDP and DPA have also fielded a Peace and Development Advisor to the UN RC/HC Office who will provide ongoing technical advice to project implementation.

The implementing partner, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) was the lead agency to respond to the Libya crisis and is currently present in the country with 8 offices and over 100 staff in all border regions of Chad. Furthermore, IOM is currently the only organization to respond to the immediate needs of returnees upon arrival in their home communities through a psycho-social reintegration project. Both on a global and national level, IOM has demonstrated expertise in the area of community stabilization in post-conflict environments.

The main stakeholders are: the Office of the Mediator and the Local Peace Councils will be instrumental in the project implementation and have actively solicited UNDP's support to carry out their mandate, notably in areas of return. Similarly, the IOM has been actively requested by the Government of Chad through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to intervene on behalf of the impact of the Libya crisis to contribute to an un-disrupted stabilization process. All entities have been consulted throughout the project conceptualization and design process and are eager to launch.

Coordination arrangements

The program will establish an **Executive Program Steering Committee** which will meet twice a year to review the strategic direction of the program and assess the overall program impact. This Committee will bring together a representative of the recipient Organisation (UNDP; Programme Manager and Country Director/RR), the Implementing Partner (IOM, Chief of Mission, Project Coordinator) plus the National Counterpart (Minister of Planning, Office of the Mediator, the Head of the Inter-Ministerial Committee in response to the Libya crisis, the NGO implementing organization (Association des Chefs Traditionnels au Tchad). Regional Steering Committees will be established in Abeche, Goz Beida and Faya.²¹ These will meet at least once month to make operational decisions and to guide project activities in the respective region.

A **Program Management Unit** will be established in N'Djamena. This unit will be headed by a Program Manager (UNDP) and a Project Coordinator (IOM). Regional Project Implementation Teams will be set up and staffed by UNDP and IOM and headed by a Regional Coordinator. Each of the 3 Regional Coordinators will have a thematic specialization and will be located in Faya, Abeche and Goz Beida.

The Program Manager (UNDP) will have an expertise in conflict prevention/mediation and recovery issues and will provide advice to all 3 regions in this regard. He will also provide direct oversight for activities implemented under Pillar 1 and 2. The Project Coordinator (IOM) will have expertise in community management, community stabilization and community-based conflict prevention and will provide direct oversight for activities implemented under Pillar 3 and 4. Such a structure will allow for progressive cross fertilisation of knowledge, ideas and support operational coherence.

Senior Management meetings between financial management, Project Manager and Project Coordinator will be held at least weekly.

Describe how the project will be coordinated with other on-going or planned projects

All Libya crises related activities are closely coordinated with the Inter-Ministerial committee for the Libya Crisis as well as with the OCHA-led Libya Taskforce of the international humanitarian community. Furthermore the project will be coordinated with the Steering committee of a IOM social reintegration project. IOM is in the process of conducting a migration assessment followed by a migration profiling. The outputs will be directly shared and fed into the programming of the peacebuilding project, considering the direct impact of the migration dynamics on border areas in particular.

IOM has established an IOM internal coordination and supervision mechanism, which ensures projectization of staff members on different positions to be most cost efficient.

UNDP will closely link this project to the joint UNDP-EU project on 'Dialogue: Equipping national and local actors in internal conflict management processes with skills for dialogue and constructive negotiation', which will launch in March 2012. This IRF project, if funded, will also constitute a pilot for the wider UNCT in Chad as a first joint programmatic response to the Libya crisis and send an important signal to donors in country and internationally.

UNCT consultation

The project's strategy is based on various UNCT wide assessment missions and consultations, notably the November inter-agency mission to Northern Chad by IOM and UNDP, the multi-agency assessment mission to Northern Chad in January 2012 (see reports in annexe) as well as recommendations by the UN-AU Assessment Mission to the Sahel from 7-23 December 2011 which held extensive consultations with the UNCT in Chad and specifically recommended conflict prevention and multi-sectoral community programmes in areas affected by the Libya crisis. UNDP and IOM spearheaded this project based on their comparative strengths in the area of mediation, conflict prevention and socio-economic reintegration of Chadian returnees from Libya. The UNCT was consulted and briefed throughout the project development

process by UNDP and IOM and considers this project as an important initiative. A task force has been set up by OCHA to develop comparative programming by other UNCT agencies to the Libya crisis.

UNDP is the lead coordinator of the Early Recovery Cluster which seeks to develop durable solutions for the transition from humanitarian to development assistance. This includes IDPs, but also other vulnerable communities and groups such as returnees from Libya. This project presents an important transition initiative upon which other early recovery programmes can build. UNDP is also in the process of designing a crisis prevention and recovery strategy, which will use the current project as an entry point to community stabilization in the North and East of the country and complement it *inter alia* with livelihood, agriculture and environment interventions.

COMPONENT 6: Monitoring and evaluation

The project will develop **baseline data** at the outset of the project, to cover the three project pillars. Thus for the Office of the Mediator, a capacity assessment will be undertaken as a baseline for measuring capacity building. A baseline study/needs assessment of existing Local Peace Committees will be undertaken jointly by UNDP, the Office of the Mediator and the NGO partner (Association of Traditional Chiefs). IOM will undertake a community profiling exercise under pillar 3 to gather data prior to the community peace dividend implementation²².

Based on these baseline studies, qualitative indicators (process and result) will be refined. A final external evaluation will be undertaken measuring outcomes achieved by each of the pillars (IOM and UNDP) as well as overall project results and impact. **Please note:** The costs for the external evaluation will be covered by UNDP as the recipient UN agency and are budgeted under UNDP, however, the evaluation will cover both the UNDP and IOM implemented activities, outcomes and results achieved.

In accordance with the programming policies and procedures outlined in the UNDP User Guide, the project will be monitored through the following:

Ongoing

- On a quarterly basis, a quality assessment shall record progress towards the completion of key results, based on quality criteria and methods captured in the Quality Management table.
- An Issue Log shall be activated in Atlas and updated by the Project Manager to facilitate tracking and resolution of potential problems or requests for change.
- Based on the initial risk analysis submitted, a risk log shall be activated in Atlas and regularly updated by reviewing the external environment that may affect the project implementation.
- Based on the above information recorded in Atlas, project Quarterly Progress Reports shall be submitted by the Project Manager to the Project Steering Committee through Project Assurance, using the standard report format available in the Executive Snapshot.
- A project Lesson-learned log shall be activated and regularly updated to ensure on-going learning and adaptation for all parties concerned, and to facilitate the preparation of the Lessons-learned Report at the end of the project
- A Monitoring Schedule Plan shall be activated in Atlas and updated to track key management actions/events

Similarly and in accordance with the programming policies and procedures outlined for IOM, IOM will report to UNDP through the following:

- On a quarterly basis, a quality assessment shall record progress towards the completion of key results, based on quality criteria and methods captured in the Quality Management table below.
- An Issue Log shall be activated in PRISM and updated by the Project Coordinator to facilitate tracking and resolution of potential problems or requests for change.
- Based on the above information recorded in PRISM, project Quarterly Progress Reports shall be submitted by the Project Coordinator to the Project Manager through the IOM standard reporting template

- a Monitoring Schedule Plan shall be inserted into the project activities plan and updated to track key management actions/events

Annually

- **Six-monthly Project Review.** Based on the above reports, a project review shall be conducted during the second quarter of the year or soon after, to assess the performance of the project and appraise the Annual Work Plan for the rest of the year. This review is driven by the Project Steering Committee and may involve other stakeholders as required. It shall focus on the extent to which progress is being made towards outputs, and that these remain aligned to appropriate outcomes.
- **Final Report.** A Final Report shall be prepared jointly by the Project Manager and the Project Coordinator and shared with the Project Steering Committee and sent to PBF. As minimum requirement, the Annual Final Report shall consist of a narrative and financial report, using the Atlas standard format for the Quarterly Progress Report covering the whole year with updated information for each above element of the Quarterly Progress Reports as well as a summary of results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the outcome level.
- **Final Evaluation.** A final evaluation shall be prepared to assess achievement of results and project impact. A dedicated budget has been set aside for an international evaluation expert who will work closely with UNDP, IOM and project partners.

COMPONENT 7: Analysis of risks and assumptions

The project relied heavily on the direct access for project staff and the ability of free movement throughout the project areas. For the success of the project it has to be therefore assumed that the security situation throughout Chad remains stable and the political will remains committed to the peacebuilding process. To this end it is also assumed the Government's demobilization campaign does not have any significant impact on the security situation and the peacebuilding process. It is further assumed that the situation in Sudan/Darfur, Libya, Nigeria and CAR does not result in significant influx into Chad of refugee populations, armed groups and weapons to an extent which could result in a deterioration of the security situation at the local level.

Given the volatile humanitarian environment of Chad – affected by cyclic shocks, epidemics and chronic food insecurity - a risk to the project is that in the communities concerned the focus could shift from peacebuilding to humanitarian response. The risk for this, while assessed as high, can be mitigated. Humanitarian response, when thoroughly managed can indeed contribute to the objectives of this project by adding another level of conflict management to the direct implementation of the project.

It is furthermore assumed that the Government remains committed and displays an active will to capacitate and extend support to the Office of the Mediator. Given requests for support to strengthen the Mediator's office, the risk of this assumption materializing can be assessed as low.

For the successful implementation of the project at the grassroots level it has to be assumed that communities, returnees, IDPs, refugees, existing LCPs, authorities and Government counterparts display a willingness to cooperate in the community-based peacebuilding process and remain committed to the principles of this project throughout the project implementation and beyond. To this end it is understood that:

- The composition of LCPs remains consistent throughout the project implementation, ensuring a constant learning curve. Risk assessment: low.
- Communities provide community counterparts. Risk: Medium. Experience from similar projects has shown that constant and explicit effort of the implementing agency has to be placed on the monitoring of the provision of the community counterpart during the first six months of project implementation. Community mobilizers have to ensure during the project proposal process that the community counterpart remains realistic.
- The basis of the project is the assumption that communities and Government as well as marginalized groups have a

joint interest in facilitating the peacebuilding process. Risk assessment: low.



**United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office/Peacebuilding Fund
Project Submission**

Recipient UN Organization: UNDP, IOM	Country: Chad
Project Title: Conflict Prevention through Community Stabilization	Project Number:
Project Cost: US \$ 2,059,512 USD	Project Duration: 14 months

1. Decision of the Head of the Peacebuilding Support Office

- Approved for a total budget of US\$2,059,512 under the IRF
Approved with modification/condition**
- Deferred**

Reason/Comments

PBSO conditionally approved the project mentioned above on June 11 2012. Following the submission of a revised proposal on July 2 2012, PBSO now considers the proposal to be satisfactory meeting the requirements set forth by the Project Appraisal Committee (PAC).

PBSO has therefore approved the requested budget of \$2,059,512, which covers the additional requested MSE activities, including an independent external evaluation.

We kindly request MPTF Office to proceed with transfer of the funding amount to UNDP as per the following budget division:

UNDP	USD 991,392
IOM	US D 1,068,119

Ms. Judy Cheng-Hopkins
Assistant-Secretary General for Peacebuilding Support

.....
Signature

23 August 2012
Date

2. Action taken by the Executive Coordinator, MDTF Office, UNDP

- Project consistent with provisions of the UN-UNDP and UNDP-Recipient UN Organizations MOUs and the LOA with donors**

Bisrat Akillu,
Executive Coordinator, MDTF Office, UNDP

.....
Signature

.....
Date